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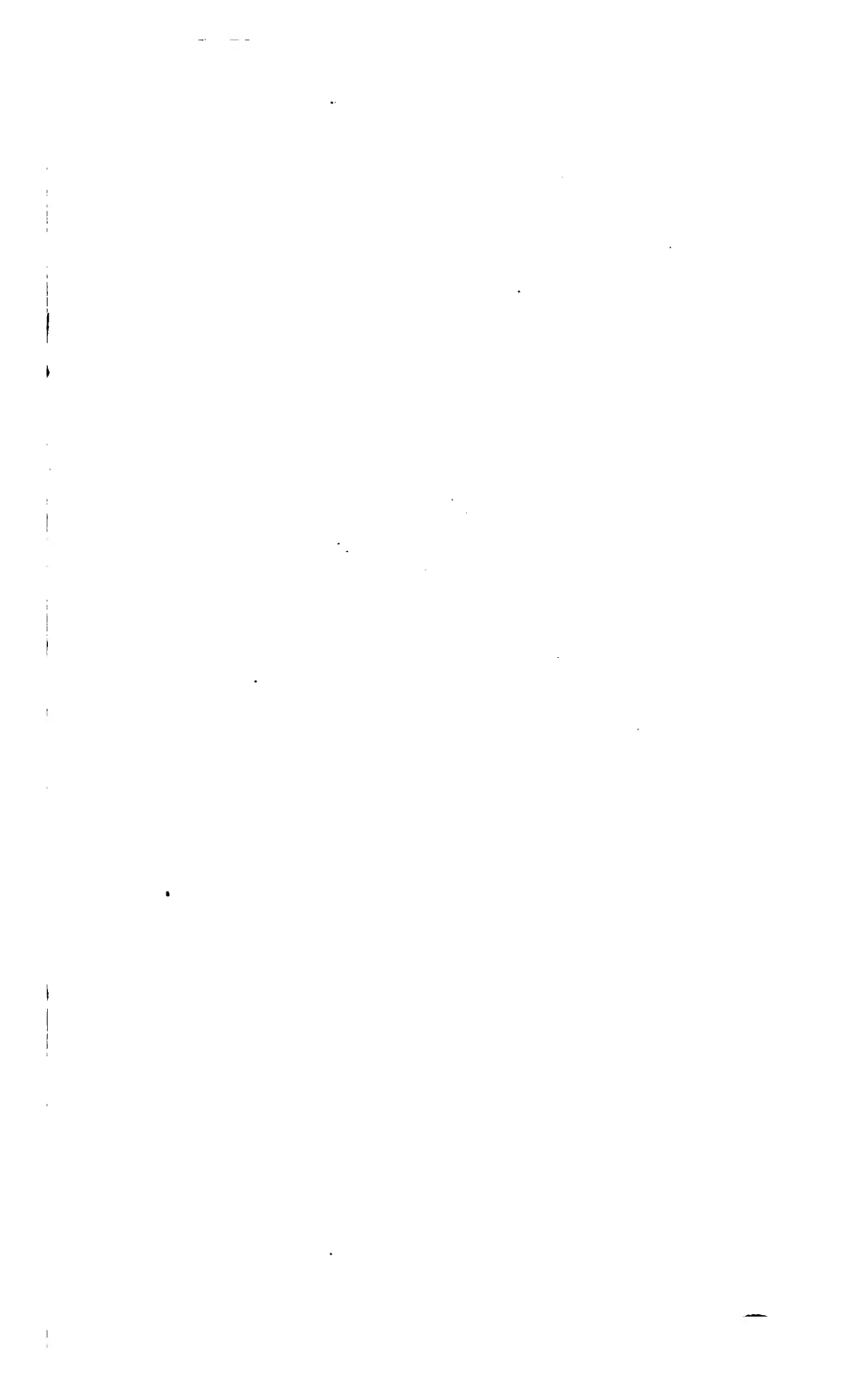


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T H E
TOPOGRAPHER,
= FOR THE YEAR 1789,

CONTAINING
A VARIETY OF ORIGINAL ARTICLES,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
LOCAL HISTORY
AND
ANTIQUITIES OF ENGLAND:

PARTICULARLY IN THE
**HISTORY and DESCRIPTION of ANCIENT and EMINENT SEATS
and STILES of ARCHITECTURE ; in the Preservation of curious
MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS ; in the GENEALOGIES and
ANECDOTES of FAMOUS FAMILIES ; in DISQUISITIONS upon
remarkable TENURES, and in DELINEATIONS of the FACE of
COUNTRIES.**

EMBELLISHED WITH TWELVE ENGRAVINGS.

VOL. I.

L O N D O N :

Printed for ROBSON and CLARKE, New Bond Street,
and J. WALKER, Pater-noster Row.

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Stephen Spaulding Mann, Call.
Grinderville
2-18-32

P R E F A C E.

IN this preface we shall first say something of the use and amusement of Topographical Knowledge; we shall then endeavour to shew that the subject, notwithstanding the numerous publications on it, is still very far indeed from being exhausted, and we shall lastly attempt to explain the advantages that we hope may attend *our own* plan for filling up part of the space, in this branch of learning, still unoccupied.

The immense political advantages to be derived from a knowledge of the produce, &c. of each particular part of our kingdom, have been shewn by Dr. Campbell, in his most laborious and admirable "Survey of Great Britain." And numerous have been the discoveries, eminently useful to science as well as politics, which have been made by naturalists who have confined their observations to particular districts. The importance of this sort of learning, most will allow. But there are those who understand, by Topography, something narrower than this. Yet surely it is essentially connected with it. We will confess however, that our book will not in general consist of

A

discussions

discussions so weighty as these. Still we hope it will not be denied that our communications may be often useful as well as curious. Antiquities have been indeed to all those, who have had the least knowledge of them, a most fascinating study. But are they nothing more than a fruitless gratification to the imagination? Surely they are. If history be useful, antiquities which are the basis of history must be so too.

In some respects the latter have the advantage. For the arts, manners, and customs of past times have always been considered as worthy the investigation of the most philosophical minds. But the general passions of mankind are alike in all nations, and in all ages.

Those modifications of them, by which one age and one nation is characterised from another, principally display themselves in minute actions, which General History rejects as too trifling, but which are the essence of Antiquities. Besides, an acquaintance with the names, connexions, and characters of the individuals that compose the body, whose actions are recorded in history, and with the places where those actions happened, gives a distinctness and precision to the knowledge of general events, to be obtained by no other means. It may be said indeed, that the latter advantages are in part to be derived from the numerous Biographical works already published. But
Mr.

Mr. Warton ingeniously observes. " That notices
 " of the lives of celebrated persons properly make
 " a part of our county-histories, and as anecdotes
 " of this sort are notorious or accessible in a pri-
 " vate neighbourhood, which cannot be discovered
 " or collected at a distance, from *this* mode of re-
 " search many considerable improvements would ac-
 " crue to the present state of our national Biogra-
 " phy."* Moreover men eminent for their descent,
 their estates, their splendid manner of living, and
 the honourable offices they have discharged in their
 own county, who yet do not come within the
 narrower compass of Biography, are the proper
 subjects of Topography. Where Biography ends
 indeed, Dugdale has taken up the subject, as to
 those who have enjoyed the peerage, in his in-
 estimable work, upon the Baronage of England.
 But still many important additions may be made
 to this, by these Topographical researches. And
 numerous are those of the above description, who
 yet have never been raised to the honor of nobility.
 At this time, when every year produces an inun-
 dation of *new men*, that over-run almost every
 county in the kingdom, expell the ancient families,
 destroy the venerable mansions of antiquity, and
 place in their stead what seemeth good in their own
 eyes of glaring brick or ponderous stone, at this

* In the Preface to his specimen of an History of Oxfordshire,
 p. v.

time it seems peculiarly seasonable to commence a work that may tend to preserve the memory of those persons and those houses, whose light is in its wane, or if set, has yet left a distinct recollection of it behind.

Such among many others too numerous here to be detailed, are the advantages desirable from Antiquarian researches, and more or less, attend the cultivation of every branch of that extensive study. But perhaps none more, if skilfully treated than the history of Property, which is generally esteemed the dullest, and least useful part of antiquities. It is true, indeed, that historians of this sort, too often omit an essential part of it, the description of the stile of building, and the curious appendages, of ancient mansions, and the delineation of the face of the country, in which they are situated. But this is the fault of the writers, and not of the subject. Yet these are not the only useful or attractive parts of it. For the public transactions and complexion of the times, as well as the private manners and customs, are to be traced not only in the memoirs of the land-holders, but also in the charges upon property, in which all the minutiae of the feudal system, (a very interesting subject) are continually recurring.

A considerable part of the great outline of our Antiquities has already been filled up; still much remains unfinished, and a portion,
not

not unimportant, even unattempted ; except in the general accounts of Leland and of Camden*, and Dugdale in his Monasticon, as to religious foundations, The counties of Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Derby, Devon, Hereford, Huntingdon, Lancaster, Lincoln, Middlesex, Oxford, (as to antiquities,) Salop, Somerset, Suffolk, Suffex, York, and Wiltshire, and Hampshire,† have hitherto had no historian ; tho' large collections, which are now remaining in manuscript, have been made for some of them. To these may be added Berkshire, and Surrey, for which Ashmole's and Aubrey's meagre collections can hardly be called histories.‡ Of the counties which have been described, some accounts which were written during the infancy of this study, either from their original deficiency, or the alterations of time, require very important additions, and others from the inability or confined plans of the compiler, admit also of much new matter.

As to other branches of antiquities, which tho' they ought to come within the plan of county-

* Unless the Magna Britannia be esteemed a more minute account. But tho' it is so in many counties, it is not regularly, and in all. For instance in Derbyshire, Hampshire, &c. it is so inconsiderable, as scarce to be mentioned.

† Less than any other. Nothing even in MS. Not even histories of single parishes, except within these few months, that of Selborn,

‡ See Gough's British Topography, in which useful work the subject is copiously treated,

histories,

histories, too frequently have been omitted, or superficially treated in them, a few eminent literary characters have, lately in particular, produced works of a general nature, which will do honor to their country, as well as to themselves. Mr. Gough's superb work upon "Sepulchral monuments" in which the different styles and ages of those beautiful remains of ancient art, are traced with a masterly precision, and comprehension, and illustrated with the most accurate as well as elegant engravings, is an invaluable acquisition to this branch of our favourite study. Nor is there any part of our antiquities that has been investigated in a more masterly manner than that very important one, the structure of ancient castles by Mr. King; a subject, that, as he well observes, is capable of throwing considerable light on the history of our country, yet a subject, that however important, was, before he undertook it involved in darkness, but under the magic of his pen becomes at once arrayed in light. But as both these works are of a general nature, and as the authors neither are able, on account of the extensiveness of their plans, nor willing, (any farther than illustrates their positions) to detail every particular instance of their respective principles; so there are still enough subjects for the pen and pencil of those lovers of ancient monuments and castles, who from the opportunity of their situations, become acquainted

quainted with many venerable remains, hid from the general inquirer in remote and obscure parts of the island, and from the confinement of their observations, can examine them with leisure and accuracy.*

A great variety of views of castles and religious houses have indeed been given formerly by the two brothers of the name of Buck, with short histories of them at the bottom of the engravings. The engravings are in many respects valuable. But the histories affixed are altogether too short to supersede the necessity of others. Mr. Grose has also published in numbers, a work, that now amounts to nine volumes, quarto, of views of castles and religious houses. To these are annexed histories very much longer than those before-mentioned. Perhaps the engravings from their smaller size, and in some other points, are inferior to the former work. And as to the historical accounts, tho' often useful, they continually admit of improvements and additions. Besides, many castles, many curious ecclesiastical remains are altogether omitted. Nor does it seem to have been within their plan to take notice of those numerous beautiful seats, of the nobility and gentry, built in every various stile, from the castellated mansion in the reign of Edward III. to the elegant houses designed by Inigo Jones, in the reigns of James and Charles I. Here then is another ample field still open to us.

* See Warton's specimen, *ut supra*.

It remains now to say something of the advantages to be derived from the plan we have proposed. A subject of this kind which abilities, learning, and diligence united, often cannot command, but which to be compleat must also depend upon opportunity, seems peculiarly adapted to a plan, by which in the same work, doubts may be proposed and answered ; by which detached pieces of information, (that however valuable, might be lost, for want of bulk, or other causes,) may be not only preserved but excited ; and those assistances obtained thro' the means of more extended enquiries, or by the privacy of anonymous communications, which the most wide acquaintance could not gain ; a plan in short by which may be had the assistance of the whole kingdom.*

The collections the Editors have already made ; their intimacy with counties hitherto undescribed ; and their extensive acquaintance and communication with different parts of the kingdom, will, they hope, enable them to merit the attention of the public, in which case no trouble or expence shall be spared.

* The advantages of such a plan have been shewn with regard to subjects in general, by the Gentleman's Magazine, a work that cannot be too much commended. But tho' no one subject occupies more of its pages than Antiquities, yet as it is also open to all others, as it takes in, the Parliamentary Debates, a Review of Books, Poetry, an Historical Chronicle, and Monthly lists, the most favourite subject can of course obtain but small room in it.

The difference between the plan of this work, and the Bibliotheca Topographica, is too obvious to be mentioned.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. I.

FOR APRIL, 1789.

ART. I. *The History of the Manor of Dorking, in the County of
Surry.*

THE Manor of Dorking, in the County of Surry, belonged, no doubt, very soon after the Conquest, to the Warrens, Earls of Surry; but not as early as the time of compiling Domesday Book; for they are not then mentioned as possessing any lordship in this shire. William, Earl of Warren, in Normandy, a cousin of the Conqueror, accompanied him in his expedition to England. His power was so great, and the possessions granted him after the victory so immense, that he has been justly said to have been invited by the Conqueror, to share with him in the spoils of England as a partner, rather than as a subject. He had large grants in eleven counties, of which there were 139 lordships in Norfolk alone; and in Yorkshire, Coningsburgh, wherein were twenty-eight towns and hamlets*. It has been doubted at what time this Nobleman was created Earl of Surry; but upon the whole, it has been agreed, that it was not, till first of Will. Rufus: this seems confirmed by the circumstance of his having no estates in this county, at the time of Domesday Book. It has been said, that William, Earl of Warren, great grandson of this Earl William, held Rygate in Surry of the King by Barony by descent from his ancestors since the conquest†. Yet his ancestor probably did not ‡ become possessed of Rygate and Dorking till the time he was created Earl of Surry; 'tis certain it must have been some years after the conquest for the reason

B before

* In Oxfordshire, Maple-durham, where has been for ages, and still is the seat of a branch of the ancient family of Blount, (Roman Catholics) of which branch was Mrs. Martha Blount, the favorite of Pope. From a passing view, the house appears very ancient. It has a remarkably fine avenue of trees.

† Dugd. Bar. I. 76. for which he cites Testa de Nevil. Sur.

‡ Roger Mortimer, says Brooke, was his younger brother, and came with him to England, p. 230. Dugdale, 1. 138, says, "He was by some
thoughts.

before given*. This Nobleman married Gundreda, daughter of the Conqueror, as has been fully proved by the late discovery of her tombstone, though Sir William Dugdale had asserted upon the authority of Ordericus Vitalis, that she was daughter of Gherbode, a Fleming.† The arms of this family were, "Checky, Or and Azure" which coat may be found either a principal, or a quartering, in windows or on monuments, in almost every part of the kingdom, so widely have the power and connections of this noble race been spread. In the grandson of the first Earl the male line failed about 1145.‡ Isabella his daughter and heir, having no issue by her first husband, William, a natural son of K. Stephen, remarried Hamelyne Plantagenet, a natural son of Geoffrey Earl of Anjou. She died 1199 (1 John) her husband then living. This Hamelyne, for his arms, "Portoit semè de France a la bordure D'Engleterre." (Brooke, 232) The issue of this match bore the name and arms of Warren. John, 7th Earl of Surry, great grandson of William, son of Hamelyne, died 1347, S. P. This Earl, by a special grant, 9. Edw. II. gave all his lands to the king, among which was the castle and town of Rygate, with the manors of *Dorking*, *Becheshworth* and *Kennington* in Surry. Whereupon the king assigned him some of them back for his life. However, it seems that the effect of this grant was afterwards in some way got rid of; for of part the Earl made a different disposition; and the other parts were inherited by the issue of his sister. It is observable, that this is the first time I find Dorking mentioned among the estates of this family, in Dugdale. At Becheshworth adjoining, the family built a castle, now remaining, though much altered. It will presently be shewn that this descended in a different line from the principal manor. The Earl

thought to be the son of William de Warren; by others of Roger de St. Martin. brother of that William—He says, it was his son Ralph, who accompanied the Conqueror.

* In Norfolk, this noble family had a castle at Castle-Acre, now in ruins; in Yorkshire at Oningburgh, and Sandal; (for an account of the former of these two, see King's Observations on Castles) but their favourite residence seems to have been at the castle of Lewes, in Sussex, where they founded a Priory, in which they were all buried. See Camden, Dugdale, Magna Britannia, &c.

† See an account of this monument in Gough's most superb and useful work upon "Sepulchral Monuments" with a plate prefixed to the first Century. See also Gent Mag. (May) 1787, p. 380.

‡ Reginald de Warren, a younger son of the 2d Earl William, was ancestor to the Warrens of Wirmsey in Norfolk, whose heiress in 1208 was widow of Dogo Bardulph. Dug. Bar. I. 82.

died

died 21 Edw. III. (1347) at his castle of Coningsburgh, in Yorkshire. This Peer, upon some dislike between him and his wife, was divorced from her on pretence of a prior contract on his part with Maud de Nereford (a person of a great family in Norfolk). On this occasion he procured a re-grant from Edw. II. of part of what he had given him, to Maud and his issue by her, John, with remainder to his brother Thomas. However this grant did not take effect; for part, of the estates named in it, at least, came to the legitimate line, the issue of his sister. From these bastards, the Warrens of Poynton in Cheshire are descended, and bear the arms of Warren, with the addition of a Canton, G. charged with a Lion Rampant. Erm. (the arms of Nereford.)* Alice, sister and heir of the last Earl married Edmund Fitzalan, 2d (of that name) Earl of Arundel. He was executed at Bristol 1326, by the Barons, for being a partisan of Edw. II. † His son Richard was restored in Parliament 4, Edw. III.—In 26, Edw. III, he did his homage to the king at the palace at Westminster, for his Barony of *Bromfield and Yale*, which were part of the possessions of the Earl of Warren. At this time, therefore, it is probable he was possessed of all the estates of the Warrens, he was entitled to by his mother, and among others of Dorking. He died 1375 (49

B 2

Edward

* I believe that in Watson's history of the Earls of Surry, 'tis contended that these Warrens were legitimate; but, if being in the direct line, they submitted at the time, who can reasonably contend against it now at the distance of 400 years? I have never seen Watson's book. Sir Geo. Warren, K. B. of Poynton, is the head of the family now.

† Edward, Earl of Arundel, was son of Richard, Earl of Arundel, who was Earl of that title by possession of the castle of Arundel, without any formal creation, or investiture. He was grandson of John Fitzalan Baron of Oswaldestre and Clun, in Shropshire, who married Isabel, second sister and co-heiress of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel. This Hugh was great grandson of William de Albini, who came over with the Conqueror, and had large grants in Norfolk, of which Castle-Rising was the chief seat. William, his son and heir, is said to have been thrown into the den of a fierce lion by the jealousy of the queen of France, whose gallant he had overcome in a tournament, and to have conquered the beast; whereupon returning to England, he married Adeliza, widow of Henry I. daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Brabant, who had for her dowry the castle of Arundel; of which he was created Earl; and afterwards obtained a grant of it to him and his heirs. He had also a grant of the lion for his arms (viz. Gules a Lion Rampant. Or, armed and langued az.) The descent of the Fitzalans by the male line was from Alan, son of Flathald, who obtained from the Conqueror the castle of Oswaldestre, with the territory adjoining, in Shropshire. His son William Fitzalan married Isabel de Say, Lady of Clun, daughter and heir of Helias de Say, and niece to Robert Earl of Gloucester; by whom he obtained the castle

Edward III) leaving three sons,* of whom the eldest, Richard, was Earl of Arundel; and he taking the part of the Barons against the haughty favourites of Richard II, had the misfortune to be arraigned and executed (as his grandfather had been on the contrary side in the time of Edw. II.) He lost his head in Cheapside (17 Rich. II) the king himself being a spectator; Thomas Moubray, Earl Marshal (that married his daughter) being the executioner, who bound up his eyes. His son Thomas succeeded him, and died Oct. 13, 1415 (3 Hen. V.) seized (inter alia) of the castle of Rhiegate with the manors of Becheworth † and Dorking, Co. Surry. His three sisters and co-heirs were, I. Elizabeth, who married first William Montacute, eldest son to William Earl of Salisbury S. P. 2d, Thomas Moubray, Earl Marshall, as before mentioned, 3d, Sir Gerard Uffete, Kt. S. P. 4th, Sir Robert Gowhill, Knt. by whom she had a co-heiress, ancestress to the Earls of Derby, by marriage with Thomas Lord Stanley. II. Joane, wife of William Beauchamp, Lord Abergavenny, from whom are descended, the Nevilles, Lords A. III. Margaret, wife of Sir Rowland Lenthall, Knt. who built Hampton Court, in Herefordshire, (now the seat of Lord Malden) but

castle of Clun, in Shropshire. He was grandfather of John, who married Isabel de Albini, before mentioned. Oswestry and Clun castles continued in the Fitzalans long after they acquired the estates of the Albinis in the South, &c. The latter, says Leland, "is somewhat ruinous, it hath been bothe stronge and well builded," vol. 7. pt. 1. f. 28. Camden says, "It was built by the Fitzalans, when they were Lords Marchers against the Welchmen and annoyed them with continual inroads into their country." He calls Oswestry a pretty castle; there is a plan of it in Pennant's Wales, 1. pl. XIII. It does not appear what were the arms of the Fitzalans before they married the heiress of the Albinis, for what they used afterwards were indisputably those of the latter.

* John was the next son, who married the sister and heir of Henry Lord Maltravers, by which title he was summoned to parliament. His son succeeded to the Earldom, with the castle of Arundel, in consequence of an entail upon the heirs male, upon the death of his cousin Thomas.

Thomas, the other son, was first Bishop of Ely, and afterwards Arch-Bishop of Canterbury. His arms are to be seen in glass, and other places, in divers parts of the Cathedral of Canterbury, and the Collegiate Church of Maidstone.

† I do not know quite how to reconcile this with what is said in Yorke's Union of Honour, p. 61, and confirmed by other authorities. though not mentioned by Dugdale; viz. that Sir Thomas Arundel, another younger brother of this Earl's father, had Bechworth castle, and that from him it came to his daughter and co-heiress Eleanor, who, marrying Sir Thomas Browne, was mother by him of two sons, 1. Anthony, ancestor of the Viscounts Mountague, 2. Sir Geo. Browne of Bechworth castle, ancestor of the Brownes, who certainly did possess that place through the Fitzalans.

died

died S. P. So that the estates became divided between two only.*

This Thomas Moubray, Earl Marshall, who thus married the Coheirefs of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, was descended by the male line † from powerful Barons, whose ancestor was Nigel de Albini, younger brother to William de Albini, father of the first Earl of Arundel. Roger, the son of Nigel, poffeffing the lands of Molbray, Earl of Northumberland, took that name. The difference between the arms of these Moubrays and the Albinis thus related, was only in the tincture of the lion, which in the Moubrays was *silver*. How this fimilarity happened does not appear, fince if the former account (in a note) of the affumption of the Albini arms be true, the Moubrays muft have been branched off, before the others ufed that coat. However, this is certain, that arms were not become univerfally hereditary, nor bound by fuch ftrict rules, till fome time after the Conqueft. Though I have no doubt that in many cafes, they were not only ufed but handed down without variation from before that time.

This Thomas Moubray, Earl Marshall, was a principal hand in the murder of Thomas of Woodftock, Duke of Gloucefter, (as he had been before in the execution of his own father in law) For this, as Dugdale fays, he was rewarded by a grant from Richard II, of all thofe lands which Richard Earl of Arundel, (his father in law) had forfeited. Henry Duke of Hereford, in a fhort time after this, accufed him of high treason, which is defcribed with fuch hiftorical truth in Shakefpeare's well known play of Richard II. that I fhall enliven this dry hiftory with his words.

Bolingbroke:

- “ Look, what I faid, my life fhall prove it true,
- “ That Mowbray hath received eight thoufand nobles,
- “ In name of lendings, for your highnefs foldiers,

* There was a fourth daughter, Alice, married to John Charlton, Lord Powys, but fhe died before her brother S. P.

† By the female line, he was ftill more nobly defcended. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter and heir to Lord John Segrave, by Margaret his Wife, daughter and fole heir of Thomas of Brotherton (2d fon of Edward 1) Earl of Norfolk, and Earl Marshall of England. The faid Margaret was created by Richard II. Dutcheff of Norfolk for term of life; fhe died 1399. The arms of Segrave are, fable, a Lion Ramp. argt. crowned or. The 3 Ramp. Lions of Albini, Moubray, and Segrave quartered by the Howards frequently caufe a confufion to the inaccurate eye, which makes me mention them here; though the conftant quarterings ufed by all the Howards are only Brotherton, Warren, and Moubray.

Thofe

" The which he hath detain'd for lewd employments,
 " Like a false traitor and injurious villain;
 " Besides I say, and will in battle prove,
 " Or here, or elsewhere, to the furthest verge
 " That ever was surveyed by English eyes,
 " That all the treasons for these eighteen years,
 " Complotted and contrived in this land,
 " Fetch from false Moubray their first head and spring;
 " Further I say, and further will maintain,
 " Upon his bad life, to make all this good;
 " That he did plot the Duke of Gloucester's death;
 " Suggest his soon believing adversaries;
 " And consequently like a traitor coward,
 " Sluic'd out his innocent soul through streams of blood,
 " Which blood, like sacrificing Abel's, cries,
 " E'en from the tongue-less caverns of the earth,
 " To me for justice, and rough chastisement;
 " And by the glorious worth of my descent,
 " This arm shall do it, or this life be spent."

On this they entered the lists in great pomp upon Gosford Green, near Coventry, but the king prohibited them to go to combat, and banished the Duke of Hereford for ten years, and the Duke of Norfolk for life. After which he never returned to England, but died at Venice of the pestilence, in his return from Jerusalem, the Monday next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, 1 Hen. IV. seized of immense possessions. But among these do not appear those which he had a grant of, that were formerly the Earl of Arundels. In this very year Thomas Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, his wife's brother, was restored in blood. Upon that occasion therefore I presume these estates were taken back from Moubray, then in banishment; and afterwards the Earl of Arundel, as has been mentioned before, died seized of them. The Duke of Norfolk left issue two sons and two daughters; of the latter Mary was married to Sir Robert Howard, Knt. and Isabel, to Sir James Berkeley, Knt. Thomas the eldest son, had only the title of Earl Marshall, and joining in a conspiracy against the King, 6 Hen IV. was beheaded at York, S. P. His brother John succeeded him, and upon the death of his uncle Thomas, Earl of Arundel, became coheir to his estates; and among the rest, no doubt to half the Manor of Dorking. He was restored to the title of Duke of Norfolk, 3 Hen. VI. and died October 19, 11th of that reign. His son John succeeded him and died

died 1 Edward IV. leaving a son John, who died 15 Edward IV, leaving a daughter and heir Anne, who married Richard Duke of York, brother to Edward V, but died, S. P. whereupon the estates reverted to the Howards and Berkeleys, descended from the sisters of her great grandfather. Upon which John Lord Howard, and William Lord Berkeley, each took a fourth of this Manor of Dorking. The other half of the Manor should have descended by the other sister of the Earl of Arundel, through the Beauchamps Lords Abergavenny, to the Nevilles, who enjoyed that honor by marriage with them; though it does not appear in the inquisition taken after the death of Edward Nevile, Lord Abergavenny, 16 Edward IV. Yet a *third* part of the Castle of Rygate, is named. William afterwards Marquis of Berkeley, died, S. P. Feb. 14, 1491. 7 Hen. VII. and unkindly sold some of his estates, and left the rest away from his brother Maurice his heir. However, Maurice, after divers suites recovered many of them, and among the rest a fourth part of the Manor of Dorking, John Lord Howard, * created Duke of Norfolk, June 28,

* Sir Robert Howard, his father, before mentioned, was son of Sir John Howard, Knt. (by Alice daughter and heir of Sir William Tendring) who was great great grandson of Sir William Howard, Knt. a Judge of the Common Pleas, 25 Edward I. 1297. The marriages during this period were with the heiresses of Lord Scales and Sir Robert de Boys, and the daughters of Richard de Cornwall and Sir Robert de Fitton. Higher than this I believe those who cannot see in the dark, will not be able to carry the male line of this family. Sir William Dugdale says he was "forced to begin with the Judge after much fruitless search to satisfy himself as well as others on the point." In Dugd. Orig. Jur. p. 100, is an engraving of the figure of the Judge in his robes, from a window in the Church of Long Melford in Suffolk. In Weever's Fun. Mon. are engraved several of their figures, &c. in windows and on monuments. In Howard's chapel, belonging to the church of East Winch in Norfolk; a curious arched monument, with arms and other ornaments of Sir Robert Howard and his wife Margaret, the daughter of Lord Scales; another on the Pavement, of a Knight in armour, with his wife, in the dress of the times, inscription gone; also a curious figure of a Knight kneeling, in armour, with a surcoat of the Howard arms, and those of their intermarriages. In the window of the church of Weeting, the figure of an Howard, with the shields of Howard and Playz. In the window of the church of Farsfield, the figure of a Knt. kneeling in armour, on which are the arms of Howard. In Tendring hall chapell, in the church of Stoke juxta Neyland, in Suffolk; in the windows Sir John Howard, and Alice his wife, daughter of Sir William Tendring; on the pavement their figures, and arms in brass; also on another stone the figure of the first Dukes of Norfolk of that family in a robe adorned with the arms of her husband and herself; she died 1452. In the four corners of the stone. 1 Howard, (viz. Brotherton, Howard, Warren and Moubray)

28,¹ Richard III, was slain in the front of the King's army, in the battle of Bosworth-field, Aug. 22, 1485, whereupon his titles and estates were forfeited. His son Thomas was restored to the Earldom of Surry, 4 Henry VII. and about 13 Henry VII. made partition with Maurice Berkeley of the lands which came to them by inheritance from the coheirs to Mounbray, Duke of Norfolk. It seems that not long after this he obtained the sole possession of this Manor, and from his posterity it has never since been alienated. This noble Earl it was, who won the glorious victory over the Scotch at the famous battle of Floddon-field; whereupon he was restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk, and had a grant of that honourable augmentation on the bend of his arms; at the same time his son, who had a great share in the honour of the day, under his Father, was created Earl of Surry. He had the happiness to die a natural death, May 21, 1524, at his Castle of Framlingham, in Suffolk, (of which castle now in ruins, there are two views in Grose's antiquities.) One cannot read without pity and indignation the hard fate of this illustrious family for several succeeding generations. His son, who succeeded him in the Dukedom of Norfolk, lived to see his son the gallant hero, and accomplished poet, the Earl of Surry, beheaded on frivolous pretences by Henry VIII, nor was this the only return he met with for his manifold services. By the jealousy of that bloody monarch, (fomented by the arts of divers of the nobility, because he had dropt some expressions tending to their dishonour, as new-raised men) he was committed to the Tower, and had it not been for the King's seasonable death, it is supposed would have lost his head. Notwithstanding this, so powerful were his enemies, he continued under attainder till his decease, at Kenyng-hall,* in Norfolk, 1554, aged

bray) within the garter. II. Howard (viz. the same, with Brews of Gower, and Segrave) impaling Molines (viz. Paly wavy of six, or, and gules.) III. Molines. IV. Howard. In the private chapel of Tendring Hall; in the south window, the first Duke of Norfolk, kneeling in armour, and surcoat of his arms, a shield near him of Howard and Tendring, (viz. az. a fesse between two chevrons, arg.) quarterly. In a window of the church of Middleton, Robert Lord Scales, with arms, &c. All these engravings are to be seen in Weever, p. 772, 773, 774, 775, 841, 843, 844, 846, 849, 850, 851. Several of the Howards were afterwards buried in the Monastery of Thetford in Norfolk, (founded by their predecessors the Bigods) under which a long account of them is also given in Weever, p. 818. &c.

* Kenyng-hall belonged to Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel, at his death, 1243, from whom it came to the Fitzalans, Mounbrays and Howards successively. Framlingham Castle, before-mentioned had been the seat

aged 80*. His grandson, who succeeded him, was immediately restored in blood by parliament, and was that unfortunate nobleman, who suffered death in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, 1572. for entering into intrigues to marry the Queen of Scots. His son Philip, and his descendants for a century (within 12 years,) lost the title of Duke in consequence of this attainder; Philip, however enjoyed the title of Earl of Arundel, as owner of that Castle; nor was his fate much happier than that of his ancestors; he was committed to the Tower, 1589, on pretence of having attempted to support popery, &c. and there he was suffer'd to languish till Nov. 19, 1595, when he died. His son Thomas, Earl of Arundel was that famous collector and antiquarian in the days of James and Charles I, whose character has been drawn in such lively, yet certainly too severe colours by Lord Clarendon. He it was, who seems first to have fixed an habitation for his family on this Manor of Dorking. He loved and affected the character and dress of the ancient English nobility, and knew and kept greater distance towards his sovereign than any person of that time, and

seat of the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, and Earls Marshall, from whence coming to the crown, it was granted with the title of Earl of Norfolk, and the office of Earl Marshall to Thomas de Brotherton youngest son of Edward I. and descended to the Howards as before-mentioned. It appears that the original seat of the paternal line of the Howards was at Wiggenshall in this county, of which this Duke died seized. Framlingham was sold about the time of James I, to a charity.

* His younger brothers were the famous and valiant Sir Edward Howard; Sir Edmund, father of Queen Catherine Howard, and Sir William ancestor of the Earls of Effingham.

His younger son was Thomas created Viscount Bindon.

The younger son of the Earl of Surry, (the Poet) was created Earl of Northampton, a man who had the credit of being learned, but too infamous a character to be an honor to any family.

The younger sons of Duke Henry (the poet's son) were, the Earl of Suffolk, who built the stately palace of Audley-end; and otherwise well known in the court of James I. and Lord William of Naworth Castle in the north, of whom so entertaining an account is given in Gilpin's tour to the lakes. He was ancestor to the Earls of Carlisle, and of Howard of Corby Castle, whose son has lately married one of the coheiresses of the late Lord Archer. The younger son of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, was William, who married the heiress of Lord Stafford, and was himself created Viscount Stafford; but the male line is now extinct, and the Barony of Stafford is in abeyance, but after the death of two or three old people, will vest in Sir William Jerningham, Bart.

By this statement it appears that while the chief of every generation of this family was thus immaturely cut off, the younger branches were flourishing beyond example in all worldly honours; yet it was a severe price to pay, a counterbalance by far too great!

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expected

expected no less from his inferiors; often complaining that the too great affability of the king, and the French garb of the court, would bring Majesty into contempt. This was not the character that either could enjoy, or be enjoy'd by the court of the Stuarts. He therefore loved the country, and to this sweet retreat among other places, he frequently retired. He had however at least two other seats in this county, Horfeley, * and Albury; of which the latter he purchased of the Duncombes, and much delighted in †. To these and the Castle of Arundel, in Sussex, he added by marriage with Alethea, at length sole heir of Gilbert Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, the magnificent mansion of Worktop, in Nottinghamshire, (burnt down a few years since, but now rebuilt) ‡ with an estate much larger than his own, though that was great, yet probably much lessen'd by the attainders, and misfortunes of his family. However, all was not equal to his expences; the Arundel marbles, § the greater part of which are now one of the first ornaments of Oxford, must have cost him immense sums; besides these he had a fine collection

* Coll. Peer. i. 114, where it is said, that the Earl and Countess, on the marriage of their son with the Lady Elizabeth Stuart, were first confined to their seat at Horfeley, for which the authority of Rushworth I, 367. is cited, but on consulting that author, no such passage is there, or near it to be found. It does not appear whether it was East or West Horfeley.

† There is a print of the West prospect of this house by Hollar 1645. His grandson Henry restored to the Dukedom of Norfolk, was very fond of it, and rebuilt the house, laying out the gardens in a manner, which was at that time much admired; but afterwards falling into melancholy, on account of the death of his wife, he let it fall to decay, and his grandson Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, sold it to Heneage Finch, Earl of Ailesford, in whose family it still continues. See Magn. Brit. v. 329.

‡ See Tour in 1787, from London to the Western Highlands of Scotland, &c. p. 270.

§ He had a palace called Arundel House, which stood between Essex House, (now Essex Street) and Somerset House in the Strand. Part of the site of this house was let to builders, who erected thereon the several streets, called Arundel, Norfolk and Surry streets, with a cross street called Howard street, parallel with the Strand. The ground below this cross street was reserved for the family mansion, and when the workmen began to build above it, next the Strand, a cross wall was run up to prevent encroachments. Many of the workmen, to save the expence of carrying away the rubbish, threw it over this cross wall, where it fell upon a colonnade, under which statues were placed, and at last broke them down, by which the statues were much damaged. Many of them were purchased in this state by Sir William Fermor, and in 1755, the Countess of Pomfret, presented them to the University of Oxford. Of the still harder fate of the rest, a particular account is given in the Honorable Charles Howard's anecdotes of his family, from whence this is taken.

of

of cameos and intaglios; he made a design of tracing and delineating the Roman roads and stations, but in the confusion of the times his drawings were lost *; he spent large sums in buildings; he had a most noble library, and it has been said, that "as Lord Burleigh's was the most compleat one for a politician; Lord Bacon's for a philosopher; Mr. Selden's for an historian; Bishop Usher's for a divine; Lord Northampton's and Lord Dorset for a poet; Mr. Oughtred's for a mathematician; Dr. Hammond's for a grammarian or universal critic; so the Earl of Arundel's was the best for an Herald, or an Antiquary; a library not for state but use" †. He contributed towards the King's service abroad for arms, ammunition and intelligence, near £.20,000; and for his relief at home above £.14,000; he subscribed with the rest of the nobility £12,000, and sent £8000 more over privately, several ways; on account of all these expences, his son Henry paid debts for him of near £100,000, after his death, ‡ which happen'd abroad, at Padua, October 4, 1641, in his fifty-fifth year. His son Henry succeeded him, but during those troublesome times, lived retired, and died at his house in Arundel Street, in the Strand, April 7, 1652. He left nine sons, of which Charles the 4th, who had the estate at Graystock, § in Cumberland, had also the manor and seat of Dorking. The natural situation of Deepden, (from whence it takes its name) is as sequester'd as imagination can conceive. It is a valley surrounded with acclivities in the form of a Roman theatre. The old house was situated within the hollow of this enchanting retirement. In the *Magna Britannia*, (1738,) is the following description of this place, taken, I presume, from Aubrey's meagre collections for this county, and evidently written at the time it was in the possession of the honourable C. Howard, just mentioned. "The house, gardens, orchards, and bosques are placed in a most pleasant and delightful solitude,

* Gough's *Top.* I, p. xiv.

† Loyd's *Worthies* I. 955. *Loyalists*, 287.

‡ *Ibid.* 285.

§ Graystock Castle, belonged to the Lords Graystock, who were seated there at least in Hen. III. time. In 27 Edward III. William Lord Graystock had licence to make a Castle of his manor house of Graystock, which he accordingly did. In the reign of H. VII. the heiress carried it with Morpeth and other large estates to Thomas Lord Dacre. The two coheirs of Thomas Lord Dacre, the grandson, carried the estates to Philip Earl of Arundel, and his brother Lord William Howard, from whom is descended the Earl of Carlisle. In right of the former, Mr. Howard enjoyed Graystock.

“ The house is not built for grandeur, but retirement ; (a noble hermitage) neat, elegant and suitable to the genius of the proprietor, a christian philosopher who lives up to primitive piety. “ The *House* he hath cast into the form of a theatre, having six narrow walks like benches one above another. In the garden, which may seem a second Eden, there are twenty one sorts of thyme, many rare flowers and choice plants, as myrtles, syringas, orange-trees, &c In the hill is a cave digged 36 feet long, through which, as through a tube, there is a vista over all the south parts of Surry and Sussex, as far as the sea. On the south side of the hill is a vineyard of many acres, and on the west a laboratory and a neat oratory. Where under Heaven can be a sweeter place !” Mr. Howard died March 21, 1713. His son Charles was also seated here, and was buried in the church, June 20, 1720. His son Charles Howard, rebuilt the seat here after 1763, the old one having been for some years taken down. The new one seems to stand in a different situation, since it is placed on a gentle rise and commands a fine view of the town and adjacent hills. The original garden, which, as I mentioned, consists of two high hills crowned with wood, makes a part of the present pleasure ground, in new-modelling which, some of the flues used by the Earl in his Laboratory were found.* Mr. Howard was a literary character, and among other things, published in 1769, “ Historical anecdotes of some of the Howard family.” In 1777 he succeeded to the Dukedom of Norfolk, and dying August the 31st, 1786, at his house, in St James’s Square, was buried with great funeral pomp at this place.

Betchworth Castle.

Betchworth Castle built by the Warrens, and inherited by the Brownes (as before mentioned in a note,) continued in the latter family, who were created Baronets July 7, 1627, till the heiress about the beginning of this century carried it to the Fenwicks, one of whom is said to have pulled down the greater part of the old Castle, to make it a more commodious dwelling house. This family sold it to the late Mr. Tucker, a man of singular character, and much wrapt up in literary and philosophical pursuits, some of his works being published under feigned names. He had two daughters, of whom one married the late Sir Henry St. John

* Gent. Mag. vol. 57. p. 2. 1962.

of Dogmersfield in Hants, Baronet ; the other is single, and now resides here. There is a view of the castle by Buck.

ART. II. *A Description of Thorndon in Essex, the Seat of Lord Petre.*

We visited the other day Lord Petre's magnificent new house at Thorndon (or West Horndon) in Essex. It lies two or three miles N. E. of Brentwood, upon high hills, of which many in its neighbourhood, (particularly that on which is Warley Common, famous for its camp in the late war) command a glorious prospect, over a woody country, of the Thames, and its busy shipping, and beyond it, the blue hills of Kent. The roads however round it are deep and miry. We enter at iron gates with a Porter's lodge, in the bottom which is directly before the West, or principal front, of the mansion. Here the house placed on a gentle ascent of about a quarter of a mile, has a very grand appearance. Being built of a very light-coloured brick, it here looks like stone, and the architecture softened by distance pleased us very much. We ascended to the house by a road curving naturally to the right, and were much disappointed on our nearer approach to the building, which we now thought exceedingly heavy and tasteless. The architect was Payne ; it was begun I believe about twenty years ago, and is not yet quite finished. The front is very long, with two wings, connected by circular corridors, with open arches beneath, which are very ponderous and ugly. Instead of the eye being struck with a magnificent approach and entrance to the hall, it is disgusted with the insignificance of a large Venetian window ; nor is this deficiency less discordant with the sight without, than inconsistent with the splendor of such a house to those who are entering within, since there is no other than a small folding door into the rustic hall for this purpose. The east front is much the handsomest, having a superb portico with six beautiful Corinthian pillars fluted. The lawn clothed with a rich verdure falls sweetly from hence, and the prospect into Kent is extensive and fine.

We now ascended the principal stair-case, lofty and light, but not grand. The hall is a noble room of about 40 feet square, richly stuccoed and ornamented with fine marble, &c. Dining room is about 40 feet by 27, well furnished, and adorned with an excellent collection of paintings, chiefly portraits, which we shall describe more fully presently. Drawing-room is very excellent,

cellent, about 38 feet by 26, hung with green damask, and the ceiling highly finished. Adjoining to this is an admirable circular library in the Corridor. A handsome breakfast-room hung with damask and twelve flower pieces adapted to each month, by Van Huysum, 1732. Lady Petre's dressing-room, a rich cabinet of miniatures and other paintings. But the noblest room, when finished, will be the Saloon, 60 feet by 30, very lofty and coved, but quite in the rough at present.

The portraits, of which the principal hang in the dining-room, are the following: "Sir W. Petre, obt. 1572." The same *Æt.* XL. He was the founder of the family, being third son of John Petre, a rich tanner of Torbrian, in Devonshire.* He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and from thence elected Fellow of All Souls, and being afterwards a principal instrument (under Cromwell) in the dissolution of the religious houses, he obtained upon that event large grants of church lands, and was in high employments during the contrary politics of the three succeeding reigns, so that he, like some others, seems to have been "a willow, and not an oak." Camden gives a very high character of him for his learning and wisdom. †

"Sir John Petre, created Lord Petre," (21 Jul. 1. Jac. 1.) He was son of Sir William. He built the old seat here, and died at this place, Oct. 11. 11 Jac. 1. "Robert" (3d) "Lord Petre, *Æt.* 35, 1635." A meagre face. He was grandson of the former, and died 1638. "Mary Daughter of Antony Browne Viscount Montague, widow of Robert Lord Petre,

* Wood's *Ath. Ox.* 1. 53. F.

† His arms on the picture are, Gu. on a chev. or, between three escallops arg. a cornish chough proper between two cinquefoils az. on a chief of the second, a rose between two demi fleurs-de-lis of the first. This complicated coat is like all those granted to the new-raised men in the harvest of fortunes, that happened at this time. Such were Cromwell's, viz. Az. on a fesse int. three lions ramp. or, a rose Gu. int. two cornish choughs proper. Lord Paget's, viz. fable, on a cross engrailed, int. 4 eagles displayed ar. five lions pass. gard. fable. Sir William Leigh, Lord Mayor of London, (ancestor of the late Lord Leigh) Gu. on a cross engrailed ar. five hurts charged with as many ermines, int. four unicorn's heads erased or. &c. &c. The heralds are rather to be charged with wit, (as Fuller observes,) than ignorance for this, since their object was to distinguish the new families from the old. And three of these families had afterwards wit enough to be ashamed of these coats. The descendants of Cromwell (meanly enough) assumed the arms of the ancient barons of that name. Leigh and Petre soon simplified their coats; the former to, Gu. a cross engrailed ar. in the first quarter a lozenge ar. The latter, to, Gu. a bend or int. two escallops ar.

"*Æt.*

"Æt. 51. A. D. 1651." She died Jan. 13, 1685, Æt. 85. as seems by this picture, though her tomb says 82.

"William eldest son of Robert Lord Petre" a child.

"William Lord Petre" (the same) "obt. 1683." He died in the Tower being impeached by the Commons of Treason, &c.

"Thomas Lord Petre" (his brother) "obt. 1707."

"Margaret Daughter of Sir Edward Waldgrave, wife of Sir John Petre," first Lord Petre.

"Anne daughter of Sir William Petre, 1567."

"Mary daughter of William Lord Petre"

Lady Stourton widow of Robert 7th Lord Petre, who died 1713, Æt. 23.

Mrs. Weld, Lord Petre's sister.

"James Earl of Derwentwater," whose daughter Anne was mother of the present Lord Petre.

"Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk," the father, I presume, of the famous Earl of Surry.

"Philip, Earl of Arundel," a youth.

"Lord Thomas Howard and Lady Howard," he died 1689.

"Edward Blount, Esq. of Blagden, Devonshire."

"Anne Guise, widow of Edward Blount, Esq."

"Philip Howard, Esq." (younger brother of the old Duke of Norfolk, son of Lord Thomas Howard, who died 1777) "and his wife, daughter of Edward Blount, Esq." He died 1750. She I believe, is still living.

"Edward Howard, Esq. 2d son of the Honorable Philip Howard." He died Feb. 7th 1767, unmarried. His sister was first wife of the present Lord Petre.

"Anna Maria, daughter of Edward Blount, Esq."

Several portraits without names, some of which are very good.

A man in the dress of Queen Elizabeth's reign, with Spanish cloak and hat, "Æt. 40, 1592." A fine head of an old man, "Æt. 75, 1545." Another with a ruff, "1589," and some others of this reign, without names or dates.

"Elizabeth of York, Queen of Henry VII." on board. Several others on board of this size, of Henry VI. Henry VII. &c. &c. in a room down stairs, where they had been placed to be cleaned, so that we could not obtain a proper sight of them. In the same room one of Henry IV. of France, rather larger; one of Mary Queen of Scots, and many more which we could not get at. Henry VIII.

"Henry Stuart, Earl of Darnley."

"Mary Queen of Scotland."

A curious

A curious old Dutch piece, with a great variety of humorous figures, illustrative of several proverbs.

Four Indian chiefs, &c &c. On the back stair-case, Sir Thomas More's family, probably only a copy; but as it was covered with a large cloth, we could form no opinion.

Of the history of this ancient seat, we have purposely given no account, because it is already printed in Morant's History of Essex. We shall only observe with Camden, "That it was ages ago the mansion of the worshipful family of Fitzlewis, the last of whom, if we may believe the common report, in consequence of his house being set on fire in the time of his wedding feast, was piteously burnt to death." The first Lord Petre, as has been observed, built the late house, which was situated half a mile lower in the park towards the east. It has ever since continued the principal mansion of the family, tho' Ingatestone, now going to decay, was in the beginning of this century, their favorite residence.

ART. III. *Monumental Inscriptions in Kent.*

To the chancel of the small church of Waldershare in East Kent, are annexed two chapels of brick of equal size. That on the south side is appropriate to the Berties, the former owners of the seat in this parish; and that on the north to the Furnesses, who purchased it of them. In the Bertie chapel is a large altar tomb of marble, on which lie the figures as large as life of the Honorable Peregrine Bertie, and Susan his wife, in the formal dresses of the reign of William III; dresses (particularly the long strait-cut coat, and immense wig of the gentleman) that are very ugly in every representation, but peculiarly so in statuary.

On a tablet on the north side of the tomb is the following inscription. "In this vault lies interred the body of the Honorable Susan Bertie, 4th * daughter, and one of the coheirs of Sir Edward Mowings of Waldershare in the county of Kent, Bart. by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Styles of Watringbury in the said county Bart. and wife to the Hon. Peregrine Bertie, 2d son of Mountague, Earl of Lyndsey, and Lord Great Chamberlain of England. She had three daughters,

* Who did the other daughters marry? Coll. Bart. edit. 1710, does not mention.

“ters, Bridget, * Elizabeth, and Mary, † of which Elizabeth died in her life time. She departed this life at Rochester Dec. 30th 1697.

“ ‘This monument was erected by the Honourable Peregrine Bertie, as a lasting testimony of his true affection to his dear and beloved wife, desiring that when God shall please to summon him hence, his body may be here deposited by her.’”

On a Tablet on the South Side.

“ In this vault is intended to lye the Honourable Peregrine Bertie, second son of Montagu, Earl of Lyndsey, ‡ Lord Great Chamberlain of England, who was Volunteer at the famous siege of Arras, 1654, under Marshal Turen, and afterwards a Captain of a Troop of Horse in the Earl of Oxford's Regiment, when King Charles II. was restored His father Montagu attended King Charles I. in all his troubles, and in his imprisonment in the isle of Wight, and at last was one of the four lords, who were loyal not only unto, but after death, by attending his sacred majesty to his grave, and giving him christian burial at Wyndfor after his barbarous and horrid murder.” §

In the North Chapel belonging to the Furneses is a most ugly and heavy monument, that must have been expensive. On tablets fixed to the four sides of the base are long inscriptions, the first of which to the memory of the founder || of the family, is already printed in the Suppl. to Le Neve's Mon. Angl. The second is as follows :

“ Here lyeth deposited in hopes of a blessed resurrection, the mortal remains of the virtuous and much lamented lady, Anne daughter of Anthony Balam, Esq. and wife of Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. whom a native good disposition, religious principles, unaffected piety, and amiable behaviour gained the praise of every tongue, and were equally engaging and amiable.

* Wife of John, Earl Poulet. Coll. Peer 1v.

† Wife of Anthony Henley, Esq. of the Grange in Hants, and mother of Chancellor Northington. Coll. Peer v.

‡ Second Earl of Lyndsey. Coll. Peer. 11 17.

§ Coll. Peer. vol. II. p. 16, says, he died 1700, and was buried, as he here desires, at Walderthare.

|| He was a merchant in London, and created a baronet 1707. He is said to have been son of a person of mean condition at Sandwich.

" Having joined by her nuptials the two families before united
 " in a closer union, she completed her parents hopes and her
 " comforts happiness by the most endearing filial duty and con-
 " jugal affection. But by the too common fate of the eminently
 " good, being as mature in virtues, as tender in years, she was
 " cropt as a blooming flower, leaving issue a daughter Anne.
 " She exchanged this life for a better, March 29, 1713,
 " aged 25."

Arms. Ar. a talbot sejant within a bordure sable; impaling,
 fable, on a fesse between three estoils ar. three ogreses.

On another side.

" Here lies interr'd the body of Sir Robert Furnese, Bart. heir
 to his father's virtues and estate, who after exerting in several
 Parliaments integrity, zeal, and spirit, for the true interest and
 support of our happy constitution in church and state, was elected
 Knight of the shire, for the county of Kent, a public testimonial
 of the trust and confidence of his countrymen, whose hearts and
 affections were naturally engaged by his most affable behaviour
 and liberal spirit. He was born August 1, 1687, and died
 March 14, 1733, deservedly lamented by his family as a hus-
 band, and a father, as a master and a friend. His first wife was
 Anne Balam, by whom he had one daughter Anne, married to
 John Lord Viscount St. John. His second wife was the Lady
 Arabella Watson, by whom he had issue Henry and Catherine.
 His third wife was the Lady Anne Shirley, daughter to Robert,
 Earl of Ferrers, who survived him, by whom he had issue Anne,
 who died an infant, and Selina, who married 1755, Edward,
 eldest son of Sir Edward Dering, Bart. and left a son Edward,
 and a daughter Selina.

Lady Anne Furnese after passing very honourably a widowhood
 of above forty-six years, died greatly respected, Feb. 25, 1779,
 in her 72d year, and was buried by her own desire in Audley
 Chapel, in the Parish of St. George, Hanover Square."

On the last side.

" To the memory of Lady Arabella Watson, sixth daughter
 of Lewis, Earl of Rockingham, by Catherine, daughter of
 George, Earl of Feversham, born March 15, 1693, married
 July 3, 1714; deceased Sept. 6, 1727; leaving a most amiable
 example of unaffected piety and cheerful innocence, of benevo-
 lence, and complacency of temper, which added fuller grace
 and lustre to all those virtues, and accomplishments, where-
 by she was eminently distinguished in every situation and
 relation of life. Her son Sir Henry Furnese, Bart. a youth
 of

of promising hope and expectation, deceased on his travels at Marfeilles, March 17, 1735, aged 19, and lies interred under this monument. Katherine heiress to Sir Henry, her brother, was married on Apr. 10, 1736, to Lewis Earl of Rockingham, son of Edward, Lord Visct. Sondes, and grandson of Lewis Earl of Rockingham; who died Dec. 14, 1745. Her Ladyship was married on the 13th day of June, 1751, to Francis Lord North and Grey, since created Earl of Guildford, and having eminently displayed all the virtues of her parents departed this life universally lamented the 22d day of Dec. 1766, in the 52d year of her age, leaving no issue. She was, by direction of her will, interr'd at Wroxton in Oxfordshire."

On the history of the manor of Waldershare, I shall be short, because the third volume of Mr. Haisted's history of Kent, in which, of course, there will be an ample account of it, is soon expected to be published.

It was a member of the Barony of Maminot, which was held by military service at the castle of Dover;* and belonged in elder times to the potent family of the Malmains, from whom it came by an heiress, (according to Philipot,†) to the Monins's about the reign of Henry VI. In the church is a mural monument, to the memory of Richard Monins, Esq. and his wife, and their second son (but at length heir,) Sir Edward Monins Kt. who died Nov. 27, 1602, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Lovelace, Esq. of Hever, Co. Kent. His four daughters were Elizabeth, Margaret, Priscilla and Frances, and his son Sir William, of this place, was created a Baronet, June 29, 1611. He died Feb. 24, 1642, as appears by a tombstone of black marble, to his memory, in this church, by which it also appears that his wife Jane, daughter of Roger Twysden, of Roydon Hall, in East Peckham, Esq. died March 27, 1639. Of his younger sons, John, Thomas and William, the last died unmarried Jan. 26, 1647, and the others must have died S. P. before their brother: otherwise they would have succeeded him in the Baronetage. Sir Edward Monins succeeded his father, and his son Edward dying long before him in 1640, the title became extinct on his death.‡ In this church are also tombstones in memory of

* MSS of Knights fees in Kent.

† Vill. Cant. p. 350.

‡ John Monins, Esq. of Canterbury, branched off about the reign of Hen. VII. is heir male of this family.

"Lawrence Wright, A. M. Vicar of Waldershare and Elmsted, who died 1707." And "Robert Greenall, A. M, rector of Blackmanston, and Curate of Nonington and Wymens would, who died Dec. 17, 1770, aged 42" The present mansion house at Waldershare, was built either in the reign of K. William, by Mr. Bertie, or more probably in the time of Queen Anne by the Furnesses. The house is large, and on the whole may be called handsome, because it is uniform; yet the stile of architecture is not much to be admired. It is situated in a park of moderate extent, and the ground is pleasingly varied, and well wooded, tho' it has none of those bold features, which surprise and delight so much in many, (particularly the Northern,) parts of England. In the park is a tower (or Belvidere) which, tho' not lofty is seen in every part of the surrounding country, at the distance of many miles; and therefore shews the situation of this place to be very high. It is bounded, to the north, and north-east, by almost a semicircle of sea coast, at the distance of a few miles, and is therefore in the neighbourhood of an open tho' not unpleasing country. The venerable old Earl of Guilford, to whom the seat now belongs, usually spends the greater part of his autumnal months here. To the south and south-west of him lies a country, full of gentlemen's seats, and rich both by the endowment of nature, and efforts of art. It was last summer that we visited this place, when, having satisfied our curiosity about it, we bent our course to Canterbury, and passed the seat of Sir Narborough D'aeth, at Knowlton, a well wooded park and ancient mansion (once the residence of a branch of the famous family of the Peytons) Hence we went to inspect Goodnestone, the seat of Sir Brooke Bridges, Bart. whose house, which is modern, is a very good one, tho' not magnificent, and the grounds well laid out and planted, and kept in the nicest order. From this place we turned into the principal road that leads from Deal to Canterbury, and passed Deane, an ancient seat belonging to Sir Henry Oxenden, Bart. and the original residence of his family, but now inhabited by Lady Hales. Soon after we passed Lee, the seat of Mr. Barrett, a most picturesque object, situated in grounds which are wonderfully well laid out. The house is well worthy the travellers notice, being built in the gothic stile, with most exquisite taste, from the designs of Mr. James Wyatt. Mr. Walpole speaks of it in his *Anecdotes of painting* with the highest commendation. From this place we passed thro' the village of Littlebourne to Canterbury, leaving on our left a large park enclosed

closed with a brick wall, that formerly we were told belonged to Finch, Lord Fordwich in the reign of Charles I. Afterwards it was purchased by Lord Chancellor Cowper, whose son made it a hunting seat; but the buildings being of timber and very ancient, the present Lord Cowper had just then pulled them down. Hence we passed on without seeing any thing remarkable to Canterbury.

ART. IV. *Excursion from Uttoxeter, to Burton upon Trent.*

Among the various parts of Staffordshire which I have seen, the ride between Uttoxeter and Burton upon Trent has often afforded me much pleasure and observation. This being out of the track of all tours, and publick roads, and almost unnoticed, at least by any modern description, a sketch of its principal features may not be unworthy the notice of our readers, and be the means of calling forth more particular accounts. Uttoxeter or Utcester is situate at the eastern extremity of the county, in the hundred of Totmonslow, and separated from Derbyshire by the river Dove, which rapidly winds thro' this part of the country, greatly enriching the extensive meadows with its copious and prolific streams, and supplying the inhabitants with much fine fish, particularly trout. For its fertile overflows in the spring, it has been often compared to the Nile, and has given occasion to this proverb:

“ In April Dove’s flood,
“ Is worth a King’s good.”

It is supposed to obtain these valuable qualities by passing thro’ a lime-stone amongst the Peak hills, whence it originates. The lordship of this town belonged some time to the Conqueror, but was afterwards given to Henry de Ferrers, whose posterity were Earls of Derby. Robert, Earl of Derby, being so unfortunate as to engage in divers rebellions against King Henry III, had his estate forfeited, after the battle of Evesham, and given to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, younger son of that King, redeemable upon the payment of 50,000*l.* upon a certain day; which the Earl not being able to pay, his estate was made over to the said Edmund. Upon this, Eleanor the daughter of Ralph Lord Basset, the Earl of Derby’s widow, commenced a suit against the possessor, 7 Edward 1. for her dowry in her husband’s lands, mentioning this, and many other manors in this county; at length finding that she should gain nothing by law, more than

Edmund pleased to grant her, she sat down contented with Spondon * and Chatefden * in Derbyshire, and Godmanchester in Huntingdonshire. Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, now enjoying his possessions in peace and security, from him they passed thro' an heiress to John of Gaunt, and so to the Crown, where they have remained ever since. The town is not large, nor in general handsomely built, yet there are several good gentlemen's houses in and about it. Little or no manufacture is carried on here, yet it has an excellent market for cattle, sheep, and all sorts of provisions; but its greatest fame is in giving birth to the celebrated Thomas Allen, a most consummate scholar and lover of all arts and sciences. Being chosen fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and not entering into orders, he removed to Gloucester-hall, where he became so eminent an antiquary and philosopher, that he was courted by princes and nobles, and offered the greatest preferments, but could not be tempted to forsake his beloved retirement, to give up his favourite pursuits. He was highly respected by his excellent contemporaries, Bodley, Camden, &c. He was very industrious to collect MSS. of every science, particularly of history, antiquities, and mathematicks, most of which are to be found in the Bodleian and Cotton libraries.

Three good roads lead from hence, to Newcastle, Derby, and Burton. Pursuing now the latter across these rich meadows, and the River Dove, we ascend a considerable hill to the village of Doveridge. The most remarkable feature is the seat of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. so created 1755; this family is descended from a natural son of the elder brother of the first Earl of Devonshire, who died without legitimate issue. How long they have been in possession of this place, I am not certain, but the whole has been new built, and adorned, within a few years by the present owner, and an excellent house it is. The situation is upon an abrupt eminence, beautifully overlooking the rich meadows of the Dove,

* These two places belong to two branches of the Wilmots; those seated at Chatefden have been there ever since the reign of James I. and were created baronets, Feb. 15, 1759. Spondon has belonged to the family rather longer; tho' these now residing there, are a younger branch. The head of the family are the baronets of Osmaaston. Chatefden is within three miles of Derby, in an open disagreeable country. The house is of brick, neither remarkable for its antiquity, size, nor beauty. Osmaaston is about two miles from Derby, on the opposite side. The house is of a moderate size, of brick, white-wash'd, with wings of singular architecture; the effect of the whole ordinary; the situation flat; but the present Sir Robert has made considerable improvements.

and most of the country round. This lordship abounds with game, particularly hares, and in the season, here is a very extraordinary display of coursing, most of the gentlemen of Derbyshire and Staffordshire assembling in these meadows to try their superiority in greyhounds, of which few countries can produce better; about two or three meetings in the year are almost as great, and as well conducted as those celebrated ones in Wiltshire and Norfolk.

From hence passing towards Sudbury, we have a view of Marchington-hills, which at the conquest formed a lordship within the bounds of Needwood Forest, (but now lie some distance from it,) and belonged in the same manner as Uttoxeter to the Ferrer's, Earls of Derby, and in like manner went thro' the dukedom of Lancaster to the Crown. Sudbury is a small village, situate about six miles from Uttoxeter, but within the county of Derby. Here the noble family of Vernons have had a seat ever since the time of Henry 8th at least. The chief seat of the elder branch was at Haddon, on the river Wye, in the northern part of this county; Camden says they were not only an ancient, but a very famous family in those parts; inasmuch that Sir George Vernon, Knight, who lived in our time, for his magnificence and hospitality was called by the multitude, "King of the Peak." He died, seised of thirty manors, and left two daughters, one married to John Manners, ancestor of the Dukes of Rutland, by which Haddon came to them, and is still their seat; in honourable remembrance of this, there is wrote over the entrance into the house, "God save the Vernons;" and their crest, being a boar's head, used to be served up with a song every Christmas.

This house at Sudbury is a very respectable structure of dark coloured brick, but is situated too near the road, and flat; the grounds about it are rich and pleasant, particularly the park, which is very extensive, abounding with various coloured deer, fine timber, and several agreeable buildings, as objects. His Lordship's father was raised to the dignity of a Peer, May 1, 1762, by the title of Lord Vernon of Sudbury, Baron of Kinderton in the county of Chester. The present Lord having no male issue, the title will go to the next brother Henry, who married the natural daughter of the late Sir Charles Sedley, Bart. of Nuthall near Nottingham, and for that estate where he now resides, took the name of Sedley. The third son, the Revd. Edward Venables Vernon had the living of Sudbury, and resided some time in the parsonage here, but upon his marriage with
Lady

24 *Excursion from Uttoxeter, to Burton upon Trent.*

Lady Ann, daughter of the Marquis of Stafford, Feb. 4, 1784, Fortune soon shed her most benignant beams on him, raising him at once to a canonry of Christ-church, and to a stall at Gloucester.

Leaving this place, the country soon becomes unpleasant, particularly about Hatton Moor, a dead extensive flat for several miles; however we are made ample amends for this dulness by the noble ruins of Tutbury castle, boldly placed upon a lofty hill, or rock of alabaster (according to Plott) commanding a charming prospect over the meadows, thro' which the Dove still continues to wander, and communicate its fertility; but whether this site is to be admired most for the prospect it commands of the distant country on all sides, or the magnificent feature it displays to other situations, particularly that charming tract about Repton, and Sir Robert Burdett's beautiful domain at Foremark in Derbyshire, I am at a loss to determine. This castle was built soon after the conquest by that noble Norman, Henry de Ferrers above-mentioned, who had such large possessions allotted him in this country by the conqueror, but in the same manner as those others before described, this fell into the hands of the crown, and was the head seat of the Duchy of Lancaster, till the rebellion of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, 1322, temp. Edward II. who fortified it against the King, but could not maintain it; then it was that this castle is supposed to have been first demolished, and not reedified, till it came into the possession of John of Gaunt, who built the present structure, walling it on all sides but one, where the hill is so high and abrupt as to form a natural fence. It continued flourishing till the civil wars in Charles 1st time, when it fell a sacrifice to those destructive rebels, who with iron hand shattered many a noble fabric into ruins; it remains much in the same condition they left it, save what the tempestuous storms, to which it is so much exposed, or the mouldering touch of time have contributed to its decay.

Some of the Tenures here are so singular, that we cannot omit taking notice of them. When John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, was Lord of this castle, Sir Philip Somerville held of him the manor of Briddeshall by these services; that when his Lord keepeth Christmas at his castle of Tutbury, Sir Philip (or some other Kt. his deputy) shall come to Tutbury, the Eve before Christmas day, and be lodged in the town by the Marshall of the Earl's house, and on Christmas day shall go to the dresser, and carrying his Lord's mess to his table, shall carve the meat

to

to his Lord, and this he shall do, as well at supper as at dinner; and when his Lord hath eaten, the said Sir Philip shall sit down in the same place where his Lord sat, and shall be served at the table by the steward of the Earl's house. And upon St. Stephen's day, when he hath dined, he shall take his leave of his Lord, and shall kiss him; and for this his service he shall nothing take, and nothing give. These services Sir Philip performed to the Earls of Lancaster 48 years, for this his manor of Briddesthall. Sir Philip also held the manors of Tatenhall, and Drycot in this county by the following services; that he or his attorney should go to the castle of Tutbury, upon St. Peter's day, in August, and shew the steward that he is come to hunt, and take his Lord's greese, or wild swine, at the cost of his Lord; whereupon the steward shall cause to be delivered to Sir Philip an horse and saddle worth 50 shillings, or that sum to provide one, and one hound, and shall likewise pay to the said Sir Philip, for every day to Holy-rood day, two shillings and sixpence for himself, and one shilling for his servant and hound. And the woodmasters of the forests of Needwood and Duffield, with all the Parkers and Foresters, are to attend upon Sir Philip, while their Lord's Greese is taking in the said forests, as upon their master, during that time; and at the expiration thereof, Sir Philip shall deliver up the horse and barcelet (or hound) to the steward, with whom when he has dined on Holy-rood day, at the castle of Tutbury, he shall kiss the porter and depart.*

But the most extraordinary custom belonging to this place, was the famous, (or rather latterly infamous) diversion, called *Tutbury bull-running*; the origin of which is too curious to be omitted. During the time in which the ancient Earls and Dukes of Lancaster had their abode, and kept a liberal hospitality at their honour of Tutbury, great concourse of people resorted hither from all parts; for whose diversion various sorts of Musicians were permitted to come, to pay their *services*; at length from their numbers, quarrels and disorders arising, it was necessary to form rules for a proper regulation of them, and a governor was appointed by the name of King, who had several officers under him to see those laws executed, as appears by the charter granted to the King of the Minstrells, by John of Gaunt, Duke of Lan-

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. 2, p. 106, 107, 108, Plott's Staffordshire, chap. 10. p. 443.

caster, bearing date 22d of August, 4th of King Richard II.* In the reign of Henry VI. the Prior of Tutbury (for there was an Abbey founded here by Henry de Ferrers, for Benedictine Monks, which Abbey was richly endowed, and remained in great splendor till the reformation) gave the minstrells, who came to Matins there on the feast of the assumption of the blessed Virgin, a bull to be taken on this side the river Dove, or else the prior payed them forty pence. This custom continued after the reformation with divers alterations. On the 16th of August the minstrells met in a body at the house of the bailiff, where they were joined by the steward of the manor, (then belonging to the Earl of Devonshire,) from whence they marched two and two to church, the king of the minstrells walking between the steward and bailiff, with music playing before them, each of the four under officers carrying a white wand, immediately following, and then the rest of the company in order. Being seated properly in the church, prayers were read, and a sermon preached, for which, each of the minstrells payed the vicar a penny. From hence they returned in procession to a large room or hall in the Castle, where the king sitting between the bailiff and steward, made a report of such minstrells as had offended against the statutes, upon which the guilty were fined a small sum. Moreover to exhort them better to mind their duty, the steward gave them a long charge; in which he expatiated largely upon the origin, and excellency of music; its power upon the passions; how the use of it had always been allowed in praising and glorifying God; and altho' it might sometimes be demeaned by vagabonds and rogues, † he gave them to understand, that such societies as theirs, legally founded and governed by strict rules, were by no means included in that statute. This charge being finished, and various forms and ceremonies passed, they retired to the great hall, where an excellent dinner was provided, and the overplus given to the poor. The next object was the taking of the bull, for which purpose the minstrells used to repair to the Abbey gate, and demand him of the prior, but afterwards they went to a barn by the town side, where the bull was turned out with his horns cut off, his ears cropt, and his tail diminished to the very stump, his body besmeared with soap, and his nostrils filled with pepper, to encrease

* See Plott's Staffordshire, chap. 10. p. 436, where is annexed a translation of this charter from the French.

† Kebble's Statutes, 39 of Eliz. chap. 4. § 2.

his fury. Being thus let loose, a solemn proclamation was announced by the steward, that none were to come nearer him than 40 feet, nor to hinder the minstrels, but to attend to their own safety. The minstrels were to take him before sun set, on this side the river, which if they could not do, and he escaped into Derbyshire, he still remained the lord's property. It was seldom possible to take him fairly, but if they held him so long as to cut off some of his hair, he was then brought to the market-cross, or bull-ring, in the middle of the street, and there baited; after which the minstrels were entitled to have him.

Hence originated the rustic-sport, called the *bull-running*, which of late years was become so horrid a practice by the promiscuous multitude, as to be a disgrace to themselves, and to their country. The wonted harmony of the minstrels was changed into the most discordant noise; their solemn and harmless festivity, into rioting and drunkenness, and the white wands of the officers into mighty and destructive weapons; in short, this meeting was got to such a pitch of madness and cruelty, that not contented with torturing the poor animal, they fell in the most sanguine manner upon each other, so that it became a serious matter of contention between the mob of the two counties; and seldom a year past that we did not hear of many bones being broken, skulls fractured, and frequently lives lost. Happily a few years since, his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, who is now owner of this Castle, and lord of the Manor, was pleased to abolish this inhuman custom, which we hope has had, and will have the same effect upon those similar diversions, practised in many country towns, at that season of the year called the Wake.

ART. V. Sketch of the History of the Parish of Dummer, in Hampshire.

The parish of Dummer, in the county of Hampshire, lies about three miles S. W. of Basingstoke, on the edge of those downs, (lately enclosed) that almost surround that small town, and to the left of the great turnpike road to Winchester. The principal manor, on which there is still a gentleman's seat, belonged anciently to a family of its own name, of whom the only memorials that I know are contained in the following monumental inscriptions, within the communion-rails of the small old parish-church.

On a brass plate on the pavement.

" I William At-More Dummer call'd do here entombed lie,
 " And lordship this, and of this church the patronage had I
 " Mine auncestors me long before were owners of the same,
 " Obtain'd by matche with Dummer's heire, whereof they took
 " the name,
 " Which name and living here on earth as from them I posselt,
 " So now in earthe like them I am for worms become a gueft.
 " This, reader, death on me hath brought, that to mankind is
 " due,
 " And like of thee, by nature's course, is sure for to ensue."

Also in the wall behind the wainscot, of which a pannel opens on hinges, are figures in brass, under which is the following inscription, (of the same person, no doubt, because the same arms are impaled in both,)

" Within this toombe lyeth buried the body of William At-More, alias Dummer, Esq. borne the 13th day of February anno 1508. He served the City of London in the office of one of the Lord Mayors Court, and Comptroller of the Chamber of London, fifty years and above, and died the ——— of ——— anno ———. He married *Henborough*, the daughter of Edmund Brydges, of London, draper," (or *armig.*) " and had issue between them a son, who died in his infancy."

Arms. Quarterly; I and IV; two bars, between six martlets, 3, 2, and 1. * II. Billetty, a crescent. III. A cross engrailed. *Impaling.* A cross charged with a leopard's face, in the first quarter, a mullet, for Brydges. †.

Crest.

* According to Edmondson's *Heraldry*, Vol. II. The field is ar. the bars, vert. the martlets, Gules.

† This Edmund Brydges was third son of Sir John Brydges, Lord Mayor of London, 12 Hen. VIII. who was 2d. (or 3d.) son of Thomas Bruges of Dymock, Co. Glouc. by Maud, his wife, Daughter of Thomas *Henbrow*. The said Thomas B. was grandson of Sir John Brugge, who distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, 1415, and was younger brother of Sir Thomas Brugge, who married the heiress of Berkely, by the heiress of Chandos, by whom he was ancestor to the present Duke of Chandos. John the eldest son of the Lord Mayor, was father of Anthony, who had issue Thomas, who were settled, I believe, at West-Ham in Essex, but this branch has long been extinct or lost in obscurity. Anthony, second son

Crest. A mermaid, holding in her hand a looking glass.

On a mural monument,

" Sacred to the memory of Richard Weston, late of this Parish, Gent. born of an ancient family in Kent, and also of
" Margaret his wife, sister to Mr. Philip Kiftel, sometime of
" Newbirie, in the county of Berkshire, deceased, who having
" had issue three sons and four daughters, were both here interred; she, Jan. 27, 1600; he, May 13, 1602."

Mr. Terry is now owner of the manor-house and resident here, but I believe his family have not been possessed of it many generations.

Kempshot.

There is a manor called Kempshot, the ancient seat of the Pinks, part of which, at least, is in this parish, a part perhaps in the parish of Clidefen, and part in that of Wynslade, in which latter, Wood (in his Ath. Ox. II. 110.) says it is, when he speaks of Robert Pink, Warden of New-College in Oxford, who he says, was son of Henry Pink of Kempshot, in the parish of Wynslade in Hamshire, and was born there. He was educated in Wykeham's school near Winchester, admitted true and perpetual Fellow of New-College in 1596, took the degree in arts, entered on the Physic line, was admitted Warden of his College, 1617, proceeded in Divinity, and was much esteemed by King James I. for his dexterity in disputing, as by King Charles I. for his eminent loyalty. He was a zealous defender of the University Privileges and Liberties, especially when he performed the office of Vice Chancellor, and esteemed, by all that knew him most eminent for his knowledge in Philosophy and Divinity. He wrote, I. Quæstiones selectiores in Logicâ, Ethicâ, Physicâ, Metaphysica inter autores celebriores repertæ. Oxon. 1680. qu. published by John Lamphire, principal of Hart-Hall.

II. Poemata Latina.

III. Gesta Vicecancellariatus sui. A MS. containing the acts and gifts of his Vice-chancellorship of the University from 26 July, 1634, to 22 July, 1636.

son of the Lord Mayor, married into the family of Tirrell of Heron's in Essex. Sir George, a younger son, left a daughter his heiress, who married into the family of Trevor. Coll. Peer. Morant's Essex; MSS. Pedigrees, &c. &c.

He

He died much lamented by the Members of his college, because he had been a vigilant, faithful, and public spirited governor; by the poor of the city of Oxon, because he had been a constant benefactor to them; by the orphans, to whom he had been a Father; and generally by all who knew the great Virtues, Piety and Learning of the Person, Nov. 2, 1647. His body was buried in the outer chapel belonging to New-College between the pulpit and the screen, and, in 1677, Dr. Ralph Bridgeway, Bishop of Chichester erected an handsome monument for him on the W. wall, at some distance from his grave.*

The family of Pink continued at Kempshot, till about twenty years ago, when the last of them^s sold it with the appurtenances of about £.400 per ann to Philip Delaney, Esq. then resident at Farley-Wallop, in this neighbourhood (one of the seats of the Earl of Portsmouth) and he pulled down the old house, and built a handsome large mansion of brick, in its stead, on a gentle knoll, to the south of the turnpike road, and very conspicuous from it. In 1787, he sold it to Mr. Morley an East-Indian, who in 1788, sold it again to Mr. Croke, then resident at Stratton-park in this neighbourhood, (one of the seats of the Duke of Bedford, and now inhabited by Lord John Russell.)

ART. VI. *Description of Tinnmouth Abbey and Castle, in Northumberland.*

Amongst the numerous buildings scattered over the North, that still raise their mouldering heads, and shew the traveller the former hostile state of this country, few are more striking and worthy notice than Tinnmouth Castle in Northumberland. This ancient ruin is situated at the south-east extremity of the county, at the mouth of the river Tyne, from whence it takes its name. The situation is bold and magnificent beyond expression, on a huge inaccessible rock, that projects considerably from the main land, and bids defiance to the tumultuous ocean. Here was anciently a monastery, founded by Oswald, King of Northumberland, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. This situation appears very singular and unfavorable for such a structure and endowment, and very opposite to what the choice of the Monks has been in general. However elevated our ideas may be made,

* Wood, ut supra.

and to whatever pitch of enthusiasm the mind may be raised by the contemplation of sublime objects and scenery, the bleak winds of winter must have been sufficient on this eminence, to have chilled or rendered less vigorous the most devout zealot. How different is the site of that venerable pile, Furness Abbey in Lancashire, or that relic still more beautiful, (if possible,) Tintern Abbey, on the lovely Wye in Herefordshire; the religious founders of these two noble fabricks, must have had a peculiar eye to quietude and comfort, in the choice of their romantic and secluded vales, where scarce a breeze, that was not welcome, could break in upon their devotions, or repose. Whereas at this Monastery of Tynmouth, many a rude storm, many a ship-wrecked dirge howled upon their ears, to alarm them amidst their pious orgies, and make them count their beads with anxiety. Motives of humanity perhaps induced them to raise this structure on such an eminence, whereby it might be made conspicuous to souls in distress. Methinks I see the Abbot, at the voice of the loud thundering signal, hastening from his window towards the utmost verge of this tremendous precipice, and there bidding his beads (good man) for the souls of those unhappy wretches, whom the raging waves are about to swallow; there he stands impatient to give relief, but cannot; one while watching with the utmost care the impending fate of the almost worn out vessel; then offering up tears of supplication for its safety; but alas! 'tis in vain, she sinks and is no more seen, and now he returns comforting himself that what his hands cannot here avail, his prayers may in heaven supply. Imagination must thus supply the past existence of things, and objects which time hath mouldered into ruin; a few scattered walls, and part of a fine chapel are remaining, but the most perfect is the large gateway with roundlets or turrets on the top, and on that side next the sea, stands a lofty light house for the direction of mariners in the night. The Danes ravaging the coast of England, in the eighth and ninth centuries, made sad havock amongst the people, who fled to this Monastery as an inviolable Sanctuary, destroying both them and it. It remained in ruins till the reign of Edward the Confessor, when Tosti, Earl of Northumberland, built it and placed black canons therein. After the conquest, Mowbray, a powerful Baron, who had for his services at the battle of Hastings, been created Earl of Northumberland, built a castle here, and turned out the Canons, and placed Benedictine Monks in their room. This Monastery adjoining to his
caste

castle he gave for a cell to the Abbey at St. Albans, where it remained till the dissolution, its revenues being valued at 387l 10s 5d according to Dugdale; but according to Speed, 511l 4s 1d $\frac{1}{2}$. The ruins still remain in the state I have before described. The town adjacent is beautifully situated and well built, being of late years become a considerable watering place, but its greatest glory is in giving birth to the famous John of Tinmouth, who was excellently learned, and a great expounder of the holy scriptures and sacred history. At a small distance from this is North Sheals, a safe and convenient harbour for about 600 vessels that usually frequent it. Here all the coals are laden from the vicinity of Newcastle, and all the other trade and manufacture of that extensive town; this has of late years caused Sheals to be a very populous and flourishing place in its way, but a very dirty one, nor can a better idea be given of it, than by a comparison with Wapping near the great metropolis. Many parts of the river between this and Newcastle are very fine and picturesque. On the other side the river is South Sheals, a similar place of traffic, tho' much inferior; and beyond this, at some distance from the shore, in the sea, are a very curious pile of rocks, penetrated into caverns and lofty arches, by the dashing waves, thro' a long series of ages, so that small vessels may ride safely under. In the season of last Summer when I visited Tinmouth, frequent parties resorted to these rocks for curiosity and pleasure.

ART. VII. *A Descriptive Sonnet written at the Seat of ———
in the County of ———*

- Lov'd place, thy solemn shades, thy spreading oak,
Stretching its giant branches o'er the field,
(Whether in firm-plac'd avenue it shield
From the rude North, and brave its sharpest stroke;
Or with light elm, the haunt of clamorous rook,
And dark-green yew, and ash, and beech, it yield
A mingled shade, thro' which a scene hath broke
At distance, and an azure light reveal'd;)
All fill my mind with extacy; while here
I think some Norman Baron built these walls,
Tho' mix'd with modern works they scarce appear;—
Up the small circle of yon winding stairs,
He wound his way perchance fatigued with cares,
From many a peril past at war's insatiate calls.

April 29, 1784.

ART.

ART. VIII. *An Historical Account and Description of Aldermaston House in the County of Berkshire.*

The little town and parish of Aldermaston lies on the southern borders of the county of Berkshire, adjoining to Hampshire, not far from the famous Roman town at Silchester in the latter county. The manor of this place was granted by Henry I. to Robert Achard, with six other lordships in this county, of which the principal (except this) was Sparsholt, near Wantage.* “At Sparshold,” says Leland,† “lyith one of the Achards honorably byried in a Chapel annexid hard to the side of the Paroche chirche having a chauntery, and on eche side lyith a wife of his. There is a commune saying that the one of them was a Duches, and the oþher a Countes. But this saying hath litle apparaunce of truthe.” “There was a yonger brother of the house “of the De’amares,” (of Noney Castle, Co. Somerset,‡) and he by præferment of mariage had about the tyme of Edwarde the III. the daughter and heyre of Achard, a man of faire landes in Berkeeshire. Sir Thomas Delamare Knight of the Sepulchre, the last of this house had a sun caullid John, and he dyng afore Thomas his father left 2 daughters: whereof one was married to Humfre Foster, father to Sir Humfre that now lyvith: the other to Morton of Dorsetshir, Kinesman to Cardinal Morton; but she had no childern, and so the landes of this Delamer cam totally to Foster; and so V. of the VII. lordshipes of Acharde above spoken be yet in Syr Humfrede Foster’s handes that now most duellithe at Aldermanton.”

* Lel. Itin. vol. 6. f. 39.

† Ibid.

‡ “Peter Delamar, a man of about XII. C. markes of lande by the yere dyed without issue male in Edwarde the III. dayes: but he had 3 daughters maryed to these gentilmen *S. John*,” (a mistake for *Pawlet*.) “*S. Amande*, and William Da la Roche, the which 3 devidid the landes of “Delamare. The Castle of Nunny-Delamar in Somersetshire, and the “lordship of Fischarton in Wyleshire cam to *S. John* in partition,” a mistake again for *Pawlet*. This was William Pawlet, who died 1435. His son Sir John married Constance, Da. and coh. of Sir John Poynings, Lord St. John of Basing-castle in Hampshire, (still the property of the Duke of Bolton,) and was great grandfather of William, first Marquis of Winchester.

" The howse of Sir Humfrede Foster in Barkeshire cam oute
 " of the house of Fosters of Northumbrelande, * of whom one of
 " late tyme was caullid Sir Thomas Foster, and was Marschal of
 " Barwicke.

" This youngger brother of the Fosters of Northumberland,
 " were first planted in Edward the III. tyme, and by his ad-
 " vancement to faire landes in Sumerfethshire, by the partes,
 " where a late the priory of *Barly* was. And after one of the
 " Fosters for a notable murder doone cam to sanctuary, and theas
 " fledde beyond the Se: and leving doughters behynde him part
 " of hys landes confiscate was gyven to them that married hys
 " daughters. And after that Foster had his pardon, and gatherid
 " sum landes again in Somersethshir that yet remayne to Sir Humfrey
 " Foster.

" The faire lordeship of Harpeden and fair auncient and large
 " Manor Place with dobil courtes standing in Oxfordshir within
 " half a mile of Henle upon Tamise longgid to the Harpedens
 " gentilmen of fame, and cam to the Fosters."

" Then Popham † a gentilmen of very faire landes in South-
 " amptonshir dyid withoute issue male aboute Henry VI. dayes:
 " and leving four daughters, they were thus maryed, to Forster,
 " to Barentine, to Wadham, to Hamdene. ‡ Humfrede Foster,
 " grandfather to Syr Humfrey Foster now lyving married this
 " Popham's daughter." Lel. Itin. ut supra.

This Humfrey who married Popham's daughter was Sheriff of
 Oxfordshire and Berkshire 15 Edw. IV. and was knighted as ap-
 pears by the following epitaph in the church of St. Martin's in
 the Fields. §

" Of your cherity pray for the soule of Sir Humfrey Foster,
 " Knight, whos body lyeth buried here in earth undyr this mar-
 " ble ston: which deceffyd the XVIII day of the moneth of
 " September 1500 - - - - on whos soule Jesu have mercy,

* It is observable however that these two families bore different arms;
 those of Northumberland, ar. a chev. vert int. 3 bugle horns sable. These
 of Berkshire, sable, atchevron engrailed int. 3 arrows, ar.

† This was Sir Stephen Popham, of Faringdon-Popham, in Hamshire.
 Coll. Bart. ed. 1720. (By mistake called ed. 1710, p. 16. note.) " There
 " be diverse lordships that bere the name of Popham," says Leland. But
 Popham, on the great turnpike road from Basingstoke to Winchester,
 (*hereafter to be described*) was no doubt the original seat of the family.

‡ On the tomb of Sir George Powlett, in the church of Crundal in
 Hamshire (of which an account will be given in a future number) are the
 arms of Popham, quartered with those of Hamden.

§ Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 447.

" Amen."

Amen." Sir George, his son was the person who married the heiress of Delamare, as before-mentioned, and in her right became seated at Aldermaston. He was made Knight of the Bath A. D. 1525, at the marriage of Prince Arthur, eldest son of Henry VII. and was Sheriff of the counties of Berks and Oxon. in 8 Henry VIII. The probate of his will bears date 22 April 1533, (25 Henry VIII.) He lies buried with his wives in a chapel situate on the south-side of the church of Aldermaston, under a fair alabaster tomb, (which he himself caused to be erected) whereon are the figures of a knight in armour, and his lady lying by him, in the dress of the times; and on the north-side of the monument are the figures of eight sons standing in armour; as on the south-side are eight daughters in their usual habits; also at the feet are three sons more: * and round the upper ledge this inscription:

" Here lyeth Sir George Foster, Knight, son and heir of
 " Humphrey Foster, Esq. cozen and one of the heiress of Sir
 " Steysyn ———, Knyght; and Elizabeth wyfe of the same Sir
 " George, daughter and heire of John Delamare, Esq. son and
 " heir of Thomas Delamare, Knyght. Which Elizabeth dyed
 " the 7th day of December, A. D. 1526; and which Sir George
 " dyed A. D. ——— †

Humphrey Foster his son, (the person living in Leland's time) was one of the esquires of the body to Henry VIII. and attended ‡ him to Bulloign 1520 (12 reg.) He received the honor of knighthood the year after his father deceased, and bore a good affection to protestants even in the most dangerous times. He boldly declared to Henry VIII. " That never any thing went so
 " much against his conscience, which under his grace's authority
 " he had done, as his attending the execution of three poor men
 " martyr'd at Windsor." § This may be presum'd to be in the 37th of that king's reign, for then he was sheriff of the county. He had several grants from the king for his court-services;—in 30 Henry VIII. the scite of the monastery of Grace-dieu, in Co-

* This agrees pretty well with Leland, who says, " Sir Humfre Foster's father had 20 childerne." Itin. vol. 6. f. 41.

† Coll. Bart. edit. 1720. v. 11. p. 159.

‡ Ibid. E lib MS. not. b. 5. in bibl Joh. Antis. Arm.

§ Ibid. E. Fox. Acts and Mon. p. 119.

Leic.—the office of Keeper of Freemantyl-Park, * in Hampshire for life, 33 Henry VIII; as also in 54th, steward of Stratfield-Mortimer for life; and in 35th a grant of the manor of Wasing, † in Berkshire.

He married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Sandys of the Vine, in Hampshire; ‡ and was father by her of William, who had sepulture with his father in the chapel before-mentioned, as this inscription on a brass plate there shews: "Here lyeth William Foster, Esq. Lord of Aldermaston, son and heir of Sir Humphrey Foster, Knyght, and Jane his wife, one of the daughters of Sir Anthony Hungerforde of Downe-Amney, Knyght; which William deceased the 10th of January A. D. 1574. and his said wife the — Day of — A. D. —"

His son William was knighted 1592, and died Feb. 28, 1601, leaving a son William, who was knight of the Bath, at the coronation of James I. He left by Mary his wife, daughter of Sir Mark Steward of the Isle of Ely, an only son Humphrey, who was created a Bart. May 20, 1620. In 1636, he and his wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Kingsmill of Sidminton in Hants, built the magnificent mansion now remaining, perfectly in its original state, at Aldermaston, as appears by the inscriptions still existing over the door-ways of the principal front. He lived to be aged, being alive in 1661, but his wife survived him, dying Oct. 12, 1673. His son William died before him in 1661, hav-

* Fremantle Park is yet remaining as a mansion. Camden speaks of it as in a park where King John much haunted. It stands on the edge of an high hill, which descends very abruptly down to the village of Kingsclere; and commands a vast prospect of Berkshire, and even of part of Oxfordshire. It almost a semi-circle from Faringdon to Windsor. The modern mansion is a dark, ugly-looking brick building, and has gone thro' a variety of owners.

† This was purchased some years since by Mr. Mount, a great Stationer, who erected here a new house, which consists of many good-sized rooms, and laid out the grounds in a manner much admired. The situation is very high and commands remarkably extensive and beautiful views. The house is now inhabited (as tenant, I think) by Mr. Fazakerley. This place is near Aldermaston, and Mr. Mount some years since, with the true spirit of a *great man*, "That bears no brother near the throne," took a long lease not yet expired of that mansion, that he might have the power of *choosing*, who should be its *inhabitant*.

‡ In consequence of this marriage the arms of the Fosters, with their quarterings are to be seen in painted glass in the window of the Ante-chapel. at the beautiful mansion, the Vine, yet remaining; and in carve-work, in several parts of the wainscot of the handsome gallery there; all which will be described in a future number.

ing

ing married Elizabeth, only child of Sir John Tyrrell of Heron's, * in Essex, by his first wife, by whom he had three sons, (of whom two died S. P. before their brother) and one daughter married to William Pert, Esq. of Suffex. Sir Humphrey Foster, the eldest son, married Judith, eldest daughter and coh. of Sir Humphrey Winch of Hawnes, Co. Bedf. Bart. but died without issue Dec. 1711, whereupon the baronetage, and male line of the Fosters of Aldermaston became extinct. † This estate then went to Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Pert, Esq. and his sister Elizabeth. She married 1. William Forster, Esq. of Bamburgh Castle in Northumberland, but he dying S. P. 1700, she remarried William third Lord Stawell, who, possessing this seat in right of her, much resided here. He died Jan. 22, 1742, (she surviving him till 1748) leaving issue a daughter and heir who married Ralph Congreve, Esq. and brought the estate and seat to him. It now belongs to his descendant, Mr. Congreve, (a clergyman resident in Ireland, as I am informed) but is under lease to the family of the late Mr. Mount of Wasing, of whom Mr. Pinfold rented it, and in the possession of his widow it was in March 1788.

The principal front of the present house, built as I mentioned before, in 1636, rather disappointed us. It stands close to a road across which it looks over a gentle dip of arable and hedge-rows, to a boundary at a small distance, in which there are no pleasing objects for the eye to dwell on. It is a long low range of brick, with casement windows, and two wings that do not project more than a foot or two. Close adjoining on the left stands the little low parish church, with a steeple of wood, (I think) yet overgrown with ivy and very venerable and picturesque.

When we entered the house by the door on the south side (for there are two, one just within each wing) our imaginations began to rise; we entered into a passage, like the screens in more an-

* The venerable mansion at Herons, built of brick, in the reign of Hen. VI. having been much neglected, and suffered to get out of repair during the minority of the two daughters, the coheirs of the last baronet, was as I am informed, last summer, when the youngest of them came of age, the greater part of it pulled down. One of them married about sixteen months ago, Lord Sudley (son of the Earl of Arran) of Ireland.

† Coll. Bart. ed. ut sup. from whence I have borrowed the latter part of the account of this family *at large* for two reasons, 1. Because the family having been long extinct, the book, in which the pedigree is to be found, is in few hands. 2. Because it is necessary to explain the arms now remaining in the house, of which an account will follow.

tient houses, and in colleges, from whence a door opened into the beautiful hall. It is large, of an oblong form, is the height of the two stories, and has a handsome spacious gallery entirely round it. In all the windows both below and above, are variety of arms impaled, of all the ancestors of the family, up to a very early period,* in perfect preservation, with the names under each. This had an effect wonderfully rich and delightful to the imagination.

I had no opportunity of taking down the coats at the time, but the first opportunity, I noted the following, which are the principal, from my memory.

Delamare. Gu. 2 lions pass. in pale ar. impaling Achard, O. a bend fulyly fab,

Foster impaling Popham. Ar. on a chief Gu. 2 bucks heads cabossed, O.

Foster impaling Stonard. 2 bars nebuleè, a chief.

Foster impaling Harpden, Gu. a mullet. O.

Foster impaling Sandys, Ar. a cross raguled fab. on a scutcheon Bray, Vairè, 3 bends Gu.

Foster impaling Stuart, Or, a fesse checky ; on a scutcheon, Scotland (but qu. this ?)

Foster impaling Kingsmill, Ar. crusuly fab. a chevron ermines, betw. 3 millrinds of the second.

Foster impaling Wynch, Per pale az. & Gu. an escallop, O.

Neville, Or, a chief indented vert, over all a bend Gu. impaling, Walrond, Or, 3 bars az. over all, an eagle with two heads expanded Gu.

St. Martyn, fab. 6 Lions Ramp. O. impaling Neville.

——— impaling, Souch of Dene, Gu. a chevron betw. 10 bezants, 6 and 4.

——— impaling Melborne, Gu. a chevron betw. 3 escallops ar.

Foster impaling Tyrrell, Ar. 2 chevr. az.

Tyrrell impaling Barret of Bellhouse, Essex ; Barry of 4 pieces ar. and gu. counterchanged per pale.

These arms with several others, which I could not recollect, are to be seen not only in the hall, but in the dining room, and several other parts of the house ; and to these have since been

* I do not mean that those of an early period were executed at that time. All (except one or two necessarily *posterior*) were no doubt executed together, when the present house was built,

added those of Pert, Stawell and Congreve; the latter, fab. a chev. betw. 3 pole-axes ar.

The dining room is large and handsome, with one of those ponderous and tawdry chimney pieces so characteristic of the age, in which it was built. Yet these kinds of ornaments, however little we might admire them if they were now first erected, gain a venerable effect from time, which, by the associations of the fancy, gives infinite delight to the contemplative mind. The stair-case which is exactly in the same style, and all the other rooms in the house, which are many and spacious, gave us the same pleasure. The rooms in the back front of the house look into the park, of which tho' the greater part is now broken up, and the pales that surround it hastening fast to decay, yet that part, which is seen from hence, is a fine old avenue of trees, from which the imagination may conceive that the rest is remaining in the same state.

There are a few portraits of the Foster family remaining at Colehill, in this county, the seat of Lord Radnor,* whose ancestors the Pleydells, Stuarts, or Pratts, inter-married with this family.

Ewhurst.

We crossed the country from hence to see Ewhurst, the seat of Mr. Mackreath, a well known character. Little or nothing intervened worth notice, till we approached this small, but agreeable domain. He purchased this estate of a family of the name of Plowden, some years since, and entirely created it anew. It is situated on the north extremity of Hampshire, in the hundred of Kingsclere. We entered privately through a winding road amongst well growing plantations, and by the side of a considerable sheet of water. The ground gradually rises from hence towards the house, and the gentle swells and inequalities are pleasingly interspersed with groups, and single trees, which we continued amongst, till we approached the front of the house. The building is certainly not equal to these outward ornaments, as it consists of no particular stile of architecture, being evidently built at different periods and very low, but within, it contains a most excellent dining room, the rest being nothing remarkable. The small

* Now inhabited by his second brother, the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie. This is a building of Inigo Jones, remaining perfectly in its original state.

parish church, which he has much improved, stands very near it upon the same eminence, so that together with the surrounding foliage they form a picturesque assemblage. But a retrospect upon the water and scenes we had just left was by far the most pleasing. The grounds yet unfinished in the back part of the house also deserve commendation, particularly a terrace, which, though thickly shaded with shrubs and ever-greens, affords at intervals much fine prospect of the hills in Berkshire and the surrounding country.

ART. IX. *A Review of "White's Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne, in the County of Southampton, with engravings and an Appendix, quarto £1. 1s. boards. White and Son, London, 1788."*

It is a part of our plan to notice all new publications, that illustrate the topography of the kingdom. And the first book upon this subject that it is our province to review, becomes a very pleasing task to us ; for a more delightful, or more original work than Mr. White's * History of Selborne has seldom been published. The natural history, which is the first part, and consists of 305 pages, is written in letters to Mr. Pennant and Mr. Daines Barrington. The antiquities also in letters, with the appendix, fill up the remainder of the volume, which contains in the whole 468 pages. Natural History has evidently been the author's principal study, and of that, ornithology is as evidently his favourite. The book is not a compilation from former publications ; but the result of many years attentive observations to nature itself, which are told not only with the precision of a philosopher, but with that happy selection of circumstances, which mark the *post*. Throughout therefore, not only the understanding is informed, but the imagination touched. And if the criterion of excellence, that Dr. Johnson, I think, somewhere in his lives of the poets, proposes, be true, (as it certainly is,) Mr. White's book is excellent ; for I beheld the end of it with the pensive regret with which a traveller looks upon the setting sun.

* The author, the Rev. Gilbert White, is Senior Fellow of Oriel College, in Oxford, elder brother of Mr. White, the well-known Bookseller of Fleet-street ; both sons, (as I am informed) of a Barrister, who, if so, was brother of the Rev. Gilbert White, Vicar of Selborne, (who died 1728) son of Sir Samson White, of Oxford, Knight.

Mr. White resides upon an estate of his own in this parish.

To justify this opinion we shall select some passages from both parts of this volume.

P 5 "In the centre of the village" (of Selborne) "and near the church, is a square piece of ground surrounded by houses, and vulgarly called *the Plestor*.* In the midst of this spot stood, in old times, a vast oak, with a short squat body, and huge horizontal arms extending almost to the extremity of the area. This venerable tree, surrounded with stone steps and seats above them, was the delight of old and young, and a place of much resort in summer evenings, where the former sat in grave debate, while the latter frolicked and danced before them. Long might it have stood, had not the amazing tempest in 1703, overturned it at once," &c. "This oak I mention to shew to what a bulk *planted* oaks may arrive," &c.

So in the antiquities p. 345. "Sir Adam Gurdon, in conjunction with his wife *Constantia*, in the year 1271, granted to the prior and convent of Selborne all his right and claim to a certain place, *placea*, called *La Pleystow*, † in the village aforesaid, in *liberam, puram, & perpetuam elemosinam*."

"It continues still, as it was in old times, to be the scene of recreation, for the youths and children of the neighbourhood; and impresses an idea on the mind that this village, even in *Saxon* times could not be the most abject of places, when the inhabitants thought proper to assign so spacious a spot for the sports and amusements of its young people." ‡

After this, follow the Fossils, and then an accurate state of the Parish, Oct. 4, 1783, which contains 670 inhabitants; then an account of the productions, both animal and vegetable, of the Forest of Wolmer. Soon after begins the ornithology, which is the principal subject of the following letters.

P. 60 "As to the peculiarity of jack-daws building with us under the ground in rabbit-burrows; you have in part hit upon the reason; for in reality there are hardly any towers or steeples in all this country. And perhaps, Norfolk excepted, Hampshire and Sussex are as meanly furnished with churches as almost any counties in the kingdom: We have many livings

* There is a pleasing engraving of this spot.

† It is a Saxon word, viz. Plegestow, or Plegstow.

‡ "At this juncture probably the vast oak, was planted by the prior, as an ornament to his new-acquired market-place. According to this supposition the oak was aged 432 years when blown down."

“ of 2, or 300l. a year, whose houses of worship make little better appearance than dovecots. When I first saw Northamptonshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire, and the fens of Lincolnshire, I was amazed at the number of spires which presented themselves in every point of view. As an admirer of prospects, I have reason to lament this want in my own country; for such objects are very necessary ingredients in an elegant landscape.”

P. 68. Is a very elegant little poem, entitled “ The Naturalist's Summer Evening's Walk,” which confirms what we before advanced of the author's poetical powers.

P. 76. A curious account of hedge-hogs. P. 78. An account of the Duke of Richmond's female moose.

P. 86. “ After an ineffectual search in Linnæus, Buffon, &c. I begin to suspect that I discern my brother's *hirundo byberna* in Scopoli's new discovered *hirundo rupestris*, p. 167.” &c.

“ Whether my brother is forestalled in his nondescript or not, he will have the credit of first discovering that they spend their winters under the warm and shelterly shores of *Gibraltar* and *Barbary*.” So it appears Mr. White has a brother (a clergyman) engaged in congenial pursuits.

P. 91. “ As far as I am a judge, nothing would recommend entomology more than some neat plates, that should well express the *generic distinctions* of insects according to Linnæus; for I am well assured that many people would study insects, could they set out with a more adequate notion of those distinctions than can be conveyed at first by words alone.”

P. 104. “ Selborne Parish alone can and has exhibited at times more than half the birds that are ever seen in all Sweden; the former has produced more than 120 species; the latter only 221. Let me add also that it has shewn near half the species that were ever known in England.” *

P. 115. A list of the *Summer* birds of passage which the author has discovered in this neighbourhood, ranged somewhat in the order they appear.

P. 117. A list of the *Winter* birds of passage, ranged in the same order with several other lists of birds.

P. 138. Letter IX. to Mr. Barrington. “ You are, I know, no great friend to migration; and the well attested accounts from various parts of the kingdom seem to justify you in your

* “ Sweden 221, Great Britain 252 species.”

“ suspicious,

“ suspicions, that at least many of the swallow kind do not leave
 “ us in the winter, but lay themselves up like insects and bats,
 “ in a torpid state, and slumber away the more uncomfortable
 “ months till the return of the sun and fine weather awakens
 “ them.

“ But then we must not, I think, deny migration in general,
 “ because migration certainly does subsist in some places, as my
 “ brother in *Andalusia* has fully informed me. Of the motion
 “ of these birds he has ocular demonstration for many weeks to-
 “ gether, both spring and fall: during which periods myriads
 “ of the swallow kind traverse the Straits from north to south,
 “ and from south to north, according to the season. And these
 “ vast migrations consist not only of *hirundines* but of *bee-birds*,
 “ *boopoes*, *oro pendolos*, or golden thrushes, &c. &c. and also of
 “ many of our *soft-billed summer birds of passage*, and moreover
 “ of birds, which never leave us, such as all the various sorts of
 “ hawks and kites. Old *Belon*, 200 years ago, gives a curious
 “ account of the incredible armies of hawks and kites which he
 “ saw in the spring time traversing the *Thracian Bosphorus* from
 “ *Asia* to *Europe*. Besides the above-mentioned, he remarks that
 “ the procession is swelled by whole troops of eagles and vultures.

“ Now it is no wonder that birds residing in *Africa* should
 “ retreat before the sun, as it advances, and retire to milder re-
 “ gions, and especially birds of prey, whose blood being heated
 “ with hot animal food, are more impatient of a sultry climate:
 “ but then I cannot help wondering why kites and hawks, and
 “ such hardy birds as are known to defy all the severity of *Eng-
 “ land*, and even of *Sweden* and all north *Europe*, should want
 “ to migrate from the south of *Europe*, and be dissatisfied with
 “ the winters of *Andalusia*.

“ It does not appear to me that much stress may be laid on the
 “ difficulty and hazard that birds must run in their migrations,
 “ by reason of vast oceans, cross winds, &c. because if we
 “ reflect, a bird may travel from *England* to the equator without
 “ launching out and exposing itself to boundless seas, and that
 “ by crossing the water at *Dover*, and again at *Gibraltar*. And
 “ I with the more confidence advance this obvious remark, be-
 “ cause my brother has always found that some of his birds, and
 “ particularly the swallow kind, are very sparing of their pains
 “ in crossing the *Mediterranean*: for when arrived at *Gibraltar*,
 “ they do not ————

_____ ' Rang'd in figure wedge their way,
 _____ ' And set forth
 ' Their airy caravan high over seas
 ' Flying, and over lands with usual wing
 ' Easing their flight."

MILTON.

" but scout and hurry along in little detached parties
 " of six or seven in a company; and sweeping low, just over the
 " surface of the land and water, direct their course to the oppo-
 " site continent at the narrowest passage they can find. They
 " usually slope across the bay to the south-west, and so pass
 " over opposite to *Tangier*, which, it seems, is the narrowest
 " space."

P. 143. Is a disquisition on the notes of owls.

P. 145 Of the congregations of birds in winter.

P. 147. Of the non-migration of many of the swallow kind.

P. 148. Of an old tortoise at *Lewes* in *Sussex*.

P. 150. 151. On the *stogy* of animals.

" The fly-catcher of the *Zoology* (the *Stoparola* of *Ray*) builds
 " every year on the vines that grow on the walls of my house. A
 " pair of these little birds had one year inadvertently placed their
 " nest on a naked bough, perhaps in a shady time, not being
 " aware of the inconvenience that followed. But an hot sunny
 " season coming on before the brood was half fledged, the re-
 " flection of the wall became insupportable, and must have in-
 " evitably destroyed the tender young, had not affection suggested
 " an expedient, and prompted the parent birds to hover over the
 " nest all the hotter hours, while with wings expanded, and
 " mouths gaping for breath, they screened off the heat from
 " their suffering offspring."

P. 15 . " Some young men went down lately to a pond on the
 " verge of *Wolmer Forest* to hunt flappers, or young wild-ducks,
 " many of which they caught, and among the rest some very
 " minute, yet well-fledged wild fowls alive, which upon exami-
 " nation I found to be teals. I did not know till then that *teals*
 " ever bred in the south of *England*, and was much pleased with
 " the discovery: this I look upon as a great stroke in natural
 " history."

(The remainder of the *Natural History*; and the *Antiquities* in our next.)

ART.

ART. X. *Queries.*

As we shall be obliged to our correspondents for the history, or present state of any places in the kingdom hitherto undescribed, the more particularly to excite communications we have at present fix'd upon queries regarding the following places.

BROADGATE and GROBY in LEICESTERSHIRE?

Their present State and Owners?

Their ancient history is well known. Leland in his Itinerary v. 1. f. 19. gives the following account of them " From
" Leicester to Brodegate by grounde welle wooddid three miles.
" At Brodegate is a fair parke and a lodge lately buildid there
" by the Lorde Thomas Gray, Marquise of Dorsete, father
" to Henry that is now Marquise. There is a fair and plenti-
" ful spring of water brought by master *Brok* as a man wold
" juge agayne the hille thoroug the lodge, and thereby it dry-
" with a mille. This parke was parte of the olde Erles of
" Leicester's landes, and sins by heires generales it cam to the
" Lorde Ferrares of Groby and so to the Grays. The parke of
" Brodegate is a six miles cumpace.

" From Brodegate to Groby a mile and an half much by
" woddelande. There remayne few tokens of the olde castelle
" more then that yet is the hille that the kepe of the castelle
" stode on very notable, but there is now no stone work
" upon it. And the late Thomas, *Marquesh*, filled up the
" diche of it with earth, entending to make an herbare there.
" The ould part of the worke, that now is at Groby was made
" by the Ferrares But newer workes and buildinges there were
" erectid by the Lorde *Thomas* first Marquise of *Dorset*: emong
" the which workes he began and erected the fundation and
" walles of a greate gate-houfe of brike, and a tour, but that
" was lefte half on-finished of hym, and so it standeth yet-
" This Lorde *Thomas* erectid also, and almoste finishid eleven
" houses of brike in the fronte of the house, as respondent on
" eche side to the gate-houfe.

" There is a faire large park by the place a six miles in
" cumpace. There is also a poore village by the place, and
" a litle broke by it. And a quarter of a mile from the place
" in

“ in the bottom there is as faire and large a pole as lightly is
 “ in *Leycestreshire*. There issuith a broket out of this lake
 “ that after cummith by Groby, and there dryvith a myle and
 “ after resortith to *Sore river*.”

Groby belonged afterwards to the Earls of Stamford by regrant from the crown; and Broadgate probably the same.

BROKESBY in the same COUNTY? *Its present State and Owner?*

This was the birth-place of Sir George Villiers, the famous Duke of Buckingham, and long the residence of his ancestors and the posterity of his elder brother.

BLORE in STAFFORDSHIRE?

The feat antiently of a branch of the noble family of *Bassett*, the heirs of one of whom was married to William Cavendish Duke of Newcastle, in the time of Charles I.

OGLE CASTLE in NORTHUMBERLAND.

Its present State?

We are informed it now belongs to Dr. Newton Ogle, Dean of Winchester; whom we therefore presume to be the heir male of the ancient baronial family of that name; and to have inherited it under an entail upon the heirs *male*; for the mother of the Duke of Newcastle just mentioned was the heiress of the last Lord Ogle, and inherited £.4000 per annum of the estate.

ALTON CASTLE; *Its present State, and who possesses it?*

It is situated in the northern part of the hundred of Totmanstoe, in the county of Stafford. We find that it was held before the conquest by one *Lunar*, and the conqueror had it in his own hands, Reg. 20. In the reign of King Henry II. Anno 22, Bertram de Verdon was Lord of it; and having founded the Abbey of Croxden for Cistercian Monks, 1176, among other estates endowed it with the church of Alveton
 (now

(now called Alton) having his chief seat in this castle. His posterity continued here for several generations; till heirs male failed in Theobald de Verdon, who dyed at this castle, leaving three daughters and heirs, among whom, when his estate was divided, this manor and castle fell to Joan the eldest, who marrying Thomas the son and heir of Thomas Lord Furnival, (called then Lord Furnival junior,) carried this manor and castle to that family. It continued but two successions with them, when falling to another female heir Joan, who married Thomas Nevil, brother to Ralf Earl of Westmoreland, his wife inherited this castle with its numerous appurtenances. He left by her an only daughter Joan, who marrying to the famous John Talbot, afterwards created Earl of Shrewsbury, carried this castle and other estates into that family, where it remained till the last century at least; and probably remains to this day.

BLUNSDON HOUSE in the COUNTY of WILTSHIRE ?

Its present State and Owners ?

It was granted by Hen. VII. (1 reg.) to Giles Bridges, Esq. father of John first Lord Chandois. This is the place meant no doubt by Leland in the following passage, "Mr Bridges ancient house is Cowberle.

"His house caullid ——— longid onto one Ferrares, attainctid for cumming with King Richard the IIIId. onto the felde of Bosworth, and so it was gyven to Bridges."* It was one of the houses inhabited by John Lord Chandois at his death. It continued with his descendants for some generations. There is a case in Lord Coke's reports concerning it.

MORTON CORBET in SHROPSHIRE ?

Its present State and Owners ?

It was anciently an house of the family of Turet, (according to Camden) afterwards a Castle of the Corbets, where Robert Corbet, carried away with the affectionate delight of architecture, began to build in a barren place a gorgeous and stately house, after the Italian model: but death prevented him,

* Lel. Itin. vi. f. 76.

so that he left the new work unfinished, and the old Castle defaced. These Corbets are of an ancient family and nobility, in this country, and about the coming in of the Normans, held lands, and lordships by service, of Roger Montgomery, Earl of this county.

OFFINGTON, in the County of SUSSEX?

Its present State and Owners?

This was about 200 years ago, the principal seat of the Wests, Lords Delawarr.—It belonged to them as early as the 3 of Hen. V.

WESTHORPE, in the County of SUFFOLK?

Its present State and Owners?

It lies in the Hundred of Hartesmere. This was the estate of Adam de Coniers. 9 Edw. I. It belonged afterwards to the Delapoles, Dukes of Suffolk, and was granted with the rest of the estates of that family to Charles Brandon, created Duke of Suffolk, to whom it became a seat, and his wife Mary, daughter of King Hen. VII, widow of Louis III, King of France, died here.

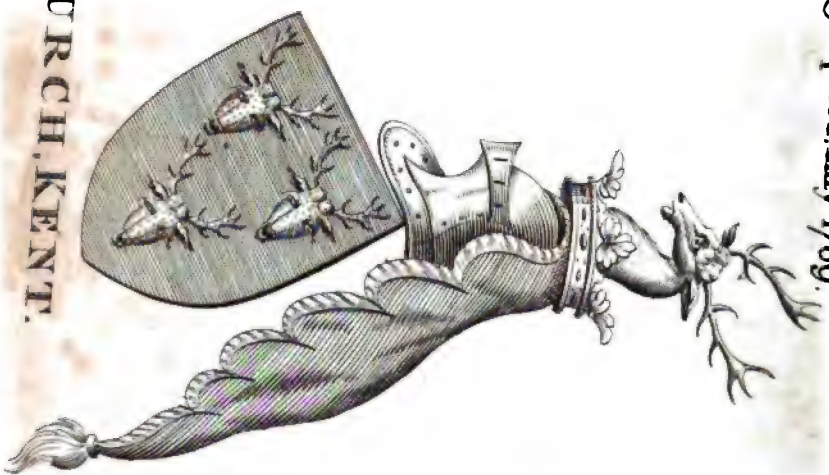
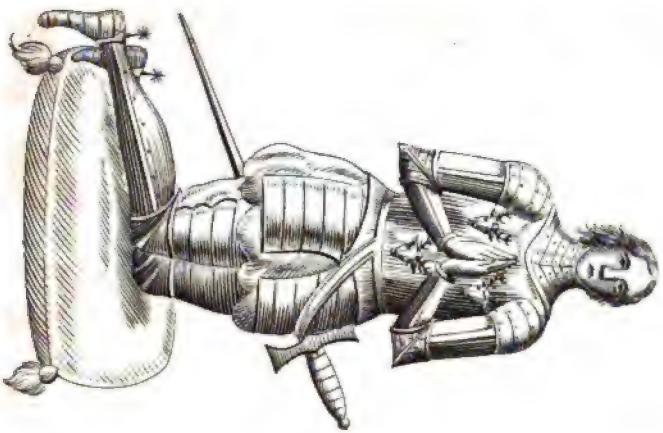
POTTERIDGE in the County of DEVON?

Its present State and Owners?

It was the seat of the Monckes, ancestors of the famous Duke of Albemarle, one of whom married a daughter of Arthur Plantagenet Viscount Lisle, a bastard son of Edward IV. and in consequence of a descent from her, some gross flatterer was weak enough in the time of the inter-regnum to write a pamphlet insinuating General Moncke's title to the throne.



Engraved for the Topographer. May 1789.



IN OSPRINGE CHURCH, KENT.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. II.

FOR MAY 1789.

ART. I. *History and Description of the Vine, in Hamshire.*

THE ancient seat of the Vine stands in the parish of Sherborn St. John, about three miles north of Basingstoke, in the County of Hamshire. If a manor, as I suppose it is, it must be subordinate; for the manor of Shirburn* seems to have belonged to another family, long since the Sands's were settled at the Vine.

The following is Leland's account of this place. "The
" ancient house, as far as I can learn, that the Sannes hath
" possessed is Choldretoun, a mile and a half from Andover in
" Hamptonsire: wher yet remainith a fair manor place buildid
" for the most part of flint. The Vine by Basingstoke was also
" of the auncient landes of the Sannes, but it was given owt in
" marriage to one of the Brokeffes, and so remained ontill the
" late Lorde Sandes, afore he was made Baron recoverid it into
" his possession; at the which tyme ther was no very great or
" sumptuous manor place, and was only conteinid within the
" Mote. But he after so translatid and augmented yt, and beside
" builded a fair base court, that at thys time it is one of the prin-
" cipale houses in goodly building of all Hamptonsire. The
H great

* Henry de Port, son of Hugh, gave a great part of his lordship of *Shireburne* (near *Basing*) to the monks of St. Vigor, at Cerase in Normandy; which soon after became a cell to that foreign monastery. John his son confirmed the grant of his father to those monks then settled at *Shireburne*, &c. Adam, son of John, gave them the whole tithe of all his mills there, in exchange for a mill which they had also in *Shireburne*, where at that time a pool was, which pool, Henry de Port, his grandfather, bestowed on them at the first foundation of that monastery, the Countess *Sybil* his wife witnessing the grant. William, son of Adam, afterwards assumed the name of *St. John*, from whence this place is still called *Shirburn St. John*. John, Lord St. John, great grandson of William, in ad Edward II, confirmed to the monks of *Shireburne*, that gift which Robert de St. John

“ great encreasing of the landes of this Syr William Sannes, after
 “ Lord, cam by his wife *Nepos ex fratre* to Syr Reynald Bray.
 “ This Bray going to Blakehech feeld left *Sannes tanquam* Here-

John his grandfather had formerly made unto them of the right shoulder of every deer, which should be killed in his park at Shireburne. Dugd. Bar. 1. p. 463. 464. 465.

This being an alien Priory was seized into King Hen. V's hands by act of Parliament, and so remained, till Edward IV. gave it to the hospital of St. Julian, or Donus Dei at Southampton, Reg. I. the custody of which King Edward III. had before given to Queen's College in Oxford. Mag. Brit. 11. p. 892.

I believe the estate now belongs to that college, who certainly possess the rectory of *Monk's Sherborn* adjoining, of which Dr. Monkhouse, one of their members, and a well known character in the University, is rector.

However, the Manor seems to have always remained with the *Ports*. John de St. John, son of Robert, died 30th Edward I. seized (inter alia) of the manor of *Shireburne*, which he held in capite of the King by Barony, doing for it the service of half a Knight's fee as also of the manor of *Basinge*, as a member of the Barony of *Shireburne*. Dugd. Bar. 1. p. 464. But in the preceding page, Dugdale says *Basing* was the head of the Barony, as it certainly was, and as such the Duke of Bolton, the immediate descendant, by his general, of the *Ports*, possesses it now. However in 35th of Edw. I. John Lord St. John, son of the last mentioned John, petitioned the King, that he would direct his precept to Hugh le Despencer, (at that time justice of the forests) to permit him to enjoy his *Park* at *Shireburne*, which his father had made; it was answered, that, what parks soever had been made since the deafforestation of the forests, they should be laid open. Edmund, Lord St. John, his grandson, died in his minority, and Edward III. seized of a certain *pool* in *Shireburne*, leaving his sisters, his heirs, of which Margaret, married to John de S. Philibert, carried to him (inter alia) the manor of *Shireburne*. He died 33d Edward III. Margaret his wife surviving, who, by her deed, bearing date at *Shireburne*, 9 Apr. 35th Edward III. granted to *Thomas Allingbourne* and his heirs, the manors of *Shireburn* and *Lude*, herself in reversion, after the death of *Mirakell* her mother, who held them in dower during her life. Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 151 under St. Philibert. But in Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 136 under Poynings, who married Isabel the other sister of Edmund Lord St. John, widow of Henry de Burghersh, it is said, that, 36th Edward III. upon the death of *Margaret* de St. John, mother to the said *Isabel*, the said *Lucas de Poynings*, had an assignation of the manors of *Basing* and *Shireburne*, as also the advowson of the priory of *Shireburn*, and chapel of *Basing*, with the Baylwick of the forest of *Pambere*, which she the said Margaret held in dower; and on Saturday, 16 Oct. 17th Richard II. he died seized (inter alia) of the manor of *Shireburne*, and advowson of the priory there; and his son *Thomas Poynings*, Lord St. John died seized of the advowson of the priory of *Shireburne*, 7 Mar. 1428 (7th Henry VI.) Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 137.

Query. Whether *Monks Sherborn* and *Sherborn St. John*, as they adjoin, might not be at this time one parish, and being afterwards divided, that in which the priory stood, called *Monks Sherborne*, and the one in which was the lay manor, called *Sherborn St. John*?

“ dem

" dem, and Bray, after this, purchasid a thousand markes of
 " lande by the yere more than he had afore, and after died leving
 " no other will then that made at the tyme of Blake-heth feld.
 " Whereapon great controversie rose, Sannes claiming the landes
 " by the testament, and young Bray *Nepos ex fratre* to Syr Reyn-
 " nald Bray. This controversie was after ended by the King
 " and his counsel, that made a certen partition of Syr Reynald
 " Bray's landes betwixt them." Lel. Itin. iv. p. 1. f. 10 11.
 Though none of this family of Sandys, says Dugdale, (Bar. 11.
 p. 303,) arrived to the dignity of peerage, until King Henry
 the Eighth's time, yet were they persons of the superior rank
 amongst the gentry in Hamshire, long before. For in 6th
 Rich. II. Sir John de Sandys Knight, was sheriff of that county,
 and governor of Winchester castle: as also in 18th Rich. II.
 So likewise was Sir Walter Sandys Knight, in 12th Henry IV.
 and 1st Henry VI.

But it was William Sandys, whose eminent services in the
 time of King Henry VII. and Henry VIII. were the first step to
 his farther advancement, both in point of wealth and honor.
 For in 7th Henry VII. he accompanied the Earls of Derby,
 Shrewsbury and more of that rank (besides many other of the
 English nobility) into Flanders, in aid of Maximilian the Em-
 peror against the French. And upon that insurrection of the
 Cornish-men, in 12th Henry VII. (being then a Knight) put-
 ting himself in arms with the Earls of Essex, Suffolk, and others
 for suppressing thereof, worthily shared in the honor of that
 victory, which they, who adventured themselves against those
 rebels, in the battle of Blackheath in Kent at that time ob-
 tained.

The account of his marriage and recovery of the seat of his
 ancestors has before been given in the words of Leland.

In 4th Henry VIII. He was (with divers other brave Eng-
 lishmen) sent by King Henry in aid of Ferdinand of Arragon
 against the French, and in 11th Henry VIII. in order to the
 interview betwixt King Henry, and Francis the 1st. (being then
 Knight of the Garter) he was one of the Commissioners, sent
 over for making a palace before the Castle-gate at Guisnes,
 and being in great esteem with that King, upon the attainder of
 Edward Duke of Buckingham, obtained a grant of the manors
 of Willsford and Stratton St Margaret, with the advowsons of
 the churches in the Com. Wilts. which came to the crown
 thereupon. In 14th Henry VIII. he was treasurer of Calais:

And, the same year, together with Sir Richard Wingfield (they then being both Knights of the Garter) led the rear of that army, sent under the command of the Earl of Surry, into France. Also, upon the return thereof to Calais was (with some others) employed in the burning of Marguison, and other towns in those parts.

After which upon the 27th of April, 15th Henry VIII. he was advanced to the degree of a Baron of this realm, by the title of Lord Sands, at the King's royal palace of Bridewell, as my author saith; for there is nothing upon record of any patent, and soon after that (the same year) bearing that title accompanied the Duke of Suffolk into France, who then landed at Calais with 600 demilances, 200 archers on horseback, 3000 archers on foot, 5000 bill men, and 2600 Pioneers; divers other noblemen, at that time passing over with him; and led the vanguard of the English army.

In 17th Henry VIII. Charles Earl of Worcester, then Lord Chamberlain to the King, being very aged, this William Lord Sands obtained a grant of that office, in reversion after his death, and in 19th Henry VIII. upon the sacking of Rome by the Duke of Burbon, at which time the Pope was made prisoner, Cardinal Wolsey being sent to the King of France, to represent the scandal thereof to all Christendome, he was one of the Lords which attended him thither. Moreover, in 21st Henry VIII. being one of the peers then summoned to that Parliament, he subscribed (with divers others) to those articles, which were then exhibited to the King against that great Cardinal. So likewise in 22d Henry VIII. to that declaration sent by most of the peers to Pope Clement the 7th, intimating to him the danger of losing his supremacy here, in case he did not comply with King Henry in that business of his divorce from Queen Katherine. And in 24th Henry VIII. attended the King (with many other of the nobility) first to Calais, and then to Boloin, where, and at other places, King Francis the First gave him most noble entertainment. By his testament bearing date 8th of Dec. 32d Henry VIII. (being then Lord Chamberlain of the King's household) he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of the Holy-Ghost at Basingstoke; and departed this life in 1542, (34th Henry VIII.) as it seemeth by the probate thereof, leaving Thomas his son and heir, and four daughters.

Which

Which Thomas in 33 Henry VIII. had livery of his lands, and married Elizabeth, the daughter of George Maners Lord Roos, by whom he had issue two sons; 1. Henry, and 2. Sir Walter Sandys, Knight. Which Henry married Elizabeth, sister of Edward Lord Windfore; and, having issue by her two sons, William and Thomas, and Margerie a daughter, married to Henry Carey of Hamworthy, in Com. Dorset, Esq. died in his fathers lifetime.

Which William, being summoned to parliament in 13 Elizabeth took his place there upon 2d of April. In 15 Elizabeth he was one of the peers upon the tryal of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk; and the same year, upon the League made by Queen Elizabeth, with the states of the United Provinces, was one of the Lords then sent into France (with Edward Earl of Lincoln Lord Admiral) for ratifying thereof: in 29 Eliz. he was also one of the peers, who sat at Fotheringhay, upon tryal of the Queen of Scots. Likewise in 43 Eliz. upon that insurrection made in London, by Robert Earl of Essex, he was one of those Lords, which appeared with him therein, and thereupon suffered imprisonment.

This William married two wives: First, Christian, daughter of ——— Anflow, Esq. by whom he had issue one son called William. And to his second wife Catherine, daughter of Edmund, second Lord Chandos, who is celebrated by the Poet Gascoigne, for her beauty, in the song "*On the fair Bridges*" printed in Percy's ballads. By her he had issue one daughter named Elizabeth, married to Sir Edwyne Sandys, Knight, (son and heir of Miles Sandys of *Latimers* in the county of Bucks, Esq. master of the King's bench office;*) and departed this life Sept. 29, 1623 (21 Jam.)

Whereupon Col. Henry Sands, son of the said Edwyn and Elizabeth, his sister, became his heir; but, tho' the honor was a barony in fee, either on account of the confusion of those times, or for some other reason, he was not summoned to Parliament. He was an active loyalist; and being mortally wounded on the King's part, in the fight at Bramdene, near Alresford, in Hampshire, 29 March 1644, died 6 April next

* This was a family of a different origin from these Sandys's in Hampshire. Miles Sandys was younger brother of Edwin Sandys, Archbishop of York, 1577, (descended of a northern family,) ancestor to the present Lord Sandys of Ombersley.

ensuing. * His son William succeeded him, and was (tho' not till AFTER the restoration, I presume) summoned to Parliament. But about 1654, the ancient family-mansion of the Vine, went by sale or forfeiture, or composition, in those unhappy times to Chaloner Chute, Esq. a lawyer, who in 1656, was returned member for Middlesex; and again for the same place in the Parliament of Richard Cromwell; and also Speaker of the House, but from the anxiety of his mind respecting the tumults, he was so ill, that the Parliament chose another Speaker, until his health should be reestablished; but that never happened; he dying April 15, 1659. †

His first wife was the daughter and heiress of Skory, who bore for her arms, Or, on a saltier sa. 5 cinquefoils of the field; as appears on pictures, &c. at the Vine. By her he had issue his son and heir. His second wife was Dorothy, daughter of Dudley, Lord North, and widow of Richard Lenard, Lord Dacre, (who died August 18, 1630)

Chaloner Chute, Esq. his son and heir married Catharine, daughter of the said Lord Dacre by the said Dorothy. It appears he had some disputes with his mother-in-law about the profits of her jointure from her former husband, which being 700l. a year, and according to the articles of her second marriage, paid by her agent to Mr. Chute for his use during his life, she now called upon his son as executor, to account for; but it was decreed against her. ‡ He sat for the Devises, in R. Cromwell's parliament; and died about 1670. Old Lady Dacre survived till 1682, at least, for June 15, that year, there was a decree in the Court of Chancery, in a cause between her and her grandson Chaloner Chute, wherein it appears, that her husband Chaloner Chute (the Speaker) agreed to settle on her a jointure of 500l. a year, or to leave her 5000l; and that he failed to make the jointure and died. She obtained a decree in Chancery for the 5000l. with damages, against Chaloner Chute his son, and he dying, against the grandson; and proceedings went so far that a sequestration of the Vine and other lands was ordered. The Council for Chaloner Chute informed the court that there were many

* The account of the Sandys's is copied from Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 303. 304.

† Noble's Cromwell. 1. p. 447.

‡ Cases in Chancery. 1. p. 21.—14, 15 Car. 11.

debts on the estate; and two younger sons and a daughter, that had no maintenance; a statute of 3000l. to the Lady Anglesey, acknowledged by his father for the payment of 400l. a year, to the Lady Anglesey for her life; and if the Lady Anglesey should lay hold on the personal estate, the family would be ruined, the younger children unprovided for; and the debts insuperable; and therefore they prayed that the sequestration of Lady Dacre might not lie upon the whole estate; but that Lady Anglesey might enjoy part; and that 40l. a piece should be paid out of the estates to the maintenance of the younger children. This was agreed to, and the 120l a year was accordingly paid; part to the children themselves, and part to the Lady Dacre for their maintenance for about twelve years. Then Chaloner Chute appealed to the Lords in Parliament against the maintenance of his younger brothers and sister; and they reversed the decree. And now the question was whether Lady Dacre should be charged with the money received by her for the children's maintenance, which with the interest amounted to 2000l? and the Chancellor, tho' he was very much inclined to relieve the lady, thought himself bound by the order of the Lords. * This last Chaloner, was, I presume, father of the late Anthony Chute, Esq. who in 1734 was returned M. P. for Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, (having, *at that time I think*, stood the famous contested election for the county, which he lost, and by which his estate was injured.) In 1741, he was M. P. for Newport, in the Isle of Wight, and his brother Francis, (who was a barrister and King's Council, and M. P. for Heydon, in Yorkshire, 1741,) and all his other brothers dying before him S. P. he was succeeded by the youngest, John Chute, Esq. who had travelled much abroad, and was a man of Vertù, and well skilled in the arts. He succeeded his brother May 20, 1754; was Sheriff of Hampshire 1757, and died April, 1776, and was succeeded by Thomas Lobbe Chute, Esq. of Norfolk, who had long before assumed the name of his mother, a collateral branch of this family. He married May 2, 1753, Miss Wiggett of Norwich, with 30,000l. † by whom he has issue three daughters, of whom the youngest is married to Wither

* Chancery Cases 11. p. 104, 108,

† Gent. Mag. 1753. p. 248.

Bramston, Esq. of Hall-place, in Deane, in this county; and three sons, William, Chaloner, (a barrister) and Thomas.

This noble seat stands in a soil of deep clay, abounding in wood, which extends northward over the limits of the county into Berkshire. But those who are travelling hither from Basingstoke, or any southern parts of the county are surpris'd at the instantaneous change which takes place immediately upon passing from one of those open chalky downs about Basingstoke, called Rooksdown, into the deep, low, mirey, and wooded village of Sherborne. From thence the road lies up a narrow enclosed lane, which runs across the front of the Vine, into Berkshire; so that some iron gates on the left unexpectedly open to the house, which stands a few yards distant from the road, yet protected by a fine, tho' short, avenue of trees. It is a long range of brick building, with two wings, which project but a few feet. The time of its erection was in the reign of Hen. VIII, by William, the first Lord Sandys, as has been said before. But it underwent considerable alterations from Chaloner Chute, the Speaker, under the direction of Webb, the scholar, and nephew-in-law, of Inigo Jones. He, it seems, took away the gothic ornaments, and even the labels from the windows, and put sashes in their stead. He built the Portico to the back front*. And it seems as if there had been a large quadrangular court towards the water, which, if so, he probably cleared away at the same time, so as to complete that front.

In entering the house, we are struck with the beauty of the Grecian theatric staircase, designed and erected by the late Mr. John Chute, † (the friend of Walpole and Gray,) whose skill in the Arts has been already mentioned. Perhaps many may think that the space, in which this staircase stands, is not sufficient; particularly as the outward stile of the house raises the expectation of one of those large and lofty halls, that gives such magnificence to ancient mansions.

The long suite of rooms in the back front of the house are the principal; to the right of the hall is a large room of wainscot painted blue, studded with gold; and beyond that, the dining room, of ancient carved wainscot; and still farther the eminently beautiful chapel, which is entered thro' a very

* Walp. Anecd. III. p. 159.

† Ibid IV. p. 315.

handsome anti-chapel, of wainscot, studded also with gold, and carved with delicate gothic ornaments. In the windows of it, are arms in painted glass; viz. those of France and England, quarterly; those of Powlett, quarterly of eight,

1. St. John. Ar. on a chief Gu. 2 mullets or.

2. Three lions ramp. t.

3. Gu. 2 lions pass. t.—Delamare.

4. Gu. 3 water-bougets ar.—Roos.

5. Barry of six, gu. and erm.—Hussey.

6. Ar. 6 martlets, fab.

7. Az. a fesse int. 3 fleurs de lis ar.

8. Ar. fretty fab.

Over all, on a scutcheon of Pretence, Powlett, fab. 3 swords, their points meeting in base, ar. pomell'd and hilted O.

Sandys (ar. a cross raguled, fab.*) impaling Foster of Aldermaston, with its quarterings, viz.

2. Delamare, as in Powlett.

3. Two bars, charged with 3 roundles, int. 3 stags heads cabossed.

4. O. a bend fusilly fab.—Achar d.

Brocas. viz. 1 and 4. fab. a lion ramp. O. 2 and 3. fab. 2 lions pass. gard. O.

Vere; (quarterly gu. and or; in the first quarter, a mullet ar.) quartering Howard. (viz. gu. a bend int. 6 cross crosslets ar.)

The chapel is so beautiful, that I feel my inability to do it justice. It is of an oblong form, with a large bow window (opposite to the door) which is glazed with most rich painted glass in compleat preservation, said to have been taken at the Boulogne,† at which the first Lord Sandys was probably present. Much of the pavement also, which contains a vast number of curious heads and other figures, seems to have come from the same place. The seats are carved into many very grotesque forms. To the side of this chapel, the late Mr. John Chute began to add a smaller one, for the purpose of erecting in it an altar-tomb of marble, to the memory of his ancestor, the Speaker. The present possessor has gone on with this design, which is not yet

* The Sandys's of Worcestershire and Bucks, &c. (a branch of which afterwards married the heirs of this family, as has been mentioned) bear different arms, viz. Gu. a fesse dancettée int. 3 cross crosslets fitchy, O.

† The gates of Boulogne taken at the same time, were preserved till very lately at Hardres court in Kent.

finished. However the altar-tomb is placed there, and on it, Recumbent, the figure of the Speaker in his robes, by Bacon, from his picture by Vandyke, preserved here. On tablets to be inserted in the sides of the tomb, are to be inscriptions, and in the windows, painted glass, both modern and ancient, among which is to be a large frame of beautiful painting, said to have been preserved during the violence of the civil wars, under the water, that runs thro' the grounds. The door and wainscot is ornamented with very delicate gothic carve-work. The original chapel may be fairly pronounced an *unique*; and is more beautiful in its kind, than any thing I had ever the fortune of seeing.

To the left of the hall, extends a suite of drawing rooms, &c. handsomely hung with red damask, by the late Mr. John Chute. From the farthest room a door opens to the green-house, which extends the length of one of the wings.

On the stair-case hangs a curious old daubing of "Sir Francis Goodwin, and Elizabeth * his wife;" in one corner, her father, "Arthur Lord Grey of Wilton," (the famous warrior and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,) beside them, "John Goodwin their eldest son, who died unmarried;" "Arthur Goodwin," afterwards heir, "father of Jane, wife of Philip Lord Wharton, 1602;" "Margaret who married William Elmes, Esq." and "Dorothy, who died unmarried."

The rooms up stairs are arranged much in the same manner as those below. In them are a few family pictures; in particular, the original of the Speaker by Vandyke, and Dorothy Lady Dacre, his wife. The farthest room opens into the gallery over the green-house.

This beautiful gallery, which is extremely well worthy of attention, remains much in its original state. The wainscot is oak, and curiously carved with the arms, badges, cognisances, crests, and initial letters of the names of those connected with the Lord Sandys, and many others of the court of Hen. VIII. I have never taken notes of them, and therefore can only speak from my memory. I remember those of the founder;—of Powlett;—of St. John;—of Fox, bishop of Winchester, (viz. a Pelican vulning herself;)—of Archbishop Warham, (viz. a fesse between a goat's head erased in chief and three escallop shells in base)—of Foster, of Aldermaston;—of Bray, (viz. 3 bends vairè, quarter-

* Her sister married the ancestor of Sir Thomas Egerton, from whence he took the title of *Grey of Wilton*, on being created a Peer, 1784.

ing, a chevron between 3 birds legs erased;) of Hungerford ;
—3 spread eagles ;—a saltier, impaling Sandys, &c. &c.

Here are a few portraits, two of Hen. VIII. and Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk ; (on the latter a shield, quarterly 1 and 4 Barry of 10, ar. and gu. a lion ramp. O. ducally crowned. II. and III.. Ar. a cross moline O. for Bruyn, quartering, Lozengy, Gu. and Erm. for Rokele.) These are on board, and called Holbein's, but very flat and inferior.

Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, a whole length.

A lady, whole length, called the Duchess of Richmond. Dress, about the reign of Charles I.

A lady ; whole length, in an ornamented dress of the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; called Mrs. Penobscot.

A gentleman ; whole length, of the same reign, called the Earl of Essex.

A Nun ; said to be one of the neighbouring family of *Cusaude* of *Cusaude*, whose estate the present Mr. Chute purchased some years since. In the study hangs an illuminated pedigree of these Cusaudes, discovered by accident some time since, stopping the broken casement of a cottage at Basingstoke.

The grounds are well-wooded, but neither extensive, nor any thing remarkable. Across the lawn that falls from the back front, runs a stream of water, beyond which is a rich screen of wood.

It seems extraordinary, that Lord Sandys who built so magnificent a seat here, should have had no park, (an almost necessary luxury of the nobility of those days,) which I take for granted he had not, because no traces of it now appear.

The arms of Chute are, Gu. 3 swords extended barways, the points towards the dexter part of the escutcheon ar. the hilts and pomel, or. A family of the same name in Kent, bore the same with the addition of, semée de mullets Or, and a canton, per fesse ar. and vert. thereon a lion of England.

I forgot to mention that Camden remarks, the *Vine* took its name, from the Vines there, which we have had in Britain ever since Probus the Emperor's time, rather for shade than fruit.

Mottisfont, in the same County.

Mottisfont lies in the hundred of Thorngate, upon the western borders of the county, towards Wiltshire. The mansion which I am now about to describe, was a priory of Canons regular

regular of St. Augustine, founded and endowed by Ranulph de Flambard, Bishop of Durham, for the maintenance of four monks, which was afterwards enlarged by divers benefactors, as Richard de Rivers, Earl of Devon; William de Bruere, who gave his manor of Morton, and divers other lands for their apparel, and Peter de Rovalis, commonly called *the holy man in the Wall*. Queen Eleanor wife of King Edward I. gave to this house divers possessions for an anniversary, and for daily alms to seven poor widows, &c. Margerie Bruere aforesaid, and coheir of her brother William, confirmed her father's gifts, and King John confirmed in 6th of his reign, all the possessions of these canons. This priory was valued at the dissolution at £.124 3s. 5d. according to Dugdale, but according to Speed, at £.167 15s. 8d.*

"The Lorde Sannes, that lately died," says Leland, † "made an exchange with the King, and gave Chelsey by Westmestre for Motesfont priory in Hamptonshire, wher he began to translate the old building of the priory, and to make "a fair maner place, but the worke is left onperfecte."

William Lord Sandys, after the Vine was sold, seems to have made this his principal seat. He married Mary, youngest daughter of William, Earl of Salisbury, and died in 1668, without issue.

He was succeeded in the honour by his brother Henry, who resided at Mottisfont, ‡ and was succeeded by his brother Edwyn, who is said to have died about 1700, and to have been buried in the vault of his ancestors in the Holy Ghost Chapel at Basingstoke. In this beautiful chapel, tho' now in ruins, are still many memorials of the Sandys's. I have often traced out with a melancholy pleasure the Cross, the Garter, the Crest, the arms of Bray, &c. &c. There is a tomb-stone half-raised by the searching hand of curiosity, which has on it the crest of the family; I take this to have been placed there to the memory of the last Baron.

He dying issueless, his six sisters became his coheirs, of whom, Hester, married Humphry Noy, son to Sir William Noy, Attorney General to Charles I. Alethea, married Francis Gof-ton, of Alderidge, Co: Southt. Esq. Mary married Dr. Henry Savage, Principal of Baliol College in Oxford; Jane married

* Magn. Brit. 11. p. 892.

† Itin. IV. f. 11.

‡ Sir Brian Broughton Delves, in 1764, bought the advowson of Mottisfont of Thomas Fuller and others, and he devised it to his widow.

Excursion from Newcastle to Stone, in Staffordshire. 63

John Harris of Old Woodstoke, Co. Ox. Esq. Margaret married to Sir John Mill of Tachbury, in Hamshire, Bart. and Margery to Sir Edmund Fortescue of Fallowpit, Co. Devon, Baronet.

The estate at Mottisfont came to Sir John Mill, whose son Sir John Mill dying unmarried, was succeeded by his brother Sir Richard, who died 1760, and was succeeded by his eldest son Sir Richard, who was Member for the County of Hamshire, and leaving a daughter and heir, was succeeded by his brother Sir Henry, a clergyman, who died at Woolbeding in Suffex, 1781, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Charles, a clergyman, who now resides at Mottisfont, and has a son and a daughter.

But the daughter and heir of his brother, Sir Richard, is the person who has a co-claim to the barony of Sandys of the Vine, which is now supposed to be in abeyance. *

ART. II. Excursion from Newcastle to Stone, in Staffordshire.

This town is situated on the north-west borders of the county, and called *Newcastle under Lime* to distinguish it from an older castle, which formerly stood about four miles from hence, at Chesterton under Lime, and was given by King John to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, and falling to decay in the time of Henry III. the Earl of Lancaster built this new one in the midst of a large pool, that gave origin, no doubt, to this flourishing town adjacent. Yet there has been in Plott's, and even Camden's time almost as little remains of this Castle, as of the walls of Chesterton, which were so firmly built, that as Mr. Camden and Mr. Erdeswick both assert, there was so much rubbish left in their days, that it might be perceived they were of a marvellous thickness. Now scarce a vestige of either is to be discovered. The town of Newcastle, which is a borough, and sends members to Parliament, is pleasantly situated, very populous, and for the most part well built, particularly the principal street, which is spacious and well paved, and contains an handsome market-place. The principal manufacture here at present is hat making,

* In Longmate's Suppl. to Coll. Peer. under the pedigree of Lowther, p. 345, it is said that Robert Lowther of Maske married for his second wife Elizabeth daughter of William Holcroft, Esq. whose mother *Margerie* was daughter of *Thomas*, Lord Sandys of the Vine; and that his grandson William claimed the title of *Lord Sandys of the Vine*, but died unmarried, Feb. 3, 1753.—How could this be? suppose the descent to be true; he could only have a co-claim.

64 *Excursion from Newcastle to Stone, in Staffordshire.*

for which it has long been famous. Plott in his natural history of this county, gives an indisputable account of a stone found near this town at a place called the *Gallows-tree*, (where anciently the malefactors were executed;)—in a firm block dug out of the quarry there, was an entire skull of a man, with the teeth in it, &c. The doctor endeavours to account for it thus; it is probable that the place, when it was used for executions, was nothing else but a bed of sand, in which they buried the dead bodies, which sand in process of time being turned into stone about the head of a man, thus inclosed it.

In the vicinity of Newcastle are several ancient and respectable gentlemen's seats, besides various modern houses; one in particular in the old style is well worth notice, and has often afforded me much pleasure in seeing it, (*viz.*) Keel-hall, the seat of Ralph Sneyd, Esq. whose family have resided here many generations. It is situated about two miles to the east of Newcastle, in a pleasant and fertile country. The style of architecture appears to be that in use about the time of Queen Elizabeth. Plott has given a very good view of the south-west front, executed by that admirable delineator of houses, Michael Burghers, whose plates are infinitely more gratifying as "*portraits*" (to use Mr. Gilpin's term) than the *pretty pictures* of modern artists. The great road from Chester to London passes thro' Newcastle to Stone, &c. Instead of pursuing this, I shall deviate a few miles to the west, in order to inspect some of the busy scenes, and manufactures in this county. The first that attracts any particular notice is the coal trade, of which there is a great abundance in this vicinity. A canal was made a few years since, by the late Sir Nigel Greasly, for the purpose of conveying that necessary article from the bowels of some hills on his estate at Knipersley to Newcastle. But the greatest source of coal hereabouts, is in that immense hill called Harecastle, the property of several gentlemen, who have also the superior advantage of that great canal, which from the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation, takes its course under this hill by means of a subterraneous passage executed by the ingenious Brindley, and extends upwards of sixty miles from the south-side of this Hill to Wildon Ferry in Derbyshire, where it communicates with the navigable river Trent. The next objects which call our attention in this fertile and busy vale, thro' which the Trent pours its infant streams, are the Potteries, for which this county has been long famous. These curious works extend in a line of villages almost without interruption about ten miles, the principal
of

of which are Tunstall, Burslem, Hanley green, Shelton, Stoke upon Trent, &c. but the most capital and splendid for the eye of a traveller to be charmed with, are the elegant works called Etruria belonging to the celebrated Mr. Wedgwood, who within my memory has erected there a little town in the most convenient order, and closely adjacent a splendid mansion for himself. Every one is ready to allow the great perfection to which this useful and ornamental manufacture is arrived; and which is now rendered a very important object of commerce, both foreign and domestic; having the same convenience of water carriage as described for the coals. No situation could have been well fixed upon more suitable to this great branch of commerce, as the neighbourhood affords abundance of the most bulky materials, such as common clay and coals, and the finer clays are commodiously conveyed by water from their native beds in the Island of Purbeck and other parts about the coast of Dorsetshire. In time of war the loss and danger arising from exportation, throws a great gloom over this scene, but in peace nothing can be more flourishing. Nor have I ever seen elsewhere hospitality, luxury and dissipation more conspicuous. From hence I passed into the great road again at Trent-ham, where the Marquis of Stafford has his principal seat. This place is a considerable village, which formerly had a monastery for Cannons regular of Sir Augustine, built in the reign of William Rufus; according to Dugdale, Ranulph de Gernons, Earl of Chester, was founder of it, but that earl not appearing in history 'till the reign of King Stephen, 'tis probable he could be no more than the restorer and a benefactor, after some decays; for we find that he granted to the Cannons a yearly rent of 100s. which gift was confirmed to them with divers large liberties and immunities, by King Henry II. At the dissolution the revenues amounted to 106l. 3s. 10d. per annum. But in later times it is remarkable for having so great a share in the will of the charitable Lady Catherine Leveson, daughter of Alice, Dutchess Dudley, who died 1673, leaving several excellent endowments for the support of poor widows and inhabitants in this and various other places. She was the wife of Sir Richard Leveson, who dying without issue, his sister and coheir carried this lordship, by marriage with Sir Thomas Gower, into that family, who have resided here ever since. Sir John Leveson Gower, the fifth Bart. was created Baron Gower of Stittenham in Yorkshire, March 15. 1702; Viscount Trentham and Earl Gower, July 8, 1746; and Marquis of Stafford, 1786. The house, gardens, and external ornaments are a very noble

grand feature in this part of the country. The park is very large and beautiful, and exhibits such a noble piece of water as few places can boast, having the river Trent directly thro' it; and the hills which rise immediately from the water, and are covered with hanging woods, produce a charming effect. I remember being told by those who partook of the spoils, that this extensive lake of rich water broke its banks about 30 years ago, and with its inundation stocked the lower parts of Trent with an incredible quantity of fish, and that the very ditches and meadows for several miles were comparatively full of them. From hence the road soon becomes dreary and unpleasant over a large common called Tittenfor heath. This manor was the inheritance of the Barons of Stafford soon after the conquest. Inode Tittenfor was Lord of it in Henry III. reign, but it came afterwards by escheat to the Staffords. It was the lordship of the Pantulfs after that, and then of the Trussels by marriage. The Vernons of Derbyshire next possessed it, and the last of that name, Sir George, leaving no male issue, Margaret his eldest daughter marrying Sir Thomas Stanley, second son of Edward, Earl of Derby, carried it into that family, who were, not many years back, owners of it, but who is at present I am not certain.

On the left hand of this, and on the opposite side of the Trent is another village of the name of Barleston, which the Stafford family were also Lords, of about the reign of Henry III. The Countess of Shrewsbury purchased it of the Lord Stafford, and was in possession of it about the year 1598. In what line it afterwards went, I am not able to learn. There is at present a good gentleman's seat there, whose name has escaped my memory, and who lately resided there as an active justice of the peace to this neighbourhood. The next village on this road is Darlaston, lowly situated on the banks of the Trent, but surrounded with hills that, while they shield it, and its fertile meadows from stormy winds, add a pleasing picturesque charm to the scene. This estate belonged to William de Darleston, who had a seat here about Henry III's time, and a descendant from him, named Thomas de Darleston, was Lord of it from the 34th of King Edward I. to the 9th of Edward II. How it was disposed of afterwards I am not informed, or how it came to the present possessor Mr. Jervoise, who has a respectable old white mansion, in the meadows near the river. But the principal object in this vicinity, is Bury-bank, a large round hill, on whose summit is to be seen a considerable reliick of Saxon antiquity, an
area

area of an oval form about 250 yards diameter, surrounded with a deep trench and ramparts; on the south-side is a conical mount, resembling a tumulus. It is supposed to have been the residence of Wulpherus, King of the Mercians from 656 to 675, who is said to have murdered his two sons for embracing Christianity, one at Stone, in which parish this place stands, the other at Burston, a village about three miles beyond Stone town. The neighbouring Cop or Low, which Plott thinks to have been the sepulture of Wulpherus, Mr. Pennant, in his tour from Chester to London, mentions as doubtful. This hill is a delightful spot in the summer, abounds with rabbits, and affords much pleasant prospect. About two miles to the right of this lies Swinerton, possessed from the conquest to the time of Henry VIII. by a race of Gentlemen of that name. They were descended from one Assam, who held this manor of Robert de Stafford. The first who took the name of Swinerton, was Roger de Swinerton, who in the reign of Edward I. obtained a charter of free warren in all his demesne lands of this manor, and the privilege of a market and fair. This Roger was a man of great eminence, being appointed Governor of Stafford in the reign of Edward II. of the strong and important Castle of Harlech, in Wales; and of Eccleshall Castle, during the vacancy of the See of Lichfield and Coventry; and at length being made constable of the Tower of London, was summoned to Parliament, 11 of Edward III. In the reign of Henry VIII. this manor passed, by marriage of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Humphrey, last male heir, to William Fitzherbert of Norbury; in which name it still continues. The last possessor was of a very athletic constitution, which caused him to use most violent exercise; and a walk from his seat here to London was no unusual thing. This intemperate exercise, and subsequent imprudence soon destroyed him; for after one of these long walks to London, he ventured into a cold bath improperly, which was the immediate cause of his death. His widow is the present distinguished Mrs. Fitzherbert. After crossing the river Trent over a bridge at Darlaston, the road runs parallel to the famous canal before-mentioned, amidst a large open tract rising gradually to the left, called Stonefield. Here it was that the Duke of Cumberland drew up his army in 1745. in daily expectation of coming to an engagement with those rebels, who had so incredibly penetrated into the very heart of this kingdom, undisciplined and almost unclothed and unarmed. Part of these wild insurgents were at Derby, and the rest in a very scattered state. Well for them

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them the loyalists had false intelligence of their route, and that the sword of chastisement was not unsheathed, or every soul might have perished. The general confusion that was spread over this part of the country, and the town of Stone in particular, at this alarming period, would seem almost incredible to those who have not heard the particulars. Yet in fact there was no great cause of alarm, except to weak and superstitious minds which quake at scare-scrows, for a more ragged band of mountaineers, under the name of an enemy, were surely never seen; while this town was safely guarded by an army, the most disciplined and loyal that the kingdom could produce. Oft have I heard those inhabitants who felt the terror of the scene ruminate upon its particulars, and as oft have I, when a boy, been fully delighted with the repetition, and hung with fond emotion listening to the story. They have often too shewn me the house where Duke William, soldier-like, lay upon a bed of straw, and so numerous was the army in proportion to the size of the town, that the inhabitants were almost dispossessed of their houses, while every apartment was crowded with soldiers, besides what were encamped in Stone-field.

ART. III. *Original Letters.*

May 5, 1789.

Mr. Editor,

As it is a part of the plan you profess to illustrate the history of ancient and eminent families, I have sent you two or three original letters by a member of a house in Cheshire, that, by the testimony of all our local historians, has as indisputable a claim to antiquity as any in England. Besides these, there are two more concerning his death, which happened gloriously in the cause of his King and country, at the siege of Chester, by the rebels, in 1645.

I at first thought that the letters consisted of minutiae of too private a nature for the public eye. But it seemed to me upon farther consideration, that the minutest memorials of a person who died bravely in defence of a noble cause, became interesting at the distance of an hundred and fifty years.

Sir William Mainwaringe, was son of Edmund Mainwaringe, L. L. D. and Chancellor of Chester, who was younger son of Sir Randle Manwaring, of Over-Pever, Co. Chester, Knight,
Treasurer

Treasurer of Ireland, 1567, '9 Elizabeth. Sir Randle Manwaring, the elder brother of Edmund, was ancestor of the present Sir Henry Manwaring of Over-Pever, Bart. His younger brother was Sir Philip, the famous Secretary of the Earl of Strafford, so well known by his portrait in the same picture with that of his unfortunate Matter. Sir William married Hesther, daughter and coheir of Christopher Wase, Esq. of Upper Holloway, in Middlesex, who after his death, in 1647 remarried Sir Henry Blount, of Tittenhanger, Knight, a character once well known in the gay, and in the literary world. By him she had issue Sir Thomas Pope Blount of Tittenhanger, Baronet, (ancestor to the succeeding Baronets of that place) whose literary abilities, as well as his father's, have gained him a memorial in the Biographia Britannica, and Charles Blount, the celebrated Deist, whose great talents were obscured by the perversity of his principles.

Letter I.

For my most affectionate and deere mother, Mrs. Judith Wase at Holloway, These —————

Chesster, Mar. 20, 1639.

Good Mother,

I want an expresseion for your favours, but my services and actions shall ever attend your goodnesse for them.

I am very sorry to heare my father's toe is not quite well; my foot I cannot yet get skinned for my life, but my handes are almost well. My deere wyffe hath some sicke fitts, but after she hath discharged her stomacke is very well, and is very sleepy after supper, after her old manner. I waite your letter when it will bee best for her to come to Holloway, and the least daunger, and I know I neede not put you in minde of a nurse and midwife for her. My father and mother (who presents their truest respects to you and my father) much desired, and hoped to have seene you both in Cheshire, they both fearinge it might be daungerous for my sweete wyffe to travell to Holloway soe neere her time, and had not she soe good a heart for the journey, wee should all have beene most importunate suitors to you, and my father for your companyes here. But she and I waite your disposall of us. I shall desire to know what men you would have me provide for you, I thinke I can help you to a good coachman, but I feare hee

is noe gardener. I desire you would send mee worde by this post what you will expect from your men that they should dooe in their severall places, and what wages you are willinge to give.

I have spoken about your cowes, and have had a greate deale of discourse with graziers, wheather to send them to Holloway, before they caulfe or after. My deere was a little troubled, she heard not from you the last weake having sent you a longe letter, and in it something she longed almost to be resolved in.

I drinke every meale *to all those that love us*. Thus with my most humble dutie to my father and yourselfe, my dearest love to my little sister, my pretty wyffe, and to Kitt, I am

The most engaged of your Servants,

And affectionate son in law.

W. MAINWARINGE.

For your cowes send me worde wheather you had rather have them to milke in summer or winter, or some for winter, and some for summer. My mother desires the favour of some seedes of your stocke-gilliflowers. I feare mee I have quite tyr'd you with this long tedious letter, yet I must tell you my deare wyffe and I goe from home this day, and shall not returne till this day seaven-night, foe if you faile of a letter, you have the reason before hand. My humble service to my aunt Bulby by your next opportunity.

I am deere mother ever,

The Servant of your commands.

W. MAINWARINGE.

Letter II:

For my deereft and best Love, These

Sept. 13, 1645.

My onely Joy, your letter was wellcome to mee and the bearer I shall not see till to morrow at the same place, wheare you and I last parted, and then assure yourselfe I will neyther be wanting in
thanks

thankes not payment for his great care of you ; there shall noe opportunity at all slipp but you shall heare from mee. And though you give mee an account of nobody with you in your letter, yett lett your mother and the two Judes know I long to heare of them and often remember them. The old people heare commend them most friendly to you and all with you, and I could almost not tell you that the littell girle at Boughton is very well and beginning to goe and speake. Advise with this friend of mine in the manning of that whole affair who is both very ciuill and honest to mee, but especially concerning the busines with Sir John and your goeing to see your old acquaintance ———

— — — — — and if you can gett any promise of any employment that wee may live together, I will then come and meete you there at the first notice. Bee rul'd and advised by this bearer who is able, and will advise you every way for the safest and the best ; and dearest my love, let your greatest care be to looke after your own healthe, and next that wee may but live together, our being asunder being (next never seeing one another againe whiche God of Heaven forbid) the greatest curse and vexation can happen to mee. Hereafter write the day of the month in your letters to mee and advise and putt this bearer in mind of — — — — — to heare from him concerning them : my paper causeth mee to leave writeing but nothing whatever shall hinder mee for ever being

Thy most constant, faithful, and ever
affectionate, tho' poore

W. MAINWARINGE.

Letter III.

My dearest Love,

I have writt yesterday to you by Mr. Jones at full. This honest bearer who had soe much care on you, I adventured all the credit I had in Chester to borrow five poundes to pay him for his paines, but could not procure it. Therefore I desire you to pay it him (if possibly you can) otherwise I must make shifte to provide it for him against his returne. Make much of yourself and trouble not yourself with any thing till it please God you be well
of

of your delivery, and then thinke of your business with Sir John and at Oxford, and I would have you to goe privately and returne to London again and send mee word wheather you can provide any accommodation or have any promise. I must never forgett to putt you in minde of my old song that the greatest happines I can enjoy, is the enjoying of you, and the greatest crosse or misfortune can fall to mee is the los of your sweete society and deere company. Since you went from mee these are the only remarkable things, Sir Edward Savage is come to us, and enquires much after ———. Sir Francis Gammull hath killed a man basely upon the Parade, which hee being a townesman hath added much to the envy and hatred they ——— of him, &c. Poore Captain Monday is eyther killed or ——— going upon a party. Commend me, &c. &c.

If my aunt Busby bee, &c.

I am your Servant.

I will send you the jewells and such other things as you shall write for. You know my condition is poore, yet in thee is all my riches, and if you can dooe any thing for mee, 'tis almost a deede of charity, and if any one helpe you to furnish mee, it shall be kindly received and acknowledged by

Thine whilst his owne.

W. MAINWARINGE.

Holt Castell this 15 Sept. 1645.

Letter IV.

To his honored friend Mrs. Judeth Wase, at her house at Holloway,

These Present,

Mrs. WASE,

Amongst the sad and heavy misfortunes that befall all at these tymes, I am very sorry to be the messenger of the sad newse which by these lines I am inforced to right which is that it hath pleased God to lett Sir William suffer his death at last assalt at Chester, three weekes past, where he suffered most valiantly,

iantly, being shot on the wall in the inside of his arme, and o into his body on Thursday, and died on Friday, and then much honoured, and so nowe sad lamented of all that loved him, and by me his poore servant not the least. Thus perplexed I rest presentinge my humble servis to his honored Lady, and yourself.

Yours to be commanded in all

Duty and servis,

THO. GARDENER.

*Darleston, 3
November, 1645.*

I would have sooner sent to you, but could not informe you the sad sertenity, tell I understood the same by Martha Swan a servant maid to Mrs. Marrowe, whom your daughter knoweth, and is nowe out of Chester sence this hapned. I intend (God willinge) to wait on you within three weekes.

THO. GARDENER.

Letter V.

For the right worshipful his honored sister, Mrs. Judith Wale at Holloway.

Good Sister,

This inclosed will speake the sad language of all our losses, the delivery whereof to your daughter we commit, and commend to your good discretion whoe can doe it better than any other. You may think it straunge you have heard noe sooner from us, but it could not possibly bee, by reason of our strait siege for these five weekes last, whereby wee are still encompassed. But the name of the Lord be praised, for all that, wee are not discouraged, but hope wee shall be released and relieved when God shall see it good, and that seasonably. Wee desire you to comfort your daughter and intreate her, take this affliction patiently, and consider it as sent from our good God, and withal to be comforted, and thanke God for his great mercy in delivering him out of the miseries of this wretched world, where wee hope in his good
tyme

tyme he will send us a comfortable meeting together. And so
with our love and kindest respects to yourself and little Mrs. Jude,
wee rest,

Your ever sincere brother and sister,

E. MAINWARINGE.

*Chester, the 24th
of Oct. 1645.*

JANE MAINWARINGE.

Wee desire to heare from my daughter and you upon all oc-
casions and at all fair opportunities; wee had writt formerly
when wee writt to my daughter, but faileing of a messenger, wee
renewed these lines according to the dates.

Letter VI.

To his Deare Daughter,
The Ladie Hester Blount,
At Holloway, neare London,

These

Present.

Deare Madam,

I doe acknowledge myselfe soe much bound unto you for your
divers late curtisies that I shall ever thinke myselfe happy if I may
any way serve you or my little grandchildren to whom I wish all
happinesse. I have received the tenn pounds you sent me by Sir
Phillip * my brother, and your kind token of gloves by my
Ladie Brerewood, which I will wear for your sake. I must desire
to bee soe happy as once before I die to see you here at Chester
with your two daughters. These are the true hasty wishes of

Your most affectionate old father

E. MAINWARINGE.

Dated this 4,
May, 1650.

My cozen Jane presents her humble services to you, and hopes
you will not bee forgetful of her as occasion shall bee offered.

* Lord Strafford's Secretary.

ART. IV. *Whether the writ, by which the eldest son of a Peer, is called to the Upper House, by the title of his father's Barony, turns that honor into a Barony in fee?*

I have often in conversation heard a difficulty started regarding the operation of a summons of the eldest son of an Earl or higher Peer, to the house of Lords during his father's life, by that father's inferior title. This difficulty has been also discussed in print, particularly in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1778, p. 401, 523, 581, in the case of the Barony of Sydney, but it has never been satisfactorily resolved.

The question has been, whether the Barony by which the peer was so called up, was not by the writ turned into a Barony in fee, that is, to speak like a lawyer, a barony in *fee-tail general*, tho' it was before only, in *fee-tail male*? It seems wonderful to me, that this question should ever have arisen. What *magic* power can the writ have of thus *enlarging* the honor? What is it more than simply anticipating the death of the father as to *this honor only*? And if so, must not a writ of summons issue of course as to that honor, just as it would of the higher honor, if the father was dead? It may as well be pretended, that the writ by which every peer by descent, is summoned, after his ancestors *decease*, turns his honor into a fee. The difficulty with the generality of people, seems to have arisen from their assumption, that all *Baronies by writ* are *Baronies in fee*. This is true of all Baronies by *original writ*. But as to that *intermediate writ*, which issues to summon a person to take his seat in right of a title already existing, it has nothing to do with it.

J B. In the Gent. Mag. for 1778, p. 581, seems to come nearest the truth, when he says, "it is an anticipation of the honor the son would enjoy on the father's death." But then, this case, which he does not know how to get over, occurs to him, that Lord Hervey, in 1733, was summoned to Parliament, during his father, the Earl of Bristol's life, as Lord Hervey of Ickworth, but dying before his father, that title *descended to his son*. This he thinks contradicts his former reasoning. It does so, because his principle is laid down inaccurately. For it is not "an anticipation of the honor, the son would enjoy on his father's death," but an anticipation of the father's death, as to *that honor*. The consequence of which is, that if the son dies, the grandson of course enjoys the honor so anticipated.

L

These

76 *Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St Mary,*

These reasons appear to me sufficient to account for the practice. For of the practice I am certain, whatever may become of my reasoning. It is certain that neither the Barony of Towshend of Lynn, nor of Osborn, nor of Bruce of Whorlton, nor of Hervey of Ickworth, nor any other baronies by which eldest sons have been called up to the House of Lords, during the life of the father, have for that reason become baronies in fee.

B. F.

ART. V. Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. Mary, at Dover, in Kent.

On a brass plate, within the Communion rails,

" Christopherus Hutton, filius & hæres apparens Richardi
" Hutton, Servientis ad Legem, jacet hic sepultus, et obiit in
" hoc oppido vicesimo die Sept. A. D. 1616, Redeundo ab itinere
" suo, & fuit Æt. viginti quatuor annorum.

" Fælix peregrinatio, per quam iter ad cælum."

Arms. Hutton, Ar. on a fesse sable, 3 flags heads cabossed or. quartering Barry of 12, a canton.

This quartering was the coat of his mother, for in Dugdale's *Origines Juridicales* p. 301, is the coat of Sir Richard, his father (quartering, Ar. on a bend gu. 3 plates) with this coat on a scutcheon of pretence.

Sir Richard Hutton, according to Wood, * was born of a gentle family, at Penrith in Cumberland, bred in Jesus College, Cambridge, and afterwards, (tho' inclined to Divinity) in Gray's Inn, was made recorder of York, Serjeant at Law, and at length one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, May 3rd 1617. † He wrote " Reports of several cases in the reigns of James " and Charles I. &c. Lond. 1656, Fol." and dying at London, was buried in the church of St. Dunstan in the West, Feb. 17, 1638, leaving then behind him a fair estate at Goldsborough, in Yorkshire.‡

Within the same Communion rails is a tombstone, with five small brass plates fixed to it, one in the middle, and one at each corner; on these are inscribed verses to the memory of the de-

* Athenæ. 11. 15.

† Dugd. Chron. Ser. in Orig. Jur. p. 304.

‡ Wood, ut supra.

ceased

ceased in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, and Dutch. So much of it, as contains the name, &c. of the Defunct, and of the whimsical person who thus attempted to perpetuate his memory, or display his own vanity is as follows. On the middle plate, "In obitum semper colendi Patris sui Magistri Tho. Elwood, omnibus Quinque Portuum Muneribus functi, die 30 Jan. Defuncti, hicq; sepulti

Carmen Funèbre:

Then follow the Latin verses; too contemptible to be transcribed.

On a Mural Monument.

"Hic infra situs requiescit Joannes Ker, Dominus de Frogden, Scotus, e nobili stirpe in Comitatu de Tiviotdale, probus, benevolus, de omnibus bene meritus, qui dum in Galliâ peregrinabatur valetudinis suæ causâ, præmaturo obiit die, amicis, propinquis, & cognatis admodum flebilis; Æt. 28: A. D. 1730."

On a flat Stone.

"Here lyeth the body of Dame Mary, the daughter of Sir John Jacob, of Brumley, Co. Essex, * Bart. and wife of Walter Breames, of Bridge, in Kent, Esq. who died Jan. 26, 16—4, † in childbed of her fourteenth child, having had seven sons and seven daughters.

"Here lyeth buried the body of Mrs. Joan Breames.

"Here lyeth the body of Charles Breames, fourth son of Walter Breames, Esq. and Mary his wife, &c. Obliit Nov. 29, 1678, aged five days.

"Also here lieth interr'd the body of Thomas Breames, seventh son of Walter Breames, Esq. and Mary his wife, &c. He died July 22, 1683, aged one year."

The Breames's were a foreign family, who settled at Dover, as Merchants. I find them frequently in the parish register here from the time of James I. They built a curious house here,

* Qu. Middlesex?

† Qu. 1694?

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down by the Quay, now used as the Custom-house, and becoming rich, purchased the Manor of Blackmanbury in Bridge, where, says Philpot, * " they erected upon the foundation of the " ancient fabrick that magnificent pile, which obliges the eyes " of the passenger both to admiration and delight, and which " like a Phoenix seems to have arisen more glorious out of its " ruins." This was written before the middle of the last century. The beautiful mansion, with a noble hall, and gallery round it, is now alas! no more. The Rev. Edward Taylor, whose ancestor bought it about the beginning of this century, pulled it down about fifteen years ago, and erected in its stead a large modern red-brick house.

On a Tombstone.

" Here lyeth interr'd the body of Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Stokes of this town, daughter of Mr. Joseph Loper of this place, by whom he had three sons, Thomas, Joseph, and William; and two daughters, of all whom only one survived. She died Aug. 28, 1687, aged 61.

" Here lyeth the body of the said Mr. William Stokes, who was six times Mayor, and three times Baron of Parliament. † He died Mayor of this town, Nov. 6, 1691, Æt. 68."

On another Stone.

" Margaret Wivell, widow of Mr. Edward Wivell, senior, ‡ obiit Feb. 22, 1695, aged 70."

" Margaret, daughter of William Stokes, Esq. wife of Edward Wivell, Gent. obiit Oct. 8, 1695."

" Edward Wivell, § Esq. Agent to the Commissioners for victualling the Royal Navy; 34 years, Jurat; six years, Mayor; born 1657, obiit 1716."

* Vill. Cant. p. 66.

† In Whitworth's Parl. Lists, p. 75, he is named as M. P. for Dover, 1678, and 1681.

‡ He was second son of the Rev. Francis Wivell, Rector of Spenithorne, Yorkshire, who was second son of Sir Marmaduke Wivell of Constable-Burton, Yorkshire, created a Baronet, 1611.

§ His daughter and heir married Captain Gunman, for whose family there are several tombstones and scutcheons in this church. Arms. Vert, an eagle displayed ar. gorg'd with a mural coronet, quartering, Allestry, Wyvell, and Stokes.

" Mary,

" Mary, Relict of Edward Wivell, Esq. daughter of Mr.
" Frederick Devinc, Gent. obiit Oct. 9, 1721, aged 60."

On a Tombstone.

" In the grave beneath repose in hopes of a joyful resurrection
" thro' the merits of her Saviour, the remains of Jane Byrche,
" relict of the Rev. Mr. Byrche, Minister of this Parish, a faith-
" ful affectionate wife, mother, and friend. She died, Dec.
" 28, 1782, aged 75 years.

" He that believeth in the Son of God, hath everlasting life,
" and he that believeth not the Son shall not see life, but the
" wrath of God abideth on him."

On another Stone.

" In memory of John Macqueen, Minister of St. Mary's, who
" died Jan. 19, 1733. Aged 88," &c.

On another Stone.

" Richard Husbands, Esq. Deputy Governor of Barbadoes,
" obiit June 16, 1745. Aged 40."

A brass plate for John Tooke, Jurat of this town, and one of
the Bailiffs of the Port of Great Yarmouth, who died Aug. 12,
1617.

Another brass plate for William Jones of Dover, Gent. and
Katherine his wife. Obt. June 14, 1638, aged 75. Arms. Parti
per pale, 3 lions rampt.

In the Parish Register,

Is the following very curious entry. " Oct. 27, 1738.
" Thomas Forster, Esq. was buried. This was the person (com-
" monly called General Forster) who commanded the Rebel Ar-
" my, 1715. He died at Boulogne, and was buried in this
" church-yard. His body was removed on Nov. 23, following,
" to Bamborough, in Northumberland, at the request of John
" Bacon, Esq. his eldest nephew, with the consent of the Parish
" and his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury."

By the same register it appears that " Robert Thistlethwaite,
" D. D. Warden of Wadham College, Oxford, and Prebendary
" of

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“ of Westminster, died at Boulogne 1743, and was brought here
“ to be buried.”

How entertaining would Parish Registers be, if they were always written in this manner !

At the West end of the north aisle is a most tawdry and expensive monument to the memory of Peter Eaton, Esq. who died Jan. 31, 1769, the last of the male line of his family, grandson of Sir Peter Eaton, Knight, Citizen of London, but a native of this place, and buried here under a flat tombstone with an inscription Sept. 1730, aged 75. Sir Peter, was son of Capt. Nicholas Eaton of this town, who died April 16, 1667, as appears by his scutcheon, over the communion table. Arms. Or, a fret fable, quartering, Barry of six, Erm. and Gules, (the arms of Hussy) impaling Gibbon, sab. a lion rampt. gardt. or, betw. 3 escallops, ar quartering Gu. a cross betw. 4 swords erect ar, pomell'd and hilted, or, a crescent for difference, Philipot.

ART. VI. *The History of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire.*

This small town is situate on the north west extremity of the county in a deep sandy soil, neither rich in its own fertility, nor in the outward prospect it affords. What therefore entitles it to our present notice is its ancient manour and ruins of a once strong and stately castle belonging to the Earls of Huntingdon. Its original name no doubt was simply Ashby, (of which name there are three other places in this county,) and it had its distinction from the noble family of the Zouches, who were anciently Lords of it, having their descent from the Earls of Brittany, as all our genealogists agree, however they may differ in a few particulars. Alan de la Zouch, was descended from Alan Viscount of Roan in Brittany, and Constantia his wife, daughter of Conan le Grosse, Earl of Britain, and Maud his wife, natural daughter of Henry I. He bore for his arms on a shield Gules, ten Bezants, and having married Elene, one of the daughters and heirs of Roger de Quincie, Earl of Winchester, possessed a large estate in this county in her right. Many writers have reported that this Alan was slain in Westminster Hall, by John Earl Warren, 1279, about a controversy, touching some title of land, but in this, says Dugdale, they are mistaken, he being only wounded, as was also Roger his son (at the same time with him) viz. in 1268, as appears by the inquisition taken after his death, which shews, that
he

he died about two years after, 54 Henry III. being then seized of the manors of North-Multon, in *Com. Devon.* and *Ashby la Zouche, in Com. Leic.* He left issue Roger abovementioned, and a younger son Eudo, from the latter of whom, tho' the elder branch failed, the Zouches, Lords of Harringworth, branched out, and were for many descents Barons of this realm. But Roger had issue Alan, whose coheireffes married Seymor and Holland. This Alan bestowed the manor of Ashby de la Zouch upon his nephew Robert Mortimer of Richards castle, and he, upon his second son William, who took the name of Zouch, and was Lord of Ashby.

He died Mar. 1, 1335 (10 Edward III.) and was buried in the midst of our Lady's chapel at Tewksbury. Alan, his son and heir in 18 Edward III. obtained a charter for free Warren in all his demesne lands at Ashby de la Zouche, &c. His son Hugh died issueless, leaving Joyce his sister and heir, who married Sir John Botetourt of Weeley Castle, in Worcestershire, Knight. Their son John left issue a daughter and heir, Joyce who married Sir Hugh Burnell, Knight, who died seized of the manor of Ashby de la Zouche, 27 Nov. 8 Henry V. without issue by her.

James Boteler, 5th Earl of Ormond in Ireland, a firm Lancastrian, created by Henry VI. Earl of Wiltshire, and afterwards taken after the loss of the battle of Towton field, and beheaded at Newcastle, died seized of this manor. By what title he came into possession of it, does not appear. Upon his attainder it fell to the crown, and was granted to William de Hastings, a famous Yorkist. The following is Leland's account. "The Lorde of Huntingdon hath three parks at Asscheby de la Zouch. This "Asscheby hath bene in the Hastings tyme, but sins that the "Lorde Hastings, so great with King Edward IV. got it "partely by a title, partely by mony paid."

"The late Thomas Boloyne, Earl of Wiltshire, made a title to "it by the Lorde of Rocheford, which was heire to this Souche, "and by him the Lorde Rocheford had Fulburne and other landes "in Cambridgeshire." Sir William Hastings had this grant,* in

* He had a grant 1 Edward IV. of the stewardship of the castle and manor of Donington, in this county, and at the same time with the grant of Ashby, a grant (inter alia) of the manor of Donington. If this be Castle Donington, as I suppose it is, (tho' there is another Donington in the county) the account in Gibson's Camden, and in the Magna Britannia, which say that George, Earl of Huntingdon, bought it of Robert, Earl of Essex, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are wrong.

consideration of his signal services against King Henry and his party, and during that reign, being created Lord Hastings, his power and possessions were immense. But in the next his fortune changed, for not choosing to comply with that monster of iniquity, Richard, in the murder of his two nephews, that cruel Tyrant, then Protector, determined to destroy him, and one day, he and others being met together on a consultation, Richard came in, biting his lips, and demanded "What did those deserve, who had conspired his destruction, considering his near alliance to the King, and that he was Protector of the realm?" The Lords being much astonished, Lord Hastings said, "They were worthy to be punished as heinous traitors, whoever they were." "Then," quoth the Protector, "you shall all see how this Sorceress" (the Queen) "and that witch of her counsel" (Shore's wife) "with their affinity have by their sorcery and witchcraft wasted my body," and thereupon pulling up his sleeve, shewed his withered arm, (which in truth had been so from his infancy.) Upon which Hastings replied, "Certainly, my Lord, if they have so done, they deserve heinous punishment." "What" (quoth the Protector) "thou servest me, I ween, with *ifs* and *ands*; I tell thee, they have so done, and that I will make good on thy body, thou traitor" giving a great knock on the table with his fist. Instantly divers men in harness rushed in, and arrested him, Richard crying out "Make speed and thrive him quickly, for, by St. Paul, I will not go to dinner, till I see thy head off." And he was immediately brought out upon the green, before the chapel, and his head cut off upon a log of timber lying there. This happened on Friday, 13 June, 1 Edward V. About 11 Edward IV. this nobleman had obtained a licence to make a castle of his house at Ashby de la Zouch, of which he died seised. His grandson George was created Earl of Huntingdon, and by his will *bequeathed* his body to be buried in the the church of *this place*, but dying 24 Mar. 35 Henry VIII. was buried in the chancel of the church belonging to his seat at Stoke-Pogeis in Bucks. His son Francis, Earl of Huntingdon, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of *Ashby de la Zouche*, in the chapel on the south-side of the Chancel; appointing a convenient tomb to be made there over his grave, and dying June 20, 2 Eliz, this was accordingly done, with the following inscription,

"Here lieth the corps of Francis Earl of Huntingdon, Lord Hastings, Hungerford, Botreaux, Molins, and Moels, Knight
" of

“ of the most noble order of the Garter, who deceased 20 Junii,
“ Anno 1561.”

His son, Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, dying Dec. 14, 1595, was interr'd here. A splendid folio M S. of the history of his family was collected under his direction, in his Castle here, and is now in the British Museum. His brother George succeeding him in the Earldom of Huntingdon, and dying Dec. 31, 1604, was buried here, his son Francis Lord Hastings, having died before his father in 1595, and being also buried in this church.

Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, son of Francis Lord Hastings, died at his Castle of Ashby de la Zouche, Nov. 14, 1643, and was buried there.

Henry the younger son to Earl Henry, being a person of great valour and military conduct, as also the first that appeared in arms in behalf of Charles I; having conducted the Queen, with safety, out of the North (where she landed) to Orford, notwithstanding the power of the enemy, at that time, in sundry places, and planted divers garrisons with his own forces, particularly at Ashby de la Zouch, the noble seat of his ancestors, was advanced to the dignity of a Baron, by the title of Lord Loughborough; and departing this life at London was buried in the Collegiate Chapel Royal of St. George, within the Castle at Windsor, in the isle on the north side the Quire, not far from the tomb of William Lord Hastings, his ancestor.

But to return to Ferdinand, his elder brother, who succeeded his father in his honors. This Ferdinand was born at Ashby de la Zouch, Jan. 18, Anno 1608. In 14 Charles I. he was joined in the lieutenancy of the counties of Leicester and Rutland, with his father: and 13 Nov. 16 Charles I. was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons of the realm, during his father's life, by the title of Lord Hastings. He died 13 Feb. 1655, and was buried with his ancestors at Ashby de la Zouch, leaving his son Theophilus, (who was born at Donnington Park in the same county) by Lucy, daughter and heir of Sir John Davies of Englefield, in the county of Berks, Knight, his successor in his honors.

It appears from hence then, that his father was the first of this noble family, who, upon the decay of their Castle at Ashby de la Zouch, settled at Donnington Park. Theophilus died, May 30, 1701, at his house in Charles Street, St. James's, and was buried in St. James's Church, Westminster. He was succeeded by his eldest son George, eighth Earl of Huntingdon, who carried the sceptre at the coronation of Queen Anne, and the same

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year, 1702, distinguished himself at the sieges of Venlo and Ruremond, as the inscription on his monument in St. James's Church, Westminster, relates; and died unmarried, 22 Feb. 1704—5.

His lordship's successor in titles and estate was his half brother Theophilus, who assisting at the coronation of George II, Oct. 11, 1727, carried the sword of State. He died of an apoplexy October 13, 1746, and was buried in Ashby de la Zouch Church, where there is a long inscription to his memory.

His son Francis, who succeeded him as 10th Earl of Huntingdon, is 23d in paternal descent from Robert de Hastings. He was born March 29, 1729, and being endowed with very excellent abilities, set out to cultivate them in travelling to foreign parts 1747, and in 1756 was appointed master of the horse to his present Majesty, who was then Prince of Wales. His lordship also carried the sword of state at his coronation, and continued in several high offices till his resignation of Groom of the Stole in 1770.

His lordship continues to possess much property in the county of Leicester, at Donnington where he resides, and the ancient Manour of Ashby de la Zouch; in which, and in the baronies of Hastings, Hungerford, Newmarch, Botreaux, Molins, and Moëls, he will be succeeded by his nephew Lord Rawdon, son of his sister Elizabeth, who married Feb. 26, 1752, to John, then Lord Rawdon, now Earl of Moyra in Ireland. But who will succeed to the ancient Earldom of Huntingdon, I believe is not at present known. Some have conjectured that this noble title will descend to a silver-smith in the City of London. Others have supposed it would become extinct. That his lordship is not without collateral relations of his own name, I am very certain. Colonel Hastings is one who has lived some time in an adjoining building to the Castle at Ashby de la Zouch, called the Old Place. Also a very respectable clergyman, a Mr. Hastings, now resides at Packington, a village about two miles from this town, upon a living lately given him by Lord Huntingdon. But whether these or any other collaterals are within the limitation of the honor I am not able to determine. This would be a kind piece of information from any of our correspondents, and no doubt be acceptable to the curious in a future number.

Having dwelt so far upon the descent of this illustrious family, I shall now proceed to more particulars of their places; and first for the ancient Castle I previously begun to describe. It is situated on no considerable eminence like castles in general, but in an open
pasture

pasture field at the back of the town, near the Church. Some very considerable walls are still remaining; and the two lofty towers bear strong testimony to the truth of its having been a maiden garrison, as it was called, because it was never fairly attacked by the Parliament army, but was forced quietly to dissolve, with the downfall of the Monarchy, and the King's interest, preserving its reputation for loyalty without the damages of war. The Hall, Chapel, and Kitchen are clearly distinguishable. The Hastings arms also appear on several parts of the ruins, which are very bare, and without the usual ornament of ivy.

The parish church is a good old structure, dedicated to St. Helena. It has a large organ, and the chancel is neat, having been well fitted up at the expence of Theophilus Earl of Huntingdon, grandfather to the present Earl. Here are several monuments of the family, as before mentioned. The living is a vicarage, in the gift of the Earl of Huntingdon, who is the impropriator of the great tithes, and the present incumbent is Mr. John Prior, who is likewise master of the Freeschool in this town, endowed by the same noble family. Men of eminence born in this town were Dr. Joseph Hall, the pious and learned Bishop of Norwich, whose father was governour or bailiff of the town, under the Earl of Huntingdon; he died 1656; the other, John Bainbridge, who was the pupil of Dr. Joseph Hall, at Emanuel College, Cambridge, and tho' brought up to the practice of physick, was a great astronomer.

Donnington Park.

This seat of the Earl of Huntingdon, is situated in the utmost northern limits of the county, and about a mile from the village of Castle Donnington, so called from an ancient castle (now levelled with the ground) built by the Bellomonts, first Earls of Leicester, from whom it afterwards came to John Lacy, who procured the privilege of a market and fair, from King Edward I. but they have been long discontinued.

His successor and son and heir, Henry de Lacy, having no male issue, this estate passed with his only daughter Alice, in marriage to Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, on whose family she settled all her lands, tho' she had no issue by him. But when, as in that great proscription of the barons under King Edward II. the hereditary rights of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and Alice Lacy his wife were seized into the King's hands, and alienated in

divers ways, the King enforced her to release this manor unto Hugh le Despenfer the younger, whose father had been created Earl of Winchester, but they enjoyed neither their honor nor estate long, for King Edward being deposed, they were both executed, and this manor, together with their other estates, fell to the crown.

In this state it continued till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, * when Robert, Earl of Essex, having obtained a grant of the park, sold it in the latter end of her reign, to George, Earl of Huntingdon, whose descendants, as we have shewn before, came to reside here upon the decay of their ancient castle of Ashby de la Zouch.

A more bold and distinguished situation could not easily be found in any inland country for the purpose of a castle, than this of Donnington. An abrupt hill rising over an extensive tract of flat country, thro' which the beautiful river Trent winds its silvery streams amidst luxuriant meadows many miles each way. And tho' little traces of the castle now remain, the scite of the town and its lofty taper spire contribute greatly to the charms of this country.

This place is noted for its sectaries in religion, as are several of the neighbouring parishes, Melborn in particular, for Methodists, Anabaptists, and Moravians.

To return now to the adjacent park, which is one of the brightest features in this country, as well as being the residence of that nobly family, whose pedigree has been before sufficiently deduced. As to the present house it merits no encomiums as the seat of nobility, being lowly situated, low in its structure, and evidently the patch work of different periods, blazoned over with a disgusting yellow colour. But the surrounding park merits peculiar notice, from its variegated swells of finest verdure, adorned with the beauteous assemblage of noble trees, amongst which the full spreading Hawthorn makes a most lovely appearance, particularly in the blooming season of spring, when I have often rode thro' the park with great enchantment, while the graceful deer have bounded along on every side, and made the picture perfect.

Towards the north is an abrupt termination, called Dunnington cliff, which has been always the admiration of the traveller, and the amateur in picturesque scenery. It is richly clothed with hanging wood, almost to the margin of the river Trent, which forms a very spacious and noble reach above; while below it is intersected by a large Weir at King's mills, a favorite spot for the

diversion

* See the note a few pages back.

diversion of angling; here also in the season, excellent salmon are plentifully taken.

A view of the cliff and its appendages from the charming meadows on the opposite side of the river is exquisitely beautiful. Two prints of this scene were published 1745, by Vivares, from paintings by Smith.

ART. VII. *An Account of Withenshaw, in Cheshire, the Seat of the Tattons.*

Withenshaw stands in the Hundred of Macclesfield, in the northern borders of the county of Cheshire, next Lancashire. Here has been from ancient times seated the family of Tatton, of whom is the following account in that superficial, yet unaccountably expensive book, entitled “King’s Vale-Royal of Cheshire,” published before the middle of the last century, but most parts of it written long previous to that time. “Withenshaw, a goodly lordship and stately house, the mansion of the Tattons men of great worship and dignity. A race of men for a descent or two, thro’ the variable inconstancy of all mortal happiness much eclipsed. And the heir of that house, tho’ a gentleman of rare sufficiency and parts, answerable every way to the great worth of his ancestors, yet by troubles and encumbrances, whereunto greatest estates are oft subject, obscured; that he never yet shined in his own sphere, and the chiefest hope now of raising the house, remains in the grand-child of his own loins, a towardly child in minority.” Such are the reflections of an historian, nearly two centuries ago. It is with pleasure I relate that all these difficulties they have long since survived, still retaining their ancient seat; and are now, by a lucky and an honourable marriage in the last generation, in a state probably much more flourishing than ever they were before. In the civil wars of Charles I. they distinguished themselves on the part of their King, and are still fond of shewing the window, from which, the heroic Lady of the house, when it was besieged by a party of the rebels, shot one of these miscreants dead. The late William Tatton, Esq. married one of the sisters of Samuel Egerton, Esq. of Tatton-park, in the same neighbourhood, a man distinguished for the uncommon probity of his character; for the length of time that without opposition, he represented the county of Cheshire; for the lustre of his birth, and the largeness of his fortune. Withenshaw, was then, as I presume it is still,
a small

a small old house. (I believe of timber and plaster) and a compleat instance of the simplicity in their manner of living, of our ancient gentry, who, from their distance, were undebauched by the luxuries of the Capital. If therefore it is the same mentioned in *King's* book, it ill deserved the epithet there given it of "*stately*." The comparative simplicity, in their modes of life, of the present gentry in these parts, of which the late possessor of this place was an instance, has preserved their estates from generation to generation, by far more generally than is to be found in any other county in England. The middling gentry, who are in no public station to call them forth, seldom, and many of them *never* visit London, that vortex of fortune, of health, and of integrity. Hence almost all the families mentioned by Leland as flourishing in Cheshire, in the reign of Hen. VIII. are still to be found here undiminished in their fortunes and their fame.

Mr. Tatton left a daughter, now the wife of Sir Christopher Sykes, of Sledmere, in Yorkshire, Baronet, and a son William, who first married the daughter of Dr. Fountain, Dean of York, upon whom Macon wrote the following epitaph, inscribed on her monument in the church of Withenshaw.

" If e'er on earth true happiness were found,
 " 'Twas thine, blest shade! that happiness to prove,
 " A father's fondest wish thy duty crown'd,
 " Thy softer virtues fix'd a husband's love.
 " Ah! when he led thee to the nuptial fane,
 " How smil'd the morning with auspicious rays!
 " How triumph'd youth, and beauty in thy train,
 " And flattering health, that promis'd length of days!
 " Heav'n join'd your hearts. Three pledges of your joy
 " Were given, in thrice the year's revolving round—
 " Here, reader! pause; and own with pitying eye,
 " That " not on earth true happiness is found."

Mr. Tatton's second wife was daughter of Wilbraham Bootle, Esq. of Lathom Hall, in Lancashire, (once, alas! the venerable mansion of the Earls of Derby) by whom also he had several children.

On Feb. 10, 1780, died his uncle Samuel Egerton,* Esq. who had not long before lost his only child Barbara, the wife of

* He was grandson of the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of *Tatton Park*, who was third son of John Egerton, 2d Earl of Bridgewater.

Daniel Wilson, Esq. of Dalham Tower, in Westmoreland, (with her two twin-children.) He therefore devised his large estates to his sister Mrs. Tatton and her issue, with remainder to the issue of his uncle, William Egerton, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. and on failure thereof, remainder to John Egerton, then Bishop of Durham, and his issue, with remainder to the Duke of Bridgewater and his issue. Mr. Tatton therefore on his mother's death came into possession of Tatton-park, * &c. and according to the conditions of the will assumed the surname of Egerton.

He is now Member of Parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire, and has married for his third wife, a sister of the present Sir George Armitage, Baronet.

The arms of these Tattons are quarterly, ar. and gu. four crescents counterchanged.

ART. VIII. Sketch of the History of Rotherwick, in Hamshire.

The parish of Rotherwick lies on the northern borders of the county of Hamshire, in the hundred of Odiham. In this parish there was anciently a seat belonging to the family of More, of which, when I visited it a year or two since, I could not learn the least traces from the inhabitants, either as to its existence, or even situation. In the church I found only the following memorial.

On a Mural Monument.

“ Here lyeth Anthony More, Gent. the fourth son of Thomas More of Lance-Livey, in the parish of Sherfield upon Lodon, Esq. who took to his first wife Alice, the eldest of the two daughters and coheirs of Thomas Hill, of Hodiham, Gent. also deceased, by whom he had issue one son, and one daughter living, viz. Richard and Anne, and yielded his spirit to God, that gave it, the 20th day of October 1583.”

This family were living here an hundred years after this time, as appears by the visitation made by the Heralds after 1680, when one of them had married the daughter of Richard Brydges, Esq.

* It seems odd, that Mr. Tatton should thus come to possess a place of his own name. It does not appear that it had ever before belonged to his family, tho' in very early times, it might. It belonged as long ago as the reign of Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Egerton, the Father of the Lord Chancellor, and before that to the Breretous and Massies.

of North-Cerney, in Gloucestershire (5th son of John, first Lord Chandois) and sister and heir of John Brydges, Esq. who died unmarried at Cirencester, 1656. Their arms were, two bars, between nine martlets, with which, in consequence of this match, those of Brydges are quartered in the visitation books.

In this parish stands Tilney Hall, once the seat of a family of its own name, who from the coincidence of name and arms were probably a branch of that ancient house of Norfolk and Lincolnshire, mentioned in Camden and many other books. This family took their name, say they, from the manor of Tilney, in Norfolk, and are famous for having had sixteen Knights successively of their house. Sir Frederick Tilney, Knight, had his chief residence at Boston, in Lincolnshire; he was a man of mighty stature and strength above the size of ordinary men. He attended King Richard I. in 1190 into the Holy Land, and was with him at the siege of Acon, where his achievements were such that he struck terror into the infidels, and returning home in safety, he lived and died at Terington, near Tilney, in Norfolk, where the measure of his incredible stature was many years preserved. At length the two principal lines ended in two heiresses married into the Howard family. Thomas second Duke of Norfolk married 1st Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Frederick Tilney of Ashwelthorpe, in Norfolk, Kt. and 2d, Agnes, daughter of Hugh Tilney, and sister and heir of Sir Philip Tilney, of Boston, Knight.

How long the Tilneys of Hampshire have been settled at Rotherwick, I am not informed; I could not obtain a sight of the parish Register. From tombstones in the church, it appears, that Richard Tilney, Esq. died here in 1646, *Æt.* 83. Francis Tilney, Esq. his son, died 1684, *Æt.* 73. Philip Tilney, youngest son of Francis, died 1683, *Æt.* 22. Frederick Tilney, Esq. eldest son of Francis, died 1725, *Æt.* 80. He married Anne, daughter of George Pitt, Esq. of Stratfield—Say, in this county, by whom he had issue a daughter Anne, who married William, 3d Lord Craven, and died *Æt.* 26, Feb. 5, 1730, having had issue a daughter Anne, who died Nov. 21, 1725.

This estate then came to Richard Child, Viscount Castlemaine of Ireland, who assumed the name, and in 1732, was created Earl Tilney. From John, the last Earl it came, with his other estates, to his nephew Sir James Tilney Long Baronet. It was a long while rented by Mr. Wellbore Ellis, and afterwards by Mr. Kerr, a West-Indian. The house is a large and regular pile, probably

probably not more than a century old, and if so much, new-fronted by the Child family, whose arms are in the pediment. There are many good rooms, and an handsome chapel in it, and above, a large suite of bed-rooms, &c. The view to the south front is very beautiful, over broken and richly wooded grounds. The north front looks over a meagre avenue of trees, towards the open Heath of Bagshot.

ART. IX. *Collections for the History of the Priory of St. Guthlake, and the Blacke Friers in the City of Hereford.*

Before we proceed to give a more genuine account of these two places, it may not be improper to premise what has been said in other authors.

Leland says, "There is a praty suburbe without Bishopsgate Street. There was a priory of St. Guthlake a cell to Gloucester. This priory was afore in St. Peter's church in Hereford, transe-lated thence to without the B. Gate suburbe by Hugh Lacy of St. Guthlake. There was a tombe of one Bernard Quarre, a provost or ruler of S. Peters in Hereford afore the erectyng of S. Guthlack's priory, slayne at the altar, and after in continu-ance translatyd to the chapter of S. Guthlake. There is a suburbe without the north-gate alias Wigmarsh-gate. This is the fayrest suburbe of the towne. In this suburbe was the Blacke Fryers,* first foundyd by Deinville a Knight, and finished by Edward the third. "In this church lay William Beauchampe Lord Abergevany. There also lay John L. Hastings E. of Pembroke, till he was removed to the Grey Friers in London; for which the Blacke Fryers of Hereford had an £.100. There lye also Sir Rich. Delabere, Sir Roger Chaundois and his wife, Sir Nicholas Clare, Sir John Burley, Sir John Eillestord, Mabilia Rouse, Sir Thomas Reha, Henry Ouldcastle, Alex. Bache Epus *Cestrensis* and Confessor R. E. 3. buried in the quire. He dyed in Hereford, K. E. 3. being at the dedication of the Blacke Fryers church with the prince and three archbishops."† The

* "The Colledge of Grey Friars was founded by Sir William Pem-bruge. The Bishop of Hereford gave them some landes. There lye buried in the Grey Fryers some of the Chaundois and Cornwalles. Owen Mere-dith alias Tudor, buried in the Grey Fryers in navi Ecclesie in facello sine ulla sepulcri memoria." Lel. Itin. IV. f. 175, a. See also v. f. 9.

† Lel. Itin. IV. f. 175, a. See also Vol. VIII, 77 a, to the same effect.

following description is taken from an original manuscript in the British Museum, No. 6868. Harl. MSS. thin Quarto.

“ The Priory of Guthlaches.

The head whereof was called a prior, which word (howsoever it foundeth) was anciently but the name of a second officer, because the bishop himselfe was accompted the very abbott. For in old time the bishops were for the most part chosen out of such monasteries, therefore commonly had their palace adjoining, and governed as abbots. *(Lamberd's Kent.)*

Monks had their name from Mona --- of sole living as --- have their name a monendo,

It had for its benefactor Henry de Pembridge left to our knowledge; but he not the onely one nor the original founder of it, because I find it spoken of in an ancient Saxon writing before the conquest, but that name shews it of a later date, and I believe him rather the introducer of the Franciscan Fryars into it.

In the time of the dissolution I find it a cell to the monastery of St. Peters in the city of Gloucester famous for its antiquity; for in the yeare of our Lord 700 I find it a nunnery erected by Ofricke K: of Northumberland.* Aldred Archbishop of York and Bishop of Worcester repaired it. King Canutus brought in Secular Cannons, whom William the Conqueror changed into Monks, but at what time it was that this priory had its metempsychosis into St. Peters of Gloucester I find not, unless the time of Henry V.† It was suppressed among the rest of the priories aliens at the dissolution of abbeys in the reign of King Henry VIII. though a cell and then farmed by one John ap Rice, it had larges demesnes. The scite it self on the north east side of the city without Biesters gate very pleasant and large, with much land, spacious gardens and orchards, fine walkes, a small rivelett running under the walles, called eigne, the buildings large and great, stately chambers and retirements, a large melancholy chappell, which being built with many descents into it from the ground, and then of a great height in the roose, strucke the enterers with a kind of religious horroure.

* Vid Gloucester Camd: p. 361.

† A. D. 1101, Hugh Lacy gave the church of St. Peter, Hereford, which his father Walter built from the foundation, to the Monks of St. Peter, Gloucester, Dugd Mon. I 406.

It had then for demesnes divers lordships and manors, as of Thinghill, Felton, Hinton, Priorstope, Monketon, Luid, Priors, Frome, Ledon, Rushoke, and Ballingham; with the advowsons of many churches and chapells, with divers rents out of the city, and suburbs, Ledour, Westhope, Hopeduddall, Anguebery, Hackley, Hinson, Okle, Oklepichard, Shurtolne, Wigmarshmore, Webley, and Garnefdon. Soe that this very cell at the time of the dissolution was able to dispend (sayth Speed) £.121 3s. 3d. per ann. which was a very considerable revenue.

Additional account of St. Guthlakes Priory from another manuscript by the same.*

"Johannes Trillec Episcopus Scripsit Religiosis viris filiis in Christo dilectis priori et conventui Prioratus sancti Guthlaci Heref. Salutem. Sept: 15, 1344. In 1348, John Trillec Bishop of Hereford writes thus. Dilecto filio fratri Johan Mangeaun Priori Mon sancti Guthlaci Heref: juricis canonici Professore.†

1366. Lewis Bishop of Hereford grants a commission, &c. ad reconciliandum in forma ecclesie consueta ecclesiam conventualem Prioratus Hereford sanguinis humani effusione violenta pollutam, &c. Roger Bishop of Landaffe did reconcill the church die martis in crastino exaltationis sancte crucis anno predicto.

Johannes Comes de Mortone confirmat ecclesie sancti Petri Glouc. et ecclesie Apostolorum Petri et Pauli et Sancti Guthlaci Herefordie, et monachis ibidem Deo servientibus, quod ipsi et homines, et servientes eorum sint liberi et quieti in perpetuum de Theloneo, passagio, et summagio pontagio, per totam terram suam, scilicet Bristol, Keyrdyt, Novum-burgum, et per totam aliam terram suam de omnibus rebus suis propriis quas vendiderint et de his que ad usus proprios emerint.

A Priory is substitute to an abbey and in the foundations of Priories heretofore was great care taken to subject it to some abbey of the same order as they did resolve upon for the Priories. The Prior was chiefe of the house the Priory; but in an abbey. under the Abbot did most commonly reside a Prior. Tewksbury was but a cell under Cranborne, being the abbey, but the pleasantness of the situation (and conversation) of Tewksbury caused

* No. 6729 —Harl. MSS. fol.

† Ex Reg. Trillac. p. 66.

‡ Ex ejusdem Reg. p. 87.

them to translate the priory from Cranborne to Teoksbury, leaving only a prior and two friars at Cranborne for to performe the memorials of the founder of Cranborne; and the honour of the abbey to be brought to Theokslury. Soe was it likewise with the two Lantonyes I believe. Soe Coventry was an abbey, being founded for the Bishop; but when the See was removed to Chester it was made a Priory. Guthlacus non dejecta stirpe oriundus, a young man when at the age of 25 despising the use of armes wherein he was very skilfull, entered upon a solitary life, and lived 15 years, in which time he approved himselfe by the grace of God with many wonderful signes and prophecies, but after his death the fame of his vertues did most shine, when that, a yeare, after his body remained uncorrupted; working many miracles; and had a monastery built over him in the heat of the warrs. This was in the time of Ethelbald King of Mercia about the yeare of our Lord: 730.

Sanctus Guthlacus Heremita, Croylandiz insulam a demonibus liberavit tandem ibidem obiit et sepultus est.

Ordericus Vitalis Eccl. Hist. (p: 537,) refert vitam St. Guthlaci.

His picture upon the south wall of the chapple of the Priory neare to a small west dore that went into the Monks garden was remaining there to be seen lately in my time.

“ The Blacke Fryares. (From the same Collections.)

“ A dissolved monastery soe called from the order of their living. It had a faire church betwixt the colledge and the citty. In it was found a burying place for divers men of honour.”*

“ Friars Predicant of Hereford. †

Black Friars in Widemarsh Street.

Heref. Fratr. predicator. licenc. dandi terram ibidem in excambium pro terris in Wellington. Rot. Turr. Lond. P. 16. Ed. 3. part 2. m. 20.

Heref. Fratr. predicat pro 2 summagiis voc. Semes de Focali piciend. quotidie de Bosco de Haywood pro term. XX annor. R. T. P. 3. Hen. V. p. 2. m. 18.

1351. VI Id. Jul. The Bishop of Hereford his Commissary had executed some power over these Fryers Predicant, therefor

* No. 6868.

† No. 6726.

first Richard Barretts, Prior of the said Friars Preachers who died in the prosecution, and then Frier Thomas Ruffocks who succeeded Prior, prosecuted the suit against the Bishop and Commissary before the Bishop of Canterbury, and obtained an order of the date abovesaid, that whereas this order of Fryers Preachers by indulgences and priviledges granted from the See Apostolick were exempt from the jurisdiction of any ordinary, and especially from the Bishop of Hereford for the time being, or any of his ministers or commissaryes, and were soe beyound the memory of men untill the time of this grevance complained of by Fryer Richard Baretts, otherwise called of Leominster, Fryer of the aforesaid order, and then Prior of the same, unless by special order from the See apostolike they are commissioned thereunto, these therefore require you or your Commissary to appeare before us the next day after the feast of St. Fidis the Virgine, &c. *

Fr. Willms de Bokesham Prior provincialis Fratrum Ordinis Predicator. in Angliā. †

Sybilla De La Bere de Kynardshy was buried by her husband in the church of the Frier Preachers of Hereford 1382.

Universi Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes littere pervenerint et presertim Priori et Conventui Fratrum Ordinis Predicator. Herefordre ac aliis fratribus ejusdem ordinis infra Angliam ubilibet constitutis, Johes pmissione divina Hereford Epus Salutem, & sinceram in omnibus caritatem. Noverit universitas vestra quod ex quo pridie nobis est propositum & declaratum quod lite introducta int. priorem et conventum ordinis Predicator. Heref. ac alios fratres ejusd. ordinis Sci Francisçi London, et alios fratres ejusdem ordinis ex altera, de & super sepultura corporis honorandi & magnifici Viri Dm Comitis Pembrochie nup defuncti apud eccliam eordem fratrum predicator. Hereford. tumultum ac ejus exhumatione & translatione de loco dicte sepulture ad ecclesiam predictor: fratrum Minor. London, fiend. inter easdem partes prout, eis videbatur, extitit concordatum,—eandem concordiam impedire aut impugnare seu contravenire nulloatenus volumus nec intendimus in presenti neque in futur. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Dat. in Hospitio nostro London Feb. 18, 1391, & consecrationis nostre tertio. ‡

* Ex Reg. Trellec. p. 102.

† Reg. Lod. Charlton. p. 29.

‡ Reg. Tref. p. 13.

1279. 8 Kal. Febr. Thomas De Cantilupe Bishop of Hereford cites before him magne religionis virum fratrem H. de Mamecester, priorem fratrum predicatorum in provincia Angl. for to compose a discord betwixt the Deane and Chapter of Hereford, and the Fryers Preachers. **

Sir Thomas Conisby† whose heyres possesse it, digging up the remainders of the church for the perfecting his new colledge, found under ground a vault, disced into by steps of stone, in which were found two coffins of lead, (this was about the time when he built his colledge, which was 1614) the one much bigger then the other, which was supposed to be of Henry Penebrugge the founder; ‡ the lesser to be the body of Owen Tudor, who was slaine at - - - - - who were by the sayd Sir Thomas carefully removed and layed in the body of the new chapple to his colledge; which anciently was a chapple to a small commendery of Knights hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; here sitid; and who had a lordship extending from the bridge to Wigmarth gate of the city; and who had an exemption and freedome from the arrests of the Mayors Bayliffes. The foundation of the new colledge by Sir Thomas Conisby is for ten men cloathed in red, a chaplaine and a corporall; the owners of Hampton court always to be commanders of it; a competent allowance to the new knights hospitallers (called by him Coningsbys old souldiers and servitours) of cloathes, bread, beare, and money."

This hospital I believe was enlarged by Lord Cobingsby in the reign of William III. The number being encreased from ten to sixteen poor inhabitants; whose apartments, though small, are warm and comfortable; and the old gardens afford each a very handsome allotment.

A few large fragments of the Black Friars are still remaining; and on the same ground stands a curious relick, gothically built and pretty perfect. It is an octagon with windows arched, and steps quite round, but only one entrance; through the top runs a thin stone pillar several feet high, but for what purpose this was erected is not now certain.

The mouldering hand of time that gradually reduces all works of art and order into graceful irregularities, together with some

* Ex Reg. Thom. Cantilupe, p. 63.

† No. 6868 again.

‡ See p. 92, where the same person mentions him as founder of St. Guthlake's.

boughs of elder hanging carelessly round its walls, render this little fabric exceedingly picturesque.

ART. X. *Collections for the History of Aconbury Priory.*

Prioratus de Aconbury in agro Heref.

De prima fundatione Eiusdem.*

Nomina Juratorum† de Inquisitione facta pro monialibus de *Acornebirie*, per præceptum Domini Regis; Galfridus de Morton; Henry de Munemue; Rogerus Tirell, Will. de Bray, Rogerus Walensis, Johannes de Sudelegh (&c.) Qui dicunt; per sacramentum suum, quod Domina Margeria de Lacy fuit in plena seifina per donum Domini Regis Johannis, patris Regis Domini Henrici de tota foresta de *Aconebury* præter Adhelstaneswude; & fundavit ibi unam domum monialium, quæ quidem moniales fuerunt in plena seifina ejusdem forestæ ex dono ejusdem *Margerie*, præter prædictum boscum *Adhelstani*, et in tempore Domini Regis Johannis. Item dicunt quod a manibus dictæ Margeriz, & dictarum monialium decedit tota illa pars forestæ de *Aconebirie*, quam dictæ moniales nunc tenent, ad firmam, præter dictum boscum Adhelstani, perquisitionem Domini Willielmi de *Cantilupo*, et Domini Hugonis de *Kilpec*, qui fuit forestarius de feodo: Et postea Huibertus de Bure, tunc justiciarius Angliæ, habuit ductam partem ex voluntate Domini Regis qui nunc est. Et postquam dictus Hubertus amotus fuit a Domino Rege, & demisit ejus gratiam, decideret dicta terra in manum Domini Regis; & ex voluntate Domini Regis tenuerunt dictam terram ad firmam dictæ moniales usque nunc, et valet annuatim sex marcas & quinque solidos in omnibus exitibus.

Hæc inquisitio facta fuit die mercurii in vigiliâ Sancti Gregorii apud Ledebury, anno Regni Regis Henri xlix coram Domino G. de Leuknoure & aliis Domini Regis fidelibus ad istam inquisitionem capiendam assignatis.

Confirmation charter of Henry III. reciting "quod quædam pars ejusdem forestæ, quam moniales nunc tenent ad firmam, postmodum ex quibusdam causis capta fuit in manum nostrum, *grants* quod partem forestæ quam nunc tenent, teneant in puram & liberam elemosinam in perpetuum.‡

* Dug. Mon. 11. 330.

† Esc. 49 H. 3. n. 20.

‡ Vide Communia de term. Pasch. 49 H. 3. rot. 8. in dorso,

§ May 29, 50 Regni,

Confirmation

Confirmation of Walter de Lacy of his wife's donation o Aconbury.

Carta Katherinæ de Lacy fil. Walteri de L. de tenem quod tenuit de Domino Waltero de Clifford in Manerio de Corfham &c.

Carta Walteri de Clifford de dictis terrii in Corfham.

Carta Margaretæ Viduæ Walteri de Clifford.—“ Delego cor meum, &c. sepeliendum in ecclesia Pioratus, &c. Aconbury & cum dicto corde meo, in elemosinam, quindecim marcas sterlingorum eidem domui persolvendas una cum aliis impensis, de bonis, quæ me contingunt, honorabiliter ad exequias circa prædictum cor meum sepeliendum, perficiendas &c.

“ Sibilla de Ewyas filia Roberti de Ewyas confirmat” Aconbury, &c. “ in puram & perpetuam elemosinam decimam theolonii molendini mei Blacarrii de Ethon.

Will De Breuse confirmat 10 burgagia in villa de Tettebirie.*

The following is taken from the Folio MS. beforementioned. †

Aconnebury.

“ A seat encompassed round with hills, affording all things necessary for a family almost within its owne circuit. It was anciently a nunnery of white nunnnes dedicated to St. Katherine, ‡ (the great Goddesse of these parts) Tradition looks upon the Mortimers of Pengellu to be the founders; § but by a tombe in the church of noe meane forme, I could believe that the Cliffords were very great benefactors to, if not founders of it, which is built under a faire arch of the north wall of the church, upon which is to be seen these remaynes on the verge of the stone that covers the tombe. ——— OGQR D

CLIFFORD : PRIOR : PVR : LALME :

CI : GIS : —And on the inner side of the stone are these letters, which I thinke are some of them to be read forward, and some of them backward, but what they are I am ignorant, as

* All from Dugd; Mon: ut supr: 11. 330.

† Ex record; ecclesiæ Hereford: de Oundis et metis terræ de Hamme ad terras monialium de Aconbury; temp. Henry III.

‡ Mr. Geretdon informing me saith it was founded by Geoffrey Genevile, and referres me to the leiger booke and calendar of Aconbury brought in by him into the Augmentation office.

§ Aconbury: Johannes Pearle Valor. 2, 13, 4, stip. Ex Codice Custodis Philippi.

they are in fragments, see take them. — R Я M O P :
 BY Ð R A O Ð Ð A : Q V X H R M : Ð M X ingaved on
 the middle of the stone is a crosse: on one side of which is a shield with-
 out colour; cut checky, with a fesse, which is the coate of the Clif-
 fords. On the other side is an escotcheon bearing a lyon rampant
 but no colours appeare. This by the Norman inscription, and
 the forme of the letters, shews it to be about the first Norman
 times in England; and I have no reason to believe the foundation
 of this nunnery to be more ancient then this Roger de Clifford,*
 either by the building or any other thing that is written of it;
 concerning the tombe of one of the Mortimers I have little to say,
 onely I have seen the trunke of the body of a man in hewen stone,
 which some of the ancientest deliver to be one Mortimer, but I
 believe it to be quite broken now; but in the ruin of the Nunns
 chapple in an arch yet unexpired, was a conveniency for a lampe
 as if to be kept kindled and flameing over some sepulture: (for
 the religion of those dayes was to assist with lights and lamps
 those whom death had blinded) upon the curving of which were
 to be seen these almost deleted coates - - - Barry of 10 pieces
 A, and G, charged with 10 martlets sable either in urne or 4, 3,
 2, 1. 3 or 4 times expressed — Chaworth. and G. 3 lions
 passant O. over all a bend B. as many times reiterated, which
 were in memory of Henry Plantagenet, Lord and Baron of Mon-
 mouth, who after his eldest brother's decease, was Earle of Lan-
 caster and Derby, &c. † and married Matild or Maud, the sole
 daughter and heire of Patricke de Caducis or Chaworth, Knight.
 They had a daughter named Isabell, whom many writers call
 Abbess Almefbury (not Ambelbury) corruptly for this Alcorne-
 bury."

"Accornbury §

"XXII Dec. A. D. 1354. Epus Hereford' dispensavit cum Dna
 Johanna Blount monial' Prioratus de Aconbury Ordinis Sci
 Augustini Heref' Dioc' super defectum natalium quem patiebatur
 de soluto genita & solutâ juxta formam quarundam literarum Dni

"* R. T. 18. K. Joh. Rex Waltero de Lassey. Sciatis, &c. quod concess.
 Margarete de Lassey 3. caruc. terre in Foresta nostra de Aconbury, ad
 fac. ibidem domum religiosum pro animabus Willi de Bradfa patris sui et
 Matild. matris suæ et Will' fratris sui.

"† At the Beacon is a very large fortification, a Roman summer camp.

‡ He was son of Edmond Crouchback, Earl of Lancaster, second son
 of Henry III. — Editor.

§ From another part of the same MS.

primarii Pape sibi directar' quas penes ipsam dimisit conservandas, that is, upon a defect of a stocke or family, she had a dispensation, shee beeing a bastard or one that had a defect in her begetting, to passe into holy orders, which else was against the lawe. *

" 1356. Feb. 23. Dns Epus concessit licentiam Priorissæ & conventui de Aconebury quod possent p. quinquennium a dat. &c. alicui persone ydonee dimittere ad firmam ecclesiam de Wol-frelowe eisdem appropriatam & unitam, &c. †

" Concerning the dispensation for bastardy I have seen divers, ‡ and if you will but observe their names, you may see they take them after their mothers, § as in a dispensation in the year 1366, from the denomination gotten by such a deed to the mother, the sonne was called Willielmus *Le Hore*, and in a dispensation the next year following in another you find the man from his mother called Richardus *Maggesone*, that is, sonne of Madge. And a bastard of King - - - made Bishop of - - - - - being desired to quitt the scandall of bastardise and pretend otherwise, he answered. —I have seene alsoe a papall dispensation to a Priest for his father and mother after their decease, in regard they married within the degrees of consanguinity and alsoe that he should incurre no danger to soule or body for it, where it is thus written, that Griffin Vioch ap *Gruffuth* clericus petitioned, que peticio continebat quod olim Gruffe Ffordin. et Gweallian filia Cado-gan conjuges &c. invicem matrimonium in verba de present. in facie eccl' contraxerunt, illudque carnali copulâ consummarunt ignorantes &c. & in matrimonio hujus existentis dictum Gruffinum Vioch. ap *Gruffuth* Ffordin' clericum procrearunt, postmodum vero reperto quod quarto gradu affinitatis sunt conjuncti p. judicium eccl' ab invicem fuerunt rite separati; quare cum dictus clericus timeat sibi ob hoc illegitimitatis macula impingi, supplicari fecit humiliter sedi Apostolice sup. hiis, &c. Ideo Christi nomine invocato predictus Gruffith Vioch' nullam illegitimitatis maculam incurrisse, ac ipsum legitimum fore & esse declaramus p. presentes. The Bishop of Hereford declares this, to whom the papall authority for this affair was sent October 8, 1385. Ex Reg. I. Gilbert, p. 39.

* Dispensacio super defectum Natalium. Ex Reg. Trillec p. 120.

† Reg. Trillec. p. 126.

‡ Reg. Lud. Charlton. p. 23.

§ Partus sequitur ventrem, in the civill law.

|| So in the MS.

"Johanna De Ledebury Priorissam de Aconebury & ejusdem loci convent' presentat ad Malmeshull-Lacy, Apr. 23, 1386.*

Katerina Priorissa de Aconebury May 31, 1394. †

"1280. XVI Kal. Jan. Dnus Eps adm sit Dnam Beatricem De Gamages Monialem de Aconebury ad preeliend. prioratui dicte Domus, non ad electionem & presentacionem commonialium suar' quia minus sufficientes extiterant & inordinatè composite, imo ex officio suo dicte dom' providit de eadem; quassata prius electione predicta, quam etiam instituit in eodem - - - offic' suo, demandans quod ipsam corporaliter induceret in eodem, & inductam defenderet. ‡

"Richardus misericordie divina Heref' Eps' dilectis in Xo filiabus monialibus & sororibus universis conventus de Aconebury nostre dioc' salutem, gratiam, & benevolentiam. Quia electionem nuper factam in eccles' vestra de religiosa provida & honesta muliere Dna Katherine de Genevyle moniali ejusd' loci in spiritalibus & temporalibus circumspecta per quam status ecclesie vestre speratur in melius reformandus; nobis ex parte vestra presentatam confirmavimus justicia exigente, universitatem vestram requirimus & hortamur in Dno, ac vobis nihilominus in virtute obedientie firmiter injungendo mandamus quatinus dicte Dne Katherine priorisse vestre tanquam membra capiti obsequentes; debitam in omnibus obedientiam, reverentiam & honorem exhibeatis eidem: ut per devocionis & obedientie promptitudinem vos reddatis Deo & hominibus commendatas Semper in Dno valeatis & virgine gloriosa. Dat. apd Bosebury. v. id. Oct. Anno gratie 1288; ordinationis nostre sexto. §

"At the time of the dissolution it was valued to be able to dispense £.75 7s. 5d. ob: per annum|| and by King Henry VIII, was sold to Hugh Parry, from whom by a female heire, it came to the Pearles of Dewfall, and from them by their sole daughter and heire to Sir John Bridges, Knt. and Baronet, who dying in the flower of his age, left his lady that in this age of ruines is the beautifyer of that church."

* Reg. J. Gilbert. p. 51.

† Trefn. p. 23.

‡ Reg. Thom. Castilupe Ep. p. 71.

§ Reg. Ric. Swinf. Epi. p. 55.

|| "I have seen by an old rentall belonging to this nunnery some houses in Monmouth that they had the possession which may very probably be given by the father, mother or daughter; I should believe that place the buriall of the mother as the father's buriall else where is recorded."—This must refer to the Lacy's, see p. 99. note, *Editor.*

From Sir John Bridges this estate came to his son James Lord Chandos, and was sold with Wilton, Dewfall, and other estates of the family in this county sometime in this century. They all now belong to Guy's Hospital.

Mr. Gough has given plates of stone coffins in the chapel here, in his sepulchral monuments. There is now a farm house fitted up from the remains of the nunnery.*

Leland does but just mention the place.

ART. XI. *Dewfall.*

" Ex Libr. Henry gii. In Dewfwall dim' feodi quod Johes Thurville tenet de feodo Walteri de Sunre (alias Dinder) de Veteri Feoffamento de Honore de Clifford p. servitium militare & Walterus de Sunre de Dno Waltero de Clifford.

This temp. Henry III, was in the hundred of Urchinfeld and held distinctly and differently from the most part of the hundred.

MS. Cant. Mayl. A lamp in Deweshall for which was charg'd a piece of land lying at the hale joyning to Haywood which was in the tenure of John Perle temp. Ed. VI."†

Dewfall was the residence of the Pearles; and the Brydges's, when they possessed it, resided here occasionally. The principal part of the old house has been pulled down, and the remainder converted into an handsome farm-house.

ART. XII. *Continuation of the Review of White's Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne,*

Having already in the former number of this work‡ given many interesting extracts from the natural history of this very pleasing book, our room will not allow us to make many more quotations, from that part of this publication; we shall soon therefore hasten to the antiquities of it.

Letter xxxviii. p. 224. A very entertaining letter upon echoes. " In a district so diversified as this, so full of hollow vales and hanging woods, it is no wonder that echoes should abound. Many we have discovered that return the cry of a pack

* See an engraving of a view of it, *Gent. Mag.* Nov. 1787. p. 949.

† No 6726. ut supr.

‡ See Number I. p. 40.

of dogs, the notes of a hunting horn, a tunable ring of bells, or the melody of birds very agreeably; but we were still at a loss for a polysyllabical articulate echo, till a young gentleman, who had parted from his company in a summer evening walk, and was calling after them, stumbled upon a very curious one in a spot where it might least be expected, &c. This echo, in an evening before rural noises cease, would repeat ten syllables most articulately and distinctly, especially if quick dactyls were spoken." "Thus Lucretius.

"Per loca sola

Saxa pareis formas verborum ex ordine reddant,
Palanties comites quom montes inter opacos
Quærimus, et magnâ disperfos voce ciemus.
Sex etiam, aut septem loca vidi reddere voces
Unam quom jaceres: ita colles collibus ipsi
Verba repulsantes iterabant dicta referre.
Hæc loca capripedes Satyros, Nymphasque tenere
Finitimi fingunt, et Faunos esse loquuntur;
Quorum noctivago strepitu, ludoque jocanti
Adfirmant volgo taciturna silentia rumpi,
Chordarumque sonos fieri, dulcesque querelas,
Tibia quas fundit, digitis pulsata canentum:
Et genus agricolum late sentiscere, quom Pan
Pinea semiferi capitis velamina quassans,
Unco sæpe labro calamos percurrit hianteis,
Fistula silvestrem ne cesset fundere musam."

Lucretius, Lib. IV. l. 576.

* This beautiful passage appeared with the following translation in
"Stanzas and other Poems. Printed for Wilkie, 1785."—*Editor*—

SONNET.

"Wand'ring amid deep woods and mountains dark
Wilder d by night, my comrades lost to guide,
Oft thro' the void I rais'd my voice; and hark!
The rocks with twenty mimic tones replied.
Within those sacred haunts, 'tis said, abide
Fauns, nymphs, and satyrs, who delight to mark
And mock each lonely sound: but ere the lark
Wakes her shrill note, to secret cells they glide.
Night-wand'ring noises, revelry, and joke
Disturb the air, 'tis said by rustics round,
Who start to hear its solemn silence broke,
And warbling strings, and plaintive pipes resound:
And oft they hear, when Pan his reed hath woke,
Hills, vales, and woods, and glens, the harmony rebound."

Letter

Letter XLIX. p. 258. "It is more than forty years that I have paid some attention to the ornithology of this district, without being able to exhaust the subject: new occurrences still arise, as long as any inquiries are kept on foot. In the last week of last month five of those most rare birds, too uncommon to have obtained an *English* name, but known to naturalists by the term of *Himantopus*, or *Loripes*, and *Charadrius Himantopus*, were shot upon the verge of *Frinsbam pond*, lying between *Woolmer Forest* and the town of *Farnham*," &c.*

Letter LIX. p. 283. "The evening proceedings and manoeuvres of the rooks are curious and amusing in the autumn. Just before dusk they return in long strings from the foraging of the day, and rendezvous by thousands over *Selborne-down*, where they wheel round in the air, and sport and dive in a playful manner, all the while exerting their voices, and making a loud cawing which being blended and softened by the distance that we at the village are below them, becomes a confused noise or chiding; or rather a pleasing murmur, very engaging to the imagination, and not unlike the cry of a pack of hounds in hollow, echoing woods, or the rushing of the wind in tall trees, or the tumbling of the tide upon a pebbly shore. When this ceremony is over, with the last gleam of day, they retire for the night to the deep beechen woods of *Tisted* and *Ropley*. We remember a little girl, who, as she was going to bed, used to remark on such an occurrence in the true spirit of *physioteology*, that the rooks were saying their prayers; and yet the child was much too young to be aware that the scriptures have said of the deity—that "he feedeth the ravens who call upon him."

The antiquities begin at page 307, and continue to page 468, which is the end of the volume.

Letter I. p. 309. "It is reasonable to suppose that in remote ages this woody and mountainous district was inhabited only by bears and wolves. Whether the Britons ever thought it worthy their attention, is not in our power to determine; but we may safely conclude, from circumstances, that it was not unknown to the Romans. Old people remember to have heard their fathers and grandfathers say that in dry summers and in windy weather, pieces of money were sometimes found round the verge of *Woolmer pond*; and tradition had inspired the foresters with a

* An accurate engraving of this extremely long-legged bird is annexed.

action that the bottom of that lake contained great stores of treasure. During the spring and summer of 1740 there was little rain; and the following summer also, 1741, was so uncommonly dry, that many springs and ponds failed, and this lake in particular, whose bed became as dusty as the surrounding heaths and wastes. This favourable juncture induced some of the forest cottagers to begin a search, which was attended with such success, that all the labourers in the neighbourhood flocked to the spot, and with spades and hoes turned up great part of that large area. Instead of pots of coins, as they expected, they found great heaps, the one lying on the other, as if shot out of a bag; many of which were in good preservation. Silver and gold these inquirers expected to find; but their discoveries consisted solely of many hundreds of *Roman* copper-coins, and some medallions, all of the lower empire. There was not much *virtù* stirring at that time in this neighbourhood; however, some of the gentry and clergy around, bought what pleased them best; and some dozens fell to the share of the author."

Letter VII. P. 333. "I shall now proceed to the Priory, which is undoubtedly the most interesting part of our history. The Priory of Selborne was founded by Peter de la Roche, or de Rupibus, * one of those accomplished foreigners that resorted to the court of King John, where they were usually caressed, and met with a more favourable reception than ought, in prudence, to have been shown by any monarch to strangers. This adventurer was a Poictevin by birth, had been bred to arms in his youth, and distinguished by knighthood," &c. &c.

P. 334.) "In the year 1231 he returned again to England; and the very next year, in 1232, began to build and endow the Priory of Selborne. As this great work followed so close upon his return, it is not improbable that it was the result of a vow made during his voyage; and especially as it was dedicated to the *Virgin Mary*. Why the Bishop made choice of Selborne for the scene of his munificence can never be determined now; it can only be said that the parish was in his diocese, and lay almost midway between Winchester and Farnham, or South Waltham and Farnham; from either of which places he could without much trouble overlook his workmen, and observe what progress they made; and that the situation was retired, with a stream running by it, and sequestered from the world, amidst woods

* See Godwin de Præfulibus Angliæ. Folio, London, 1743, P. 217.

and meadows, and so far proper for the site of a religious house."^{*}

Much curious and original matter is here brought forth to illustrate the manners, customs, forms of elections of Priors, &c. &c. of Religious Houses; not only from the evidences now in possession of Magdalen College, Oxford, which succeeded to their estates, but from the Episcopal Registers, a curious source of ecclesiastical antiquities; (*as we hope the extracts from the Episcopal Registers of Hereford printed in this Number will prove*)

P. 340. "Our forefathers in this village were no doubt as busy and bustling, and as important, as ourselves: yet have their names and transactions been forgotten from century to century, and have sunk into oblivion; nor has this happened to the vulgar, but even to men remarkable and famous in their generation. I was led into this train of thinking by finding in my vouchers that Sir Adam Gurdon was an inhabitant of *Selborne*, and a man of the first rank and property in the parish." Then follows an entertaining account of Sir Adam. He was a benefactor to the Priory of *Selborne*. He seems to have inhabited the house now called *Temple*. † "The Knights Templars had considerable property at *Selborne*; and also a *preceptory* at *Sudington*, now called *Southington*, a hamlet lying one mile to the east of the village. Bishop Tanner mentions only two such houses of the Templars in all the county of Southampton, viz. *Godesfield*, and *South Badesley*, a *preceptory* of the Knights Templars, and afterwards of St. John, of Jerusalem. Here then was a *preceptory* unnoticed by antiquaries, between the village and *Temple*." P. 357. "I find not the least traces of any concerns between *Gurdon*, and the *Knights Templars*; but probably after his death, his daughter Joanna might bestow *Temple* on that order," &c.

The visitation by William of Wykeham in 1373, is a most curious and invaluable picture of the manners of the Convent.

P. 401. A more perfect list of the Priors of *Selborne* than hitherto published.

"William Wainfleet, Bishop of Winton, founded his College of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford, about 1459; but the revenues proving insufficient for so large and noble an establishment the College supplicated the founder to augment its income by putting it in possession of the estates of the Priory of *Selborne*, now become a deserted Convent, without Canons or Prior." This was afterwards complied with.

* "The institution at Selborn was a priory of *Black Canons*, of the order of St. Augustine, called also Canons regular."

† An engraving of this is annexed.

"Thus

" Thus fell the considerable and well endowed Priory of Selborne after it had subsisted about 254 years."

There was a chapel to the mother church of Selborne, called Whaddon, unnoticed by *Tanner*. It stood on the manor farm, called Oakhanger, (belonging now to Lord Stawell;) the farm and field where it stood, are still called *Chapel farm and field*.

P. 426. " Nothing has been said as yet respecting the tenure or holding the Selborn estates. *Temple* and *Norton* are Manor farms, as is the manor of *Chapel* near Oakhanger, and also the estates at *Oakhanger House* and *Black Moor*. The Priory and Grange are leasehold under Magdalen-College, for 21 years, renewable every seven."

We cannot help regretting that Mr. White has given no history of these *Lay-Manors*; particularly as we presume from *Norton Manor*, originated the very ancient family of that name, who long afterwards had their seat at Rotherfield Park, in the neighbouring parish of Tisted.

We cannot take leave of this book without pronouncing it an invaluable acquisition to Topographical literature.

ART. XIII. *A Tour to the West of England in 1788. By the Rev. S. Shaw, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge. Octavo 6s. Beards,—Robson, &c. 1789.*

Some Extracts from this work shall be given in our next.

ART. XIV. *Query answered.*

Mr. Editor,

In answer to one of your queries in your last number, I find that Thomas West, Lord Delawarr, died seised of the manor of Offington, in Suffex, December 30, 1595.* But it is not mentioned in the inquisition after the death of his grandson Thomas, Lord De La Warr, (who died January 7, 16 James I.) † among the estates of which he died seised; which makes it probable it was *then* parted with. In passing by Offington the other day, I observed there a good-looking and apparently ancient brick mansion, standing in a small park, upon a flat, in a well wooded picturesque country, about four miles from the sea, between

* Cole's Elcheats. Harl. MSS. 736. Vol. I. 232.

† Ibid. p. 258.

Shoreham and Arundel. I was informed the name of the Gentleman who owned it, was Margetson.

J. B.

ART. XV. Pictures in the Royal Exhibition, illustrative of British Topography.

No.

30	Tillsworth House, Bedfordshire	G. Arnald
48 and 50	Two Views in Derbyshire	R. Unwin
68	View of Kilburn Wells (evening)	J. Ibbetson
71	View on Horsham Common	A. Pether
89	The Change at Waterford	I. T. Serres
91	View of part of Conway Castle, Wales	M. Brown
102	View of Kilburn Wells (morning)	J. Ibbetson
115	North-west view of Edinburgh Castle and part of the town	J. Farington, R. A.
116	Chepstow Castle, Monmouthshire	T. Hearne
137	View of Cromford, near Matlock	J. Wright
144	A view of Sandown Castle in the Downs	D. Serres
149	View of Moccas Court in the county of Hereford, the seat of Sir George Cornwall, Bart.	T. Hearne
175	View in Powerscourt-Park, county of Wicklow	W. Ashford
181	View of Calshot Castle, at the entrance of Southampton River	D. Serres, R. A.
205	A view of Burley near Otley, Yorkshire, the seat of P. Molley, Esq.	G. Garrard
220	View of the town and harbour of Irwin, Scotland, taken from the park of the Earl of Eglington	J. Barret
243	View of Audley House in Essex, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord Howard	W. Tomkins, A.
249	A morning view of Mouthold-hill, in Norfolk, taken from the meadow where the Norwich swanery is kept	C. Catton, R. A.
254	View of Glenn Lyon, where the river Lyon joins the Tay, as seen at Taymouth	J. Barret
277	Scene at Southborough, Kent	M. Chamberlin

Anti-Room.

368	Another view of Audley-house in Essex, the seat of the Right Honourable Lord-Howard	W. Tomkins, A.
		378 Sum-

- 378 Summer Evening, a view near Matlock, Derbyshire
T. Rathbone
379 Misty morning, a view near Winder-Meer Lake, Cum-
berland T. Rathbone
384 View in Hyde Park, (evening) J. Laporte
402 View in the Dean at Castle Eden, the seat of R. Burdon,
Esq. in the County of Durham E. Edwards. A.

Exhibition-room of Sculpture and Drawings.

- 432 Goodrich Castle, Herefordshire M. A. Rooker, A.
433 St. Dunstan's-church, Fleet-street T. Malton, jun.
439 Alnwick-Abby Earl of Aylesford, H.
440 Shagh-bridge, Devonshire W. Payne
441 View near Southampton G. Keate, Esq. H.
444 The Erpingham Gate, Norwich J. Carter
445 Alnwick Castle Earl of Aylesford, H.
447 Distant view of part of Bath G. Keate, Esq. H.
453 Munow-bridge, Monmouthshire M. A. Rooker, A.
454 Charing Cross T. Malton, jun.
455 View on the Terrace in Richmond Gardens T. Medland
463 View of the Ruins in Kew Gardens T. Medland
469 View in Hyde Park J. Bluck
471 View of Stone Henge on Salisbury Plain J. Haffell
472 View near Kewick Earl of Aylesford, H.
473 View of the Bank front in Threadneedle-street
T. Malton, jun.
474 St. Alban's Abby T. R. Underwood
482 View near Godstone, Surry J. Laporte
484 Dartmouth and Kingswear, taken in the road to the Castle,
looking up the river W. Payne
484† View in Marden Park, Surry J. Laporte
486 View of Rochester Castle, Kent J. Laporte
488 View in the road from Ross to Gloucester N. Pocock
494 View of Chelsea Church and Bridge J. Laporte
496 Farnwell-church, now Building J. Playfair
497 West view of Temple-bar W. Lyford
502 View of Dover Castle A. Calendar
503 View of Edinburgh, with the Ruins of St. Anthony's
Chapel A. Grant
506 View of Aylesford-church and bridge near Maidstone, Kent,
J. Grove, H.
515 View

- 515 View in the Green Park W. Burgess.
 521 View of Richmond Hill, looking down the Thames R. Cooper
 524 Inside of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire W. Day, jun. H.
 543 Pixon Mill near Dorking G. Samuel
 548 North Transept of Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire W. Day, Jun. H.
 549 The Tribune at Strawberry-Hill J. Carter
 557 Waterfall at Melincourt, near Neath, Glamorganshire. Sir H. Englefield, H.
 558 View of Castle Howard in Yorkshire, the seat of the Earl of Carlisle F. Nicholson
 561 View of Gorhambury, the seat of Lord Grimstone, near St. Alban's T. Malton, Jun.
 562 View of the town residence of the Earl of Uxbridge in Burlington Garden's G. L. Bond
 566 The Exchange at Newcastle, Tyne. E. Edwards, A.
 584 Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire. M. A. Rooker, A.
 610 Chepstow bridge, Monmouthshire. M. A. Rooker, A.
 616 Monument of Cardinal Beaufort, Winchester Cathedral J. Schnebbelie
 617 Monument of Bishop Wainflete, Winchester Cathedral J. Schnebbelie
 618 Monument of Thomas Ramryge, Abbot of St. Alban's, in the Abbey Church at St. Alban's J. Schnebbelie
 619 Monument of Archbishop Morton, with part of the Virgin Mary's Chapel in the Under Croft, Canterbury Cathedral J. Schnebbelie

ART. XVI. "*The Seats of the Nobility and Gentry in Great Britain and Wales, in a collection of Select Views engraved by W. Angus from pictures and drawings by the most eminent artists with descriptions of each view, Published by W. Angus, Gwynne's Building's, Islington.*"

Four Numbers each containing four Views already Published.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Erratum.

By some unaccountable oversight the following paragraph was left out in page 55. between paragraph 3, and paragraph last.

" To whom succeeded William, his said son and heir, which William took to wife Alethen, eldest daughter and coheir of John Panton of Brinscib, in the parish of Hentlen, Co. Denbigh, Esq. and died November 14, 1629. (5 Car. 1.) S. P."

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. III.

FOR JUNE 1789.

ART. I. *History and ancient Description of Bolingbroke, in the County of Lincoln.*

THIS Lordship was anciently the Demefne of William de Romara, Earl of Lincoln, who by exchange with Roger Tillol, obtained all the lands, which he had in the Soke of Bolingbroke in this county, viz. Hareby, Enderby, and Hundelby, in lieu of certain lands in Normandy. Moreover his grandson William, in the 2d of Richard I. obtained from Simon Briton, a release of all his claim in the whole marth of Bolingbroke, between Lindley and Smalnam. He also procured from Geoffrey Fitz-Stephen, the superior of the Knights Templars in England, a full release of all their interest in Bradmere, and all the fees belonging to Bolingbroke and its Soke, which Earl William, his grandfather, had formerly given to them. From this family the Manor and Soke of Bolingbroke was transferred to the Lacy's, and was in the possession of Henry de Lacy at his death, 5 Edward II. who perceiving his approaching dissolution, called to his son-in law, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, who married Alice his daughter and sole heir, and representing to him how highly God had honored him and enriched him above others, told him, " That he was obliged to love and honor God above all things. " Seest thou (*quoth he*) the Church of England heretofore honorable and free, enslaved by Romish oppressions, and the " King's unjust exactions. Seest thou the common people impoverished by tributes and taxes, and from the condition of " freemen reduced to a servitude! Seest thou the nobility, formerly venerable thro' Christendom, vilified by Aliens in their " native country. I therefore charge thee by the name of Christ,

“ to stand up like a man ; for the honor of God, and his church,
 “ and redemption of thy countrey ; associating thyself to that
 “ valiant, noble, and prudent person, *Guy*, Earl of *Warwick*,
 “ when it shall be most proper to discourse upon the publick
 “ affairs of the kingdom ; who is so judicious in counsel, and
 “ mature in judgment. Fear not thy opposers, who shall con-
 “ test against thee in the truth. And if thou pursuest this my
 “ advice, thou shalt gain eternal honor.” *

Having ended his speech, he departed this life at his Mansion-house, called Lincoln's-inn, in the suburbs of London, (which he himself had built in that place, where part of the Black Fryers habitation anciently stood) and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. †

His daughter Alice, who had carried all his estates, and amongst the rest this Manor of Bolingbroke, to Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, outliving her husband, married without the King's license *Ebulo le Strange*, (and with whom she had been familiar, before her former husband, the Earl of Lancaster's death) which so provoked King Edward II. that all the lands of her inheritance, and otherwise, which were held of the King *in Capite*, were seized and detained, till she delivered up those of her inheritance, which lay in the counties of Lanc. Cestr. and Ebor. and gave the Castle and Lordship of Denbigh in Wales, together with this Castle of Bolingbroke with its appurtenances ; and all other lands in that county, and many in other parts of the realm, unto Hugh le Despenser, (the great favorite of that time.) And notwithstanding these great losses, the lands, which she had then left, amounted to no less in value, than 3000 marks *per annum*.

She died without issue 1348 (22 Edward III.) aged 67, and was buried in the conventual church of Berling, near to the grave of *Ebulo*, her husband. Upon this all her lands descended to Henry, Earl of Lancaster, afterwards Duke of Lancaster.

Having premised thus far concerning the ancient owners of this Castle, we will now add a description of it from an original manuscript in the British Museum. ‡

“ The Castle of Bullingbrooke was built by William de Romara, Earle of Lincolne, and ennobled by the birth of King Henry IV. who from thence tooke his surname. Heretofore it was a famous structure, but now gone much to ruine and decay.

* Dugdale's Baronage, Vol. 1. p. 105.

† Stow's Survey, p. 367, and 488.

‡ Collections for Lincolnshire, by Gervase Holles, about 1660, Fol.

The towne standes in a bottome, and the castell in the lowest part of it, compassed about with a large moat fed by springs. It is most accessible on the south-west part, the rest being encompassed by the hills.

As for the frame of the building, it lyeth in a square, the area within the walles conteyning about an acre and a halfe, the building is very uniforme. It hath four stronge forts or ramparts, wherein are many roomes, and lodgings; the passage from one to another lying upon the walles, which are embattelled about. There be likewise two watch-towers all covered with lead. If all the roomes in it were repayred, and furnished, (as it seemeth in former tymes they have been) it were capable to receyve a very great prince with all his trayne.

The entrance into it is very stately over a faire draw-bridge. The gatehouse a very uniforme, and strong building. Next within the porters lodge is a payre of low stayres, which goe down into a dungeon, in which some reliques are yett to be seene of a prison-house. Other two prisons more are on either side.

The building it selfe is of a sandy stone hewen of a great square out of the rockes thereby, which tho' it abide the weather longe, yet (in processe of tyme) it will moulder, especially if wett gett within it, which bin the decay of many places of the wall, where the rooffe is uncovered.

There be certaine roomes within the Castle, (built by Queene Elizabeth of Freestone) amongst which is a fayre great chamber with other lodgings.

In a roome in one of the towers of the castle they usually kept their auditt once by the yeare for the whole Dutchy of Lancaster, having ever bin the prime seate thereof, where all the recordes for the whole countrey are kept.

The constable of the Castle is Sir William Mounson Lord Castlemayne, who receaveth a revenue out of the Dutchy lands of 500l. per ann. in part of payment of 1000l. yearly given by the King to the Countesse of Nottingham his lady.

One thinge is not to be passed by, affirmed as a certaine trueth by the inhabitants of the towne upon their owne knowledge, which is, that the Castle is haunted by a certaine spirit in the likenesse of a hare; which att the meeting of the auditors doeth usually runne betweene their legs, and sometymes overthrowes them, and so passes away. They have pursued it downe into the castle yard, and seene it take in att a grate into a lower celler,

and have followed it thither with a light; where notwithstanding that they did most narrowly observe it, (and that there was no other passage out, but by the doore, or windowe, the roome being all close framed of stones within, not having the least chinke, or crevice) yet they could never fynde it. And all other tymes it hath been seene run in at iron-grates below into other of the grotto's, (as their be many of them) and they have watched the place, and sent for houndes, and put in after it; but after a while they have come crying out.

In Fenestra Orientali

Cañcelli.

G. 3 Lyons passants gardants d'or, a labell of 3, each charged with 3 flowres de Lize of the second.—Comes Lancaster.

Empaled—Castile and Leon quarterly, and France and England quarterly. Over all a label of 3 arg. each charged with 2 de Lizes Sa.

Or a Lyon rampant purple—Lacy.

B. 3 garbes d'or—Mefchines Com. Cestr.

Quarterly—Sa a crosse engraved d'or—Ufford.

G. a crosse Molyn Arg.—Beke—both for Willoghby.

Argent, a fesse. G. betweene 3 bugles trippant Sa.

In Fenestra Orientali ad dextram navis.

B. 6 Lyoncel's rampant d'or 3, 2, 1.—Longespee.

Lancaster. England, and France quarterly. Lacy.

G. 3 Lyons passants Arg. a labell of 3 d'or, each charged with a Lyon rampant purple.

In ima. Fenestra Australi.

B. 3 Garbes d'or. Mefchines.

Chequey d'or, and B. a bend G.—Clifford.

Quarterly Arg. and G. the 2d. and 3d. charged with a fret d'or. Over all a bend Sa. (charged with 3 escallop Argt.—Spenser.

Femina gestans in veste sex leones aureos erectos.—(Longespee:) una cum leone purpureo conjunctos.—Lacy.

In 2d Fenestra Australi.

G. a fesse Verry between 3 Leopards heads jessant flowres de Lize d'or.—Cantilupe.

G. a crosse Molyn Arg.—Beke.

B. a fesse daunce between 10 billets d'or—Deyncower.

In Campanili.

Quarterly France and England.

Quarterly Or and G. a border Sa. Bezanty.—Rochford.

Or, a chevron between 1 crosses botany Sa.—Slight.

Orate pro bono statu. - - - Ducis Aureliæ ad hoc Campanile - -

- - - - - Anno XX. Hen.

Quarterly. Arg. a chevron between 3 martlets Sa.—Chequey,
Or and G. on a chiefe Arg. a lyon passant Sa.

ART. II. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of Beakeby,
Lincolnshire, from the same Manuscript.*

Beakeby.

In Cancellis.

A large tombe of white alabaſter, upon the flatt whereof about a yarde high lyeth in full proportion a Chevalier in compleat armour, with his wife on his left ſide, their hands elevated. Under his feete an ape guardant, his head guirt with an oaken wreath. On the area above is a carpett diapred, and rolled up att the head, and feete, on which they lye. Under her head a pillow, at her feete a lyon. On the ſides alonge in a border between 2 Vergers graduated the 128 pſalme in Metre, beginning at the head ende, and ſo alonge diſpoſed in foure paragraphs, each contayning foure verſes to the ende. Above the pedeaſtall below is another bordure, in which are 21 children, Sonnes and daughters in their ſtatuas, of which there be foure infants in their ſwathing cloathes; and under them (in another bordure) the ſeveral eſcocheons of their differenced armes. On the wall ſide adjoining is rayſed another quadrate, ſupported by two columnes of the ſame, within the ſquared of which in a table of inſcription in blacke letters is,
Hic jacet Robertus Tirwhit de Ketleby Miles, qui obiit 13^o die
Novbris

114 *Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of Beakeby,*
 Novbris Anno Domini 1581. Ac etiam Elizabetha uxor ejus,
 quæ obiit - - - - die. - - - -

Below.

Vigilate, et orate, quia nescitis diem, et horam.

The sides of it hollowed, adorned with carved worke, the edges whereof are garnished with golde. On the toppe is a death's head in the middle. At one ende Fame with his trumpet, under which is written—Fame foundeth on high. On the other, Time winged, with a forelock, holding in one hande a sickle, in the other an houre glasse, under which is written—Time trueth doeth try. On the toppe in a quadrate finiall their armes, viz.

Empaled quarterly, G. 3 lapwings d'or—For *Tyrwhit*.

G. a cheife endented d'or—*Crouale*. Quarterly, G. a lyon rampant arg. on a border, V. 8 escallops arg.—*Oxenbridge*.

B. a fret argent.—*Itchingham*.

Upon the helmit on a Force or, and G. a lapwings head erased, all supported with two Salvages with clubs in their hands, mantled G. doubled or. His motto in a scroll below, viz. *Tempes esproua vertie*.

His sword, and helmit hung up,

In Superiori parte Cancelli.

A very fayre monument of white marble, on the flatt whereof above is one kneeling in compleat armour on a wrought cushion before a deske. On the other side his wife in a gowne of scarlet, the sleeves turned up, Ermine. The 2d. quadrature is raised up archwise, the frontispiece of which is adorned, and supported with two fayre columnes of Carnation marble, the coronides whereof are curiously diversified with billey worke fretted with golde. These upholde the whole surface of the worke, above which is first an halfe canopy imbellished with roses on the concave. Above which is another quadrature adorned at either end with two pyramides of blew marble. This partition is of very curious workmanship, with a costly aurifizium round about it, within which are cornucopias, and powdered also with other severall fruites. Above (as a finiall) is an escucheon incircled in a ring set about with roses, upon which is depicted the armes of Tyrwhit empaled with Mannours Erle of Rutland, with all the quarterings apperteyning to either family.

Upon

Upon the Table of Inscription (being of touch) in golden letters is written.

Here lyeth the Right Honourable the Lady Briget, daughter of John Earle of Rutland, Lord Rosse, Baron of Helmesley, Trustbut, and Belvoire, wife of Robert Tirwhit of Kettleby, Esq. sometimes of the Privy Chamber to Q. Elizabeth, and in speciall grace and favour. Of nature milde, of spirit noble, of speech affable, of countenance amiable, nothing proud of hir place and fortunes, and using hir grace rather to benefit others then hir selfe. Who having bin long visited with sickenesse the 10th day of July, 1604, finished this mortall life, leaving behinde hir four children, William, Robert, Rutland, and Briget. In memory of whom, as also of himselfe, whensoever it shall please God to call him from this vale of misery, hir deare husband Mr. Robert Tirwhit, att his costs erected this monument.

Below this comely Epitaph.

Heus hospes ! Qui negligenter præteris
(Sortis memor fortasse non satis tuæ)
Sta; donec, hic quæ dormiat, cognoveris,
Brigitta claris clarior parentibus
Virtute, castitate, moribus probis,
Bonisque quæ verebeant clarissimam
Formam cui suæ parem dederat Venus.
Terra sub ista nescio quid pulveris
Habet vetusti, et obsoleti, et putridi.
Heu ! Fata sævis sæviora Tigribus !
Non sic decebat, obsecro vos, ut prius
Quam se videret vivere, et lustrum satis
Quintum peregisset, nigrantem regiam
Proserpinæ subiret intractabilis,
Illa, illa longis digna sæclis vivere.
Et nunc maritus heu misellus in toro
Vacuo gemens, lugensque, et inculsans Deos
Frustra suam desiderat Turturem.

In the middle of the chancell is a tombe of marble without inscription, which is saide to be the monument of Robert Tirwhit, a judge in the dayes of King Henry IV.

Upon

Upon a flatt stone there is a plate of brass.

Here lieth Elizabeth Skipwith, wife of William Skipwith, sonne and heyre to Sir John Skipwith of Ormesby, daughter to Sir William Tirwhit of Kettleby.

In orientali Fenestra Cancelli.

Blue, three scrips argent, on a chief gules, three bezants.

Tirwhits Crest; a salvage man d'or holding in his hand a club vert.

History and Description of Stone, in Staffordshire, with an Excursion from thence towards Litchfield.

Stone is situated in the Hundred of Pirehill, on the great road from Chester to London, and about seven miles from the county town of Stafford, the centre nearly of the county. This place is remarkable for little more in modern history than what is described in our last, nor is it more conspicuous in the Annals of Antiquity, except for religious foundations, which render it highly worth notice.

Wulferus, King of Mercia, who is also mentioned in our preceding number, as having had a Castle at Bury Bank, founded a monastery here for Canons regular of St. Augustine, about the year 670. The occasion of this pious act is supposed to have been an atonement for the murder of his two sons, Wulfad and Rufin, on suspicion of their favouring the Christian faith, he being then a Pagan. Mr. Pennant * in his Tour gives a short account of this matter, which he seems to think little more than a legendary tale; and says that "Caution should be used in reading the history of these times, which are filled with pious romance. Little credit should also be given to the murder of the sons of Wulfere. The Saxon chronicle is silent about the deed. That prince was a convert to christianity, and seems to have founded the house through the common motives of zeal." However as the opinion of one man cannot be deemed infallible, and as it stands upon record in most repositories of church history, it may not be improper to give the story here more at large, and leave the judgment for others. This Wulferus was the son and suc-

* Journey from Chester to London, p. 57.

cessor of Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, who had been a great persecutor of the Christians. But after his father's death he became a Christian himself, and married Ermenilda, a Christian lady, daughter of Egbert, King of Kent, by whom he had those two sons, Wulfad and Rufin, also a daughter named Werburgh. He continued a very zealous convert for a time, and being successful in arms, took the Isle of Wight, caused the inhabitants to be baptized, and gave the Island to his god-son Ethelwald, King of the South Saxons, whom he had also caused to be baptized. At length he again revolted to his Pagan worship, which he embraced with greater zeal than before, and had his children brought up in it.

St. Cedda, or Chad, who was an hermit, had his cell by a spring side at Stow near Lichfield, where he lived, (as the Legend says) only upon the milk of a doe, which being hunted by Wulfad, brought him to that place, and there St. Cedda first converted him to the Christian faith, and afterwards Rufin his brother. * This place being too remote from Wulfercester, (Bury bank) the seat of their father, they intreated the holy man to remove nearer them, in order that they might receive further instructions, and perform their devotions with him. †

To this request of the young Princes, Cedda readily complied, and came to another cell; whither under pretence of hunting, to avoid their father's anger, they constantly repaired and were instructed accordingly. At length being observed by Werebod, one of their father's evil counsellors, they were accused of Christianity to him, who soon watched them, and finding them at their devotions in this new oratory in the midst of his wrath slew them both; ‡ Wulfad at this place, and Rufin at Burston, about three miles distant. The sad news being carried to Queen Ermenilda, their mother, she caused stones to be erected, as usual, in memory of the dead; from whence the names of these places are derived. In this juncture Cedda fled from the fury of the Pagan King, to his former cell near Lichfield, where he had not retired long, when Wulfer, at the instigation of his wounded conscience, and the advice of his Queen, repaired thither in sorrow and lamentations, and becoming a sincere penitent was converted, and from that time banished all idolatry out of his dominions; § and

* Ex libro Johannis Rufi. M. S. de Episc. Wigorn.

† D. Gul. Dugdali Monast. Anglican. Vol. 2. p. 112.

‡ Ibidem, p. 122, 123.

§ Ibidem.

soon after upon the death of Jarumannus, rewarded the holy Cedda with the Bishoprick of Lichfield, founded by King Oswy about 656. Wulfer being thus again converted, became very devout and zealous, and gave many proofs of his sincerity by building churches and monasteries, and among others Peterborough Abbey; and in the places where he slew his sons, Ermenilda founded at Stone a Nunnery, and at Burston a Chapel, which Mr. Erdeswick in his view of Staffordshire asserts was but then lately standing. The Nunnery at this place was of the order of St. Benedict, which continued, though probably much disturbed and injured by the Danes, 'till the time of William the Conqueror.

After the conquest, one Enysan de Walton, who came over with the Normans, took possession of this Demesne, re-established the religious house, and made it a cell to the Abbey of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire. His son having forfeited it to the King, it was given to Robert de Stafford, with several other Manors in this Shire. This family about 1260 freed it from Kenilworth, except the right of patronage, and a yearly pension. Numbers of magnificent tombs belonging to this great family, lay in the church of this priory till the dissolution; at which time they were removed to the Augustine Friary at Stafford, and there interred in hopes that this house which was not endowed, but supported only by voluntary charity, would have been spared, and their bodies rested undisturbed; but at length that place suffered destruction, and its fair and costly monuments were defaced, and buried amidst the heap of ruins. At the dissolution it was valued at 119l. 14s. 11d. per ann. according to Dugdale and Speed.

On the road side at the south end of the town, near the site of the church, is still visible a fragment of the Abbey, and I remember, about 14 years ago when that new road was made, a considerable piece of the wall was demolished for that purpose, and also in the foundation several subterraneous passages were discovered by the workmen, tho' nothing very curious then appeared. Even when this small remnant, now remaining shall be levelled with the dust, and the stranger and the traveller shall find no marks whereby to ascertain the knowledge of its former existence, still it will be familiar in name at least to the inhabitants, both from the Abbey yard, as it is called, and a large pile of buildings, by the road side leading to Walton and to Stafford, which retain the same appellation, and from their utility as barns and store houses, are not likely, except by casualties, totally to be destroyed.

destroyed. The church, which is very commodiously situated, is quite a modern structure, dedicated to St. Wulfad, plain and neat within, and but for too low a tower would have been very handsome without. On the north-east side of the church yard is a large stone elevated vault with two wings, belonging to a neighbouring family of the name of Jervoise. Behind this is a school. The Marquis of Stafford is the patron of this church, which being a vicarage, and the great tythes improper, is but small. The incumbent's name is Middleton. Amongst the several charities in this town, one of the Levifons left a maintenance for poor widows, similar to those described at Trentham,* and wearing the same badge. The town is in a much more flourishing state than formerly, owing to the great navigation that passes by it. It consists of one principal street, which is now a pretty good one, with a new market place, and one of the best inns upon this extensive road. A further idea of this place may be had from the following passage in a new Tour to the West of England in 1788, which is the conclusion of a description of this noble canal executed by the famous Brindley, and which the author introduces in his account of a new canal in Hampshire, as an argument in favour of such undertakings. "And tho' the expence attending this astonishing work was enormous, so as to promise little or no profit to the adventurers, yet in a few years after it was finished, I saw the smile of hope brighten every countenance; the value of manufactures arise in the most unthought of places; new buildings and new streets spring up in many parts of Staffordshire, where it passes, the poor no longer starving on the bread of poverty, and the rich grow daily richer. The market town of Stone in particular soon felt this comfortable change, which from a poor insignificant place is now grown neat and handsome in its buildings, and from its wharfs and busy traffic, wears the lively aspect of a little sea port."

From hence the river Trent and this Canal flow southward thro' the same tract of meadows. Not half a mile from the town is a good stone bridge of five or six arches, which leads to a pleasant village named Walton, whence Enysa de Walton, before-mentioned, took his name, and had lands belonging to the Abbey. About half a mile on the left of the London road is a range of hills, called Stone Park, now only a large farm belonging to the Gower family, but once more considerable no doubt, as the traces about the buildings plainly shew. A little beyond this we pass thro' the village of Stoke, opposite to which

* See Numb. 2. p. 65.

across the Trent stands Aston, where was till lately a large mansion, which originally belonged to a branch of the Heveninghams of Suffolk, and by a female of that family was carried by marriage to Sir James Simeon, who rebuilt the hall. It was a very fair edifice in the form of an half H, situate in a large space of ground surrounded with a fine moat of water, over which is a stone bridge with iron gates in the middle, leading up an area to the front of the house, where the principal entrance was into the hall, a lofty and spacious room, as were the rest, when inhabited, suitable and handsome. On the outside of the moat were delightful grass walks that sloped on all sides to the margin of the water. To the north excellent gardens well stored with fruits of all sorts; to the south, avenues of noble lyme trees spread their ample shades around the largest and finest bowling green I ever beheld, which since the desertion of the respectable mansion, had been made a place of public amusement to the neighbourhood. To the west stands a large wilderness, the haunt of clamorous rooks, who have long fixed their habitations there, and enlivened the once charming, but now melancholy scene, with their annual young. Behind this, under a covert of thick shade, as if in quest of undisturbed quietude for the relics of the dead, Sir James Simeon built a large Mausoleum for the interment of himself and family, who were Roman Catholics. After this model was that erected in Stone church yard, before-mentioned. This estate has for some time been in the possession of Edward Weld, Esquire, of Lulworth Castle, in the county of Dorset, and descended to him, by the marriage of an ancestor with a daughter of this house, in the reign of Charles II. But he has never I believe resided here himself. About 20 years ago Ralph Sneyd, Esquire, who has since lived at his seat at Keel, by Newcastle, in this county, inhabited this mansion, and was much esteemed for his well-known hospitality. Since that time it gradually fell to decay, being only occasionally inhabited by a Romish Priest, who officiated in the chapel to the village adjacent, and some persons to whom the gardens were let, and a steward and his family who lives in the outward Offices, they being all of that persuasion. This priest had enjoyed his dwelling too long to be unreluctantly removed, so that when they wished him to depart he remained obstinate, till tired of all other endeavours to expell him, they pulled down the wing in which he lived, the body having been destroyed and the materials sold before, so that one forlorn end only now exists to shew the lamentable destruction.

Return-

Returning into the great road again we pass along a pleasant valley, the river Trent and the Canal winding at a small distance down the meadows, while on either hand rises a gentle boundary of hills, those on the left abounding with much wood, called Oranges, &c. Behind which, lie the lordships of Hilderston and Milwich. The former was the demesne of Robert Bagot, in the reign of King Henry I. which he held of the Baron of Stafford, but it afterwards changed its Lord, for in 12 Edward I. one Vitalis held this manor of Robert de Stafford, and soon after it came into the possession of Robert Hugglesford, whose family held it till the end of King Edward III's reign. It afterwards became the estate of Sir John Delves, whose only daughter and heir carried it by marriage to Sir Robert Sheffield, Kt. Recorder of the City of London. It afterwards was sold to Sir Gilbert Gerrard, of Gerrards Bromley, who was Master of the Rolls in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Milwich belonged to one Hugo at the Conquest, and afterwards to Cotton. In King Henry III's time it was divided equally between Robert de Milwich and Jeffrey de Nugent. In the reign of Edward II. Hugh de Okeover had Robert de Milwich's part by inheritance; but Nugent's part after many alienations was sold to John Allen of this place, and afterwards to the Comptons, who were lately, if not the present possessors.

Next pass by Burston, the lordship and estate of Sir James Leigh, Knt. in the reign of Henry III. It afterwards passed to the Marshalls; but it was principally noted in former times for a chapel much frequented by the devout, being the place, where Wulfere, as mentioned at Stone, in his zealous infidelity slew his second son Rufin for being converted by St. Chad to Christianity. It was then supposed to be a wood, whither the young Prince fled for safety from his father's fury; but was soon found and slain there, which caused the chapel to be erected in memory thereof, and Mr. Erdeswick says in his survey of this county the remains of it were then standing, but I know of none left at present. Beyond is the village of Sandon, which is a large parish containing divers hamlets. Before the conquest Algar, Earl of Mercia was Lord of this manor, but afterwards it was in the King's hands, who gave it to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and he to one of his Barons William de Malbanc, whose seat was at Wiche-Malbanc, now called Nantwich. By the failure of male issue it passed by gift and marriage to Sir William Stafford, and from thence was carried in the same manner, by Margaret, daughter of his

his descendant, to Thomas Erdeswick, in whose family it continued till the reign of James I; and the Staffords and Erdeswicks had their seat here. Of the last was the famous Sampson Erdeswick, who succeeded to this place by inheritance, and was equally remarkable for his birth and for his abilities; being descended directly in the male line from Hugh de Vernon, Baron of Shipbrook, their name being altered by change of habitation first into Holgrave, and then into Erdeswick. He wrote the history of this county, and thereby raised a monument to perpetuate his name, but not satisfied with that alone he erected one in the church with his effigies in its full proportion and habit; where he was buried in April, 1603. In the reign above-mentioned it was sold to George Digby then groom of the stole; and afterwards was conveyed to Charles Lord Gerrard of Bromley, by marriage with Mr. Digby's daughter, and from thence it went by marriage with a female to the Hamilton family, who in 1776, sold it to Lord Harrowby, the present possessor.

The ancient seat was situate upon the hill near the church, and was a large half timbered building gable ended, as appears from the print of it in Plott's Staffordshire at the time when Lady Jane Barones Gerrard possessed it as her inheritance. It was surrounded with a moat and strong walls, which were passed under a large gate way with pointed turrets on each side. But this has been some years demolished, and a noble edifice erected on a larger hill by the road side. This was the work of Lord Archibald Hamilton, near twenty years ago, and I remember it quite a naked hill, and was present at the first foundation of this now charming house. It long retained its appearance of nakedness, but the steep slopes are now beautifully arrayed in groves and plantations the most flourishing.

A little farther on the same side the road are visible some fine stone quarries, from whence not only this house had its principal materials, but also the church at Stone.

Weston is the next village we pass, situated near the Trent, and distinguished by its spire church. It is frequently called Weston Cuny, because a family of that name were owners of it at the Conquest; they continued here a long succession, and united with several good families. John, the son of Robert Cuny, in the reign of Henry II, married the daughter of William de Erdington, whose son also married Hugoha, one of the heirs of Edward Burnell, of Eye and Langley, in Shropshire; and one of his descendants united with the daughter of Hugh Erdeswick,
and

and their posterity possessed it 1569, and probably since. At a small hamlet just beyond, called the Wych, are the noted Brine-pits, the property of Earl Ferrars of Chartley, a few miles to the left. These salt works are made by a mineral salt, which their waters pass through, and though not so strongly impregnated as those in Cheshire or Worcestershire, yet they make as good and as fine a salt as any perhaps in England.

Almost opposite to this on the other side of the river Trent, stands Ingestre, long famous for the seat of the Chetwynds. The earliest account we have of this Manour, is about the time of Henry II, when Eudo de Mutton was Lord of it, and it probably continued, without any changes, in that family, till the reign of Edward III, when it came by marriage with the heiress to the Chetwynds; in which name and family it continued till the death of the late John Viscount Chetwynd, by whose daughter and heir it came to her son John, the present Lord Talbot. But what highly renders the family memorable here is the pious act of Walter Chetwynd, a distinguished Antiquarian, who rebuilt the church in a very handsome and commodious manner, which was consecrated by Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, anno 1677.

About two miles further we pass through Great and Little Haywood, a Manor which was given by Roger de Molend, alias Lonespee, Bishop of this Diocese in the reign of Henry III, to Roger de Aston his servant. In this village they resided till a marriage of a descendant with the heiress of the Tixalls, a very ancient and respectable family in these parts, occasioned their residence to be removed. It was afterwards in the possession of the Whitbys, but has since been repurchased by the family of Tixal.

The vale of Shugborough is too minutely described by Mr. Pennant to allow here any variation; I shall only observe that its natural beauties are uncommonly fine, besides having those of art in the delightful and elegant seat of Mr. Anson; all of which are accurately delineated by that author.

Passing through the village of Colwich we soon leave Bishop on the left, where a branch of the Sneyd's have a fair seat, and cross the Trent at Wolsley Bridge, close adjacent to which is Wolsley park, the ancient seat of the Baronets of that name. Here another road passes from Lichfield to Stafford, which for a continuance of so many miles of rich and picturesque scenery, is scarcely to be equalled.

From

124 *Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. James,*

From hence we soon approach the small market town of Rudgley, which belongs to the Chapter of Lichfield, the church, which is an ancient one, being a vicarage in their gift, and at present enjoyed by the Rev. Charles Inge.

From an old manuscript in the time of James I, I find the following heraldic notes.

These armes be in Rydgeley Church, Co. Stafford.

1. Clinton, argent. 6 crosslets fitchy, Sable, on a chief azure, 2 mullets, round pierced, or.

2. Stafford, or, a Chevron Gules.

3. Or, a cross fleure G.

4. Vairè—Ferrers.

5. Sa. a saltier engrailed or. a label arg. charged with roundlets Gu.—Tiptoft.

6 Astley. A chevron between 3 quatrefoils.

On an eminence to the west of the town, is situated a charming house, named Hagley, the seat of Ashton Curzon, Esq. brother to Lord Scarfdale. It formerly belodged to the Westons, and has since been much improved by the present owner, whose fortune is very ample, and guided by a proper prudence. The groves and walks are very beautiful and extensive, with various lakes and streams of water murmuring through them, accompanied with gentle falls, and made wild and romantic by sombre shades and weeping willows.

ART IV. *Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of St. James, Dover, Kent.*

On a small mural Monument.

The figures of a man and his wife, in the dresses of the times, kneeling at a desk;—behind the man, a child, with the following inscription.

“ Here under lyeth interr’d the bodye of Edwarde Kempe, twice Mayor of this Towne, and Porte of Dover, and once Bayliffe to the towne of Great Yarmouth, who married Alice, the widow of John Tenche, sometime Mayor of this Towne, by whom he had issue one sonne. He deceased in the last year of his Mayoraltie, Mar. 28, 1613, Anno Ætatis suæ 64.

“ Neare unto this monument lieth also interred the bodye of Alice, the wife of Edward Kempe, who deceased Nov. 30, 1613, Æt. suæ 63.”

Arms. A fesse between 3 garbs O within a bordure engrailed of the last.

On

On another mural Monument,

“ *Memoriatur,*

“ *Et merito suo,*

“ *Aliciae Edwardi Kempe, Arm. uxori Anthonii Percivall Arm. patri charissimæ, marito conjunctissimæ, sibi ipsi pudicæ, Deo piæ, quæ 14^o Sept. 1637, Æt. 24, placide obdormiendo, amicia facta fuit universis dolor et solamen.*”

Arms. Ar. on a chief indented Gu. 3 crosses patee of the field (the same as the Earl of Egmont) impaling Kempe.

(Sir Anthony Percival of Dover, bought the manor and mansion of Denton, (on the edge of Barham Downs,) of Swan, but sold it again to Phineas Andrews, Esq. of Hertfordshire, in whose family it continued sometime. That large and respectable old mansion (probably built as long ago as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and perhaps of Queen Mary) is still standing, but lately deserted, and falling to decay, and likely soon, I fear, to be taken down.)

From a tombstone,

In memory of Sir Abraham Jacob, Kt.—it appears, that, he was 2d son of Capt. John Jacob of this town, was knighted by Charles II. and made governor of Walmer Castle; married Dorothy, daughter of James Herbert, of London, Merchant, and had issue three sons and five daughters. Obiit Aug. 27, 1706, Æt. 76.

Arms O. on a canton Gu. an eagle displayed of the field, impaling Herbert, (the same as Lord Pembroke's.)

Hatchments,

Are here, to the memory of Daniel Skinner, Merchant, who died Mar. 12, 1659, Æt. 80, and Elizabeth his wife, who died Aug. 7, 1679, Æt. 90, Arms. Ar. a chevr. engrailed between 3 lions ramp. sab. on a chief indented 3 stags heads erased proper, impaling I. Gu. a chevron between 3 birds head O. II. Vert, a tree between two fowls, O. (foreign.)

There is also a tombstone with a long inscription to his memory.

R

Also

Also a hatchment in memory of Robert Wickenden, Esq. 1748. Arms. Gu. a lion ramp. ar. crowned O. over all a bendlet Sab. Under it is also a tombstone for the same person and his family.

This church has been the place of burial for the ancestors of the illustrious Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, for an account of whose tombstones, see Gent. Mag. for Aug. 1788, &c.

ART. V. "*The Funerall of Sir Thomas Egerton, sonne and heire to Thomas Lord Chancellor, who dyed in Dublyn Castell. His body was brought over and buried in Doddeston Church.* His Funeral was solemnised in the Cathedral Church in Chester, 26 Sept. 1599. His Funeral Dinner kept in Bishops Pallas.†*"

First 2 Conducters with black staves.

The Bellman.

Twenty four Poore in gownes.

Serving men in Cotes.

Two Drums and Fifes.

Souldiers trayling pikes.

The Ensign trailed by Capt. Phillips.

The Servants of the defunct in Clokes.

The Trumpitt sounding dolefully.

The Standard borne by David Holand, Gent.

The Horse led by Anthony Ravenscroft, Gent.

Then theis Esquires in Clokes.

Mr. Birkenhead. Mr. Goodman.

Mr. Tho. Pulton. Mr. Charles Goodman.

Mr. Tho. Bumbury. Mr. Piers Moston.

Mr. Henry Mainwaringe. Mr. Leverage, sen.

Mr. Tho. Aston. Mr. Brooke.

* King, in his Vale Royal, p. 52, makes this mention of Doddleston, which is in the hundred of Broxton. "Doddleston, in a fine level, is a goodly Lordship, the demeane and capital house whereof, belongs now to the Right Honorable, the Earl of Bridgewater, and the church there may justly vaunt itself to be the burying place of the late most wife and worthy Lord Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, and Lord Chancellor of England, who having managed the great affairs of this kingdom, in that honourable place with singular wisdom and high estimation, longer time than any of his predecessors therein ever did, yet by his own appointment his course being finished, his body was brought down to rest, in the church of Doddleston." He died Mar. 15, 1617.

† From Harl. MSS. 2129, art. 68, fol. 44.

Mr. Tho Smyth. Mr. Roger Pulston.
Mr. Leigh of Adlington. Mr. Thomas Wilbrams
Mr. Warberton of Arley. Mr Venables.
Then the Knights in Clokes.

Sir George Booth. Sir George Leicester,
Sir Jo. Loyd. Sir Jo. Savage.
Sir Tho. Moston. Sir Jo. Egerton.
Sir Peter Leigh. Sir Rich. Trevor.
Sir Geo. Mainwaringe. Sir Wm. Brereton.
Sir Hugh Cholmley. Sir Ed. Fitton.

Mr. Tho. Holcroft, sheriff of Cheshire, between the two last
Knights.

The Penon borne by Mr. Tho. Ravenscroft.
The Spurs by Captaine Salisbury.
The Gauntletts by Mr. Rich. Brereton.
The Helme and Crest by Mr. Hope.
The target borne by Mr. Morbury.
The sword borne by Mr. Jo. Done.
The Cote borne by Mr. Norroy Kinge of Armes.
The Bushopp of Chester who preached.
The Corpes borne by theis four.
Mr. Roger Brereton. Mr. Wm. Liverfage.
Mr. Robert Davis. Mr. Grosvenor.
The chiefe Mourner Mr. Jo. Egerton.

Four Assitants

Mr. Sargant Worberton,
Mr. Rafe Egerton.
Mr. Francis Leigh.
Mr. Rafe Ravenscroft.

Then the Mayor, Knightes, and Esquires and Aldermen, and
Frendes having no blackes."

This Sir Thomas Egerton died without issue male, (so that his
brother succeeded to the father's honours and estates) but he left
three daughters, his Coheirs, of whom I. Elizabeth married John
Dutton, son and heir apparent of Thomas Dutton, Esq. of Dutton,
in Cheshire, and died Oct. 2. 1611, Æt. 17.

II. Vere married William, son and heir apparent of Sir George
Booth, ancestor to the Earls of Warrington, &c.

III. Mary married Sir Thomas Leigh, afterwards Lord Leigh,
ancestor to the succeeding Lord Leighs, to Lord Tracy, Sir
Robert Burdett, &c.

ART. VI. *History and ancient Description of Tiverton, in the County of Devon.*

In Doomesday-book this town is described under *Terra regis*, the King's demesne, and so belonged to the Crown till the time of Henry I. when we find that Richard de Redvers, eldest son of Baldwin de Brionis, and nephew to William Fitz-Osborne, Earl of Hereford, being highly beloved by that King, was made one of his chief counsellors in the first year of his reign; and had by his gift, not only Tiverton, with the honour of Plimpton, but was also made Earl of Devon; having the *Tertium Denarium* of the issues of that county, which amounted to ten marks, (the whole revenue thereof being then 30 marks,) assigned to him: and not long after obtained from the same King, the Isle of Wight; whereupon he was stiled Earl of Devon, and Lord of that Isle. The last of this family, Baldwin de Redvers, son of Baldwin, by Amicia, daughter of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, dying by poison * very young, anno 1262, (together with Richard, Earl of Gloucester, and others) at the table of Peter de Savoy, uncle to Queen Alianore, who was his tutor, left Isabel de Fortibus, wife of William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, and Holderness, his sister and heir, whereby this Earldom, as to the male line of this family, became extinct. But Isabel came into possession of all the estates, except the dowry of Amicia, her mother, who in 53 Henry III. was made Governess of Hadley Castle, in Hertfordshire, and holding the manors of *Tiverton*, Exminster, and Topsham, in Devonshire, and Edbrington, Co. Dorset, in dower, died 12 Edward I, upon which event, her said daughter Isabel, of whose inheritancé they were, had livery of them,

She was a great benefactress to the Abbey of Quarrera, in the Isle of Wight; to the Canons of Bolton, near Skipton, in Craven, in Yorkshire; and to the Abbey of Montesburg, in Normandy.

Aveline, the sole daughter and heir of this Isabel, and her husband William de Fortibus, Earl of Albemarle, being heir to this great Earldom, and that of Devon, as also to the Barony of Skipton, and the sovereignty of the Isle of Wight, was married on the sixth ides of July, An. 1269, (53 Henry III.) to Edmund, second

* Chron. de Dunstaple, anno 1263.

son of King Henry III. (commonly called *Crouchback*, and afterwards Earl of Lancaster,) the King and Queen, with almost all the nobility of England, being present at the wedding. And in 1 Edward III, she becoming of age, sufficient to possess her lands, her husband Edmund doing his fealty, had livery of them. But in 4 Edward I, the king having a mind to all her castles and lands, came to an agreement with her, to pass them by sufficient assurance to him and his heirs. However, as to that part of the grant, which regarded the Isle of Wight, it is by some said to have been obtained by fraud, of which the story is to be found at length in Dugdale. * In 21 Edward I. she died on the fourth of the Ides of November at Stockwell, near London, without issue, and was buried in the Priory of Brommore, in Wiltshire, (of the foundation of Baldwin de Ripariis, the first Earl of Devon, of that name, her ancestor. †) Whereupon that part of her inheritance, which did not go to the Crown, came to her heir, Hugh de Courtney, Baron of Oakhampton, great grandson of Robert de Courtney, Baron of Oakhampton, by Mary, sister of Baldwin de Ripariis, grandfather of the said *Aveline*. In 25 Edward I. this Hugh, being in favour with that King, (notwithstanding he made not proof of his age,) then doing his homage, had livery of the manors of *Tiverton*, Plympton, Exminster, and Topsham, in Devonshire, and Ebrighton, in Dorsetshire. ‡ In 20 Edward II. he received the honour of knighthood according to the solemn custom of that age; and had his robes allow'd him, and all other accoutrements for that ceremony of bathing, as a banneret.

In 8 Edward III. he represented to the King that he was seised of a certain annuity of xviii. vis. vii. d. for the *Tertium Denarium* of the county of Devon, with divers lands by right of inheritance. &c. and that Walter, Bishop of Exeter, Lord Treasurer to King Edward II. refused to admit his claim, alledging, that the annuity was granted to the ancestors of Isabel, by the King's progenitors, under the name and title of *Earls*; and therefore, that he, being *no Earl*, ought not to receive the same; and that the then Sheriffs of Devon, declined to pay it any longer to him.

The King therefore, having searched by his proper officers into records and memorials, and finding the representation of Hugh

* Dugd. Bar. 1. 65.

† Ibid. 1. 66.

‡ Dug. Bar. 1. p. 638.

De Courtney, to be true, did by his letters patent, (bearing date at Newcastle upon Tyne, the 22d day of February, the next ensuing year, 9 Edward III.) in which he styles him Hugh de Courtney, Senior, *Earl of Devon*, declare, that for as much as the inheritance, which belonged to the said Countess, and her Ancestors, *Earls of Devon*, did by right of descent belong to him, and which he at that present did enjoy, having regard as well to his own honour, and honour of the kingdom, as to the honour of him, the said Hugh, his royal pleasure was, that he should thenceforth assume the title of Earl, and stile himself Earl of Devon, as his ancestors Earls of Devon, had wont to do. * And moreover sent his precept to the then Sheriff of Devon, commanding him, that he should forthwith, by public proclamation, both in this county, and all other places of his Bailiwick, require all persons, thenceforth, to call him Earl of Devon.

* Dugd. Bar. i. 638.—It may not be improper in this place to give an account of the earlier part of the Courtnay family. Vast boasts had been made of their descent by the male line from a younger son of the Blood-Royal of France. And the world who love to tell wonders, and are therefore *unwilling*, as well as *incompetent*, to examine critically into such tales, have repeated this story, even to satiety, notwithstanding it has been given up as impossible, by the modern books, *even of peerages*. A popular author, Mr Gibbon, in an unexpected, but eminently entertaining digression, in the 6th Vol. of his *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, has repeated and set in a still stronger light the impossibility of the tale; and from the fashionable readers he enjoys, has probably at length put an end to it. For on what after all does it appear to have been founded? why, that there was a *Reginald de Courtnay*, a powerful and rich Baron in France, who had a daughter, his heirs, that married a younger son of the blood royal of that kingdom, and such was his importance, that he imposed the name of Courtnay, upon his illustrious son-in-law, and his descendants. But what has this to do with the Courtnays of England? why, at the same time lived a Reginald de Courtnay in England, who obtained a Baronry in Devonshire, by marrying Hawise, sole daughter and heir of Robert de Abrincis, Baron of Oakhampton. On this slight evidence of similarity of name, is he taken to be the same person who married his daughter in France thus honorably, from whence they say he came over to England, and by the favour of Henry II. obtained the before-mentioned settlement in Devonshire, by a second marriage. But supposing it to be true, what does it prove? that the descendants of his daughter by the first marriage, were by *her husband*, not by *her*, descended from the blood-royal of France, with which the descendants by the *second marriage* of *Reginald de Courtnay*, have *nothing to do*.

Is there not honour enough in being descended by the male line of a family, who were Barons as early as the reign of Henry II. and created Earls of Devon, by Edward III?

The

The Monk of Forde, though he gives this Earl Hugh the character of being, "Tam Sapientiâ, quam scientiâ mirabiliter "præditus," extraordinarily endued with wisdom and knowledge; and says that he arrived to greater wealth and honours, than all his ancestors, yet complains that he was no friend at all to their Abbey, but dealt most injuriously with them in several respects.

He had also many disputes with the Mayor and commonalty of Exeter, for making weirs upon their river, and his claiming to have Exeter island and suburbs there, exempted from the power and jurisdiction of the Mayor of that city, and other matters of complaint, all which causes were given in favour of the Mayor and Commonalty.* However, the injury he contrived to do the city by his Weirs, was a long time felt, for the navigation to it was so obstructed, that all merchandize was obliged to be brought by land from Topsham, three miles distant.†

This Earl Hugh died 1340, (14 Edward III.) seized of large estates and (inter alia) the *manor and hundred of Tiverton*.

Hugh, his son, 2d Earl of Devonshire, died at *Tiverton*, 51 Edward III. and was buried in the Cathedral of Exeter. His younger son Sir Philip was settled at Powderham Castle, and was ancestor to the present Viscount Courtney. Earl Hugh, was succeeded by his grandson Edward, son and heir of his 3d son Edward, who died before him. This Edward, 3d Earl of Devon, by his testament bearing date at *Tyverton*, June 29, Anno MCCCCXIX (7 Hen. V.) bequeathed his body to be buried in the Abbey-church of Fordè (of his ancestor's foundation) and died Dec. 5, next ensuing, seized (inter alia) of the *Borough, Manor, and hundred of Tiverton*.‡ Hugh, his son, 4th Earl, served the King, 7 Henry V. in his fleet, with three Knights, CCCLXXVI. men at arms and eighty archers. He died 16 Jun. 10 Henry V. leaving Anne his widow, daughter of Richard, Lord Talbot, a fair dowry, among which was the manor of *Tiverton*, the perquisites of court for the *Borough of Tiverton*, and £.20. 8s. 5d. rent of Assize, issuing out of divers Burgages in *Tiverton*.

Thomas, 5th Earl, his son was a firm Lancastrian, and died within a month of Edward IV's accession to the crown.§ Ac-

* Coll. Peer. 6, p. 240.

† Magn. Brit. 1, p. 480.

‡ Dug. Bar. 1, p. 640.

§ Dug. Bar. 1, p. 26.

according to some authorities he is said to have been taken at the battle of Towton and beheaded.* Others say that he died Feb. 3, 1458, 36 Henry VI. in the Abbey at Abingdon, as he was on his journey with other Lords to London, to mediate between the King and Duke of York, and put an end to the disturbances of the kingdom.†

His son Thomas 6th Earl, was taken also at Towton, and beheaded.

Notwithstanding all which, Henry Courtney, Esq. his brother and heir found so much favour from King Edward IV. that upon the 27th of July, 1 Reg. he gave him livery of the lands of which his brother died seised; but of this special livery he had small benefit, for in February following, King Edward gave the Borough of *Tiverton*, with a great part of the possessions of the same Thomas late Earl of Devon, to Sir Humphrey Stafford of Southwicke, Kt. and afterwards on May 7, 9th of his reign, created him Earl of Devon.

It was not however many months that he enjoyed this Earldom. For upon that northern insurrection, under the conduct of Sir John Conyers, Kt. in the ninth of King Edward's reign, having 800 archers under his command, and meeting with the Earl of Pembroke, on Cotswould, on purpose to join together in suppressing those rebels, who were then marching towards London, they came together to Banbury, where this Earl having taking up his lodgings at an Inn, which he liked for a fair damsell's sake, whom he found there, was put out of that house by the Earl of Pembroke, tho' they had agreed that he, who came first, should not be displaced. At this affront, he took such distaste, that in great wrath, he departed thence with his archers, so that Pembroke, being thus forsaken, was on the day following, upon meeting with the enemy at Edgcote, utterly routed, and taken prisoner.

The King being advertised of this, directed his letters to the sheriffs of Somerset and Devon, commanding them to take the Earl of Devon, if they could possibly do it, and without delay to put him to death. Whereupon making search for him, they found him in a village within Brentmarsh, and thence carried him to Bridgewater, where they cut off his head, Aug. 17, 9

* Yorke's Union of Honour, p. 123.

† Coll. Peer. 6, p. 246.

Edward IV.* After which his body was buried at Glastonbury in an arch of the south cross of the Abbey-church there.† He died seised (inter alia) of the Borough of Tiverton.

No sooner had Henry VII. obtained the crown, than he began to restore their forfeited estates and titles to those families, who had stood firm to the Lancastrian interest. Therefore Henry Courtney, and his younger brother John, being both dead without issue, he restored the next heir male, Sir Edward Courtney of Haccombe (grandson of Hugh, younger brother of Edward, 3d Earl of Devon) to the Earldom of his ancestors, and granted him back by letters patent the forfeited lands of his family, and (inter alia) the *castle and manor of Tiverton*.‡ By his testament bearing date 27 Mar. 1 Henry VIII. he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel at *Tiverton* near the grave of his wife, giving lands of £. 4 a year value for the founding of a *Chantry* there. He died May 28, 1509.

His only son William married Catharine, 7th and youngest daughter of King Edward IV. and by the jealousy of Henry VII. towards all of that house, was taken up on suspicion of Treason, in 1502, and confined in prison during the remainder of that King's reign. When Henry VIII. came to the crown he was set at liberty, but when he should have returned to his military exercises, he died of a pleurisie, June 9, 3 Henry VIII. at Greenwiche. His widow, the daughter of Edward IV. died at *Tiverton*, Nov. 15, 1527, (19 Henry VIII.) and was buried in the parish church, and her son Henry afterwards erected for her a fair chapel, on the south side of the high altar; and therein a tomb with the effigies of this noble lady thereon.§

Henry, eleventh Earl of Devonshire, was created Marquis of Exeter at the royal palace at Bridewell, 17 Henry VIII. But some years afterwards, being an enemy to the suppression of religious houses, he was accused by George Pole of maintaining a correspondence with Cardinal Pole, his brother, then beyond the sea, and conspiring the death of the King, in consequence of which he was committed to the tower, Nov. 5, 30 Henry VIII. and on Jan. 3, being brought to his trial, before Thomas Lord Audley, sitting High Steward, for that time, was found guilty and received sentence of death. Tho' the King had long favoured

* Dug. Bar. 1, p. 173.

† Ibid.—Lel. Itin. 3. f. 86.

‡ Dugd. Bar. 1, p. 641.

§ Ibid 642.

him, as his kinsman, yet in consequence of his near alliance to the crown, he became so jealous of his greatness, of which he had given some testimony, in suddenly raising divers thousands against the Yorkshire rebels, that he gladly entertained any occasion to cut him off. Upon which he was soon beheaded, and thereupon attainted in the Parliament held the next ensuing year.*

Edward, his son, found little favour from Edward VI. He lived a prisoner in the tower from fourteen to twenty one years of age. But Queen Mary, upon her accession, released him, and created him Earl of Devon. The person, address and other engaging accomplishments of this young nobleman, had made a manifest impression on the Queen.† He was polite, studious, and learned, an accurate master of the languages, and skilled in the mathematics, painting, and music.‡ The Earl was no stranger to these favourable dispositions of the Queen towards him. Yet he seemed rather to attach himself to the princess; whose youth and lively conversation had more prevailing charms than the pomp and power of her sister. This forced Mary to declare war against her sister, and caused a total change in her sentiments towards the Earl.‡ He was accused therefore of being privy with the Princess Elizabeth, to Wyatt's rebellion, and first sent to the tower, and then kept a close prisoner at Fotheringay castle in Northamptonshire. Philip of Spain, however willing to do a popular act, procured his release as well as the Princess Elizabeth's, who had been confined at Woodstock. After this, the Earl fearing he should lie under perpetual distrust, resolved to go beyond sea, and soon after dyed at Padua in Italy, not without suspicion of poison, on Oct. 4, 1556, being then unmarried. With him ended the elder branch of the house of Courtnay, and the illustrious title of Earl of Devon. His large inheritance, among which was *Tiverton*, resorted to the descendants of his grandfather's sisters.

These were 1. Eliz. Wife of John Tretherfe.

2. Maud, Wife of John Arundel, of Talvern.

3. Isabel, Wife of William Mohun.

4. Florence. Wife of John Trelawney.

This manor was then parted into so many shares, that it is next to impossible to give an account of them. Peter West, Esq.

* Dugd. Bar. 1, p. 642.

† Warton's Life of Sir Thomas Pope.

‡ Strype's Eccl. Mem. 111. 339.

§ Warton, ut supr.

whose father purchased the Mohuns part, which was a quarter of the Borough, was the principal owner of them, in Browhe Willis's time. *

The following is Westcote's account of this place in his MS: History of Devonshire, from a Copy in the British Museum. †

" Now be we come to the Burrough, Barony, and Mayroltye of Tyverton, more rightly Twyford towne, as standing between the two rivers of Exe and Loman-water, (called of Leland the Sunninge Brooke.) The passage through thes two fords ere the brydges were built gave cause of this nomination. As Twynam-borne now Christ-church in Hamthyre and Inter-amna in Itelye: bothe situated between two ryvers. This burrough is very ancient, with a market mondayes. And Kinge Henry the first honored yt with the tittle of a baronye, giving it with Plympton to Rychard de Ryparii, Redvers alias Ryvers (for by all thes he is wrytten) creating him afterwards Earle of Devon, giving him the third penny of the yearly revenue of the county, amountinge then to ten markes. Here was his chiefe mansion-houise neer the church, whereunto belonged too parkes for pleasure, and large and ryche demesnes for hospitalitie. He was Lord of the whole town, and patron of the church, which puts me in mynd of a prety accident between one of them and his incombent, sayd to be thus. Hueghe Courtney the second or third of that name, father and sown, one of them, in Edward III, gave this rectorye to a chaplen he had, who having lyved incombent on yt some tyme, (and being as yt is to be supposd of a generous and bountyfull nature) would complayn generally and sometyme particularly to his Lords officers that the rectorye yealded not a sufficient mayntenance, for one of his place and mynd to keepe hospitalite, answerable to his calling. This often spoken came in tyme to his Lords ears, who in convenient tyme, conferred with his sayd Chapleyn concerning his complaynt. And told him he had considered therof, and was purposed to procure him a lyvinge more proportionable to his mynd, and more convenient yf he would resigne this. The incumbent tickled with these words and filled with hopes of higher promotion, was ready at the very instant to resigne. And the noble Earle (a worke worthy his wisdom)

* Browne Willis's Notit. Parl.—Mag. Brit. i. 526.

† The author of this work was Thomas Westcote, Esq. of Raddon, in the parish of Shobbroke, near Crediton, in Devonshire; who also was recorder of Totness. He wrote in the time of Charles I. when Dr. Joseph Hall was Bishop of Exeter.

devidet yt (which then might easily be don) into fower parts or quarters, Pryor : Tydcomb : Clare : and Pytt : with intent to bestow yt on fower dyvers men. But with some respect to his old Chaplyn the last incumbent, offered him the choice, which he seeing no other preferment readye, and perceiving his Lordships intent, gratefully accepted. And thereby fayrely taught to lyve by a crowne, that could not lyve by a pound. And may counsell and advise all men to be content when they are well and have enough.

Nature's with lyttle pleas'd, enough's a feast :
 A sober lyfe, but a small charge requires.
 But man, the author of his own unrest,
 The more he hath, the more he styll desires.

Eche of thes is now held a sufficient competencye for a man : three of them beyng supplied by worthy and learned men, the fourth is impropriated to a College in Cambridge. This parish is the head of the Hundred, and gives yt name, conteyninge five parishes, the honor whereof was held by the numerous and potent trybe of Leigh. This borrough is much benefited by his weekly market of karkes of all forts, and myxed coloured cloathes, which are eyther transported thence beyond the seas, or conveyed to London and there profitably sold, which may be easily conceived, by considering the great wealth gotten by an inhabitant thereof, not longe since deceased ; who for his bountifull large legacies to pious uses, is rightly worthy of a perpetuall remembrance ; and the particulars thereof, (if I could relate them) fit to be registred never to be forgotten. A worthy living monument is the fayer free schole by him erected, and perpetually stypended, His name Peter Blundle, in whoes memorye, on St. Peter's day, there is yearly there, (and in other places) a feast kept.

But I must now pass to a subject of sadnesse. This towne had an woefull market on the third of Aprill 1598 : when the whole town consistinge of 600 howses was in lesse then two howers utterly consumed with divers persons to the number (as I am told) of 50. This soden fire began in the western part of the towne over the ryver, called thereby West Exe, about one of the clock in the afternoon, and kyndledd with so violent a wynde, that to the great terror and amazement of all the spectators, yt was sodenly blown over the large ryver, and all the towne generally and instantly in one flame, and consumed to ashes. The church and

two almes-houses only (and not without wonder) preserved, the last beyng in the myddest of the fier, and the flame kindled therein, yet quenched of yt self, without help of man. So powerfull is the great God of heaven, and so prone to mercye. and so vigilant and watchfull of thoes whom he taketh into his protection,

As at his syde as he doth stand,
A thousand dead shall be :
Ten thousand eke at his right hand,
And yet he shall be free.

Great was the riches and wealthe consumed in this flame, yet God enabled them in short tyme to reedyfie yt agayne as fayre (that I say not fayrer) then before. And yt flourished agayn with great trade for some fyfteene years, and then again on the 5th August, 1613, it pleased God to trye their patience agayn, with the like soden fier, to their greater hynderance, yea even to the utter impoverishinge of the whole towne and to the great grieve and sorrowe of the good men of the same (this last leaving it almost hopelesse of recovery) who duly consideringe the cause of this their punishment, without murmuring or repininge, mourned forth with patient Job.

Ah, naked came wee from our mother's wombe ;
And naked shall wee return unto our tombe.
The Lord hath taken what himself hath given ;
Blessed be God the Almighty Lord of Heaven.

And God remembering his mercy, hath again the second tyme enabled them to rebuild it much fayrer then any tyme before. So that yt may comfortably be applyed to this Burrough, that is written of the reingenderinge of the Phoenix by fier.

Worne out with age wishing her endles end,
To shyninge flames she doth herself commend.
Dies to revive, and goes unto her grave,
To rise again more beautifull and brave.
Just like the first, or much more fayr indeed,
Though reingendred of the self-same seede.

It were good restinge here after your paynfull travell ; but we
are but pilgrimes and must hast to com to our journeyes ende,
only

only telling you by the way that this towne was incorporated by Kinge James An. Do. 1615, Mr. Spurway beinge first Mayor. It yealds two burgessees to serve at the Parliament, and on Mychaelmas day hath a plentifull fayre-daye. The church is worth your vewe, and while you are beholdinge the many ancient, and new armories, I will transcribe you some Epitaphs.

Upon a fayre monument erected in memorye of Roger Giffard, Esq. is this written.

“ Sacrum memoriz monumentum generosissimi viri Rogeri Giffard Armigeri.

Armigeri quondam Giffardi membra Rogeri

Hæc tegit in Cineres terra soluta suos.

Miles erat genitor Dominus de Brightley Rogerus,

Quintus et ipsius filius ipse fuit.

Confors prima thori, nati genetrixque Georgi,

Nata Equitis de Aston : Andrea Stuccla fuit.

Corporis externo multum spectabilis ore,

Mentis at internæ gratia major erat.

Cultor amicitiz constans, et cultor agrorum,

Summus egenorum cultor, amansque fuit.

Ex triplici binos generavit conjuges natos,

Nec vidit sterpis germina plura suæ.

In cunis unus moritur, remanetque secundus ;

Hoc patri sacrum conficiebat opus.

Septuaginta senex postquam compleverat annos,

Ecce animam cælo, reddidit ossa solo.

Obit sepultus Tyverton 8^o Octobris 1603.

Another on a playn stone.

Mary Shepherd a tender blossome

Only eyght year old,

Whom death pluckt quickly off,

Lyeth covered here in moulde.

May 5^o 1622.

Another.

Margaret Garner : God gave me life ;

But least I sinne should bee,

He tookt away again :

That gave yt unto mee.

Ap. 26, 1621.

On another stone.

Quæ jacet hic fuit uxor amans, bona, pulcra, benigna,
Pauperibus verax, provida, munda, parens.

Also.

Dormit hic Johanna fata Almaricis
Caia, cum Caio Samuele Butler
Quæ suo vixit pia, perque Jesum,

Here sleepeth Joan from th' Amories descended
Who Caia dear to Samuel Butler lived
Her Caius : when her godly life was ended
To th' heavens, due by Christ, she is received.

Here are two more, which though they want meeter, they are not vacant of matter, more worthy to be perpetuated then the other.

Here under lieth buried the bodye of George Slee of Tyverton, Marchant, who departed this life the first of September, 1629. He gave by his will, to be distributed to the poorest people of Tyverton £.50. To the parish church and church yard of Tyverton £.10. To and for the building of an Almshouse, for the poor aged and honest woemen, and to purchase rents for their mayntenance, at 12d. the week to each of them, £.500. To 50 poor craftes-men of good and honest fame £.100. To the poorest, honestest and payntfullest labourers in Tyverton £.10. To the parish church of Colrudge for the reliefe and keeping on worke of the poorest people there £.10. To the poor of the parish of Haleberton 40s. To the poor of the parish of Uploman 40s. He left behynde him lyvinge two sonnes and three daughters.

The next is.

Here lyeth John Waldron, Merchant of Tyverton founder of the almes houses by west Ex."

A third dreadful fire happened here in this century as appears by "an account of it, with the losses, the contributions for the " sufferers, and the manner how they have been applied, with " an address of thanks to the contributors, &c." Published by Samuel Smith, Master of the Free School at Tiverton, 1730, Octavo.*

Tho' this is an ancient borough it was never privileged to return Burgeffes to Parliament, till King James I. gave them a

* Gough's Brit. Top. i. p. 508.

charter in 1615, importing that in consideration that Tiverton was an ancient town, and had lately suffered a loss of 35,000*l.* by fire, he ordained for the benefit of the inhabitants, that the town of Tiverton should be a free town incorporate, consisting of a Mayor, twelve capital Burgesses, and twelve inferior Burgesses, or assistants, who should be the Common Council of the said town (all which he appointed by name) and that the Mayor and said Corporation shall have a Clerk of the Peace and Recorder (whom he appoints also,) a goal and keeper of it, and that the delivery thereof shall be before the Mayor and Recorder, and that the King, or his successors, shall have power, authority, and faculty, of naming and electing two Burgesses, for his Parliament, who so elected shall repair to it, and that none but the Freemen of Tiverton shall expose wares to sale there, and that they shall have two fairs, on the Tuesday after Trinity-Sunday, and Michaelmas day, and a Pye-powder Court, paying yearly five marks to the King and his successors. Pursuant to this grant, this borough hath sent Burgesses to every Parliament, that hath been called ever since.*

Those who have been chosen at the General Elections, since the Restoration are as follows.

1660. Thomas Bampfield.	Sir Robert Strapcot.
61. Sir Thomas Stewkley.	Sir Thomas Carew.
78. Sir Henry Ford.	Samuel Foot.
1681. The Same.	The Same.
85. Sir Hugh Acland.	William Coleman.
88. Samuel Foot.	The Same
90. Anthony Ettrick.	Thomas Bere.
95. Charles Spencer.	The Same.
98. The Same.	The Same.
1701. The Same.	The Same.
1702. Robert Burridge.	The Same.
5. The Same.	The Same.
8. Richard Mervin.	The Same.
10. Sir Edward Northey.	John Wroth.
13. The Same.	The Same.
14. Thomas Bere.	Sir Edward Northey.
22. Arthur Afcot.	Thomas Bere.
27. The Same.	James Nelthorpe.

* Browne Willis's Not. Parl.—Magn. Brit. 1. p. 518.

34. The Same.	Sir Dudley Ryder.
41. The Same.	The Same.
47. Henry Coningham.	The Same.
54. Henry Pelham.	Nath. Ryder.
61. Charles Gore.	The Same.
68. Nath. Ryder.	John Duntze.
74. The Same.	Sir John Duntze, Bart.
80. J. E. Wilmot.	The Same.
84. D. Ryder.	The Same.

The arms of Rivers, Earl of Devon were G. a Griffin segreant O. (which coat the Woodviles, afterwards in the reign of Edward IV. when they were created Earls of Rivers, sometimes bore on a scutcheon and sometimes quartered, as a feudal coat,—a practice very common among the Scotch, they almost constantly using not only their hereditary arms, but those belonging to their Earldom.)

Arms of Courtney, O. 3 Torteauxes, with which they have latterly quartered, those of Louvain, O. a lion ramp. B in right of their supposed descent from France. (This latter coat was the first used by the noble family of Percy, Earls of Northumberland, in right of their paternal descent from Jocelin de Louvain.)

Henry Courtney, Marquis of Exeter, whose mother was a daughter and coheir of Edward IV. bore in the first quarter, *France and England* quarterly, with a bordure of the same. Thus the Staffords Dukes of Buckingham, being descended from the heiress of Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, (6th son of Edward III.) bore that Prince's coat in their first quarter. viz. *France and England* quarterly, with a bordure, Ar.—The Hollands, Earls of Kent, and Dukes of Surrey, descended from the heiress of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent, younger son of Edward I. bore in their first quarter, the arms of that Earl, viz. *England*, with a *bordure ar.* And the Hollands, Dukes of Exeter, their younger Branch, bore them with the addition of a bordure of France.

The arms of Stafford, Earl of Devon, were O, a chevron G with a bordure engrailed S.

We will now return to the manuscript which describes the inferior estates of this parish.

“ In this parish are dyvers tythings and mannors as at Cheathorn, which was the seat of Rychard de Cheverthorn in the age of Edward I. After of Culme now of Francis of Combloryl

T

in

in Somerset. Pafsmore of Pafsmore Hayes. Loman Clavile inhabited in the tyme of Henry the thirde. Bollam or Botham owned by the Abbot of Dunkeswel. Chetelscome now Chetscomb wherof Sir Walter de Escudamor, and after Robert Avenel were possessors. Nethcott held by Robert Mandyt.

Here Exeter is crowned with a fayre bridge of stone, and at the townesend receiveth a contyneuall subfedye of the ryveret Lumen or Loman, called of Leland the Sunninge brooke, who fetcheth his originall in Sommerfetshire nere Clehanger, passing by Huntsham the seat of Beare. Robertus Beare tenet Huntsham under Edward II. Thomas de Saunton and William de Pedixhill before him. Of the name of Beare, -I find an elder remembrance, as Sir Gilbertus de Bear Lord of Bear in the tyme of Henry the thirde and his posterity long after. This gentleman married Drew, his father - - - - - his graudfather - - - - -.

This ryveret gives name to dyvers places, as Uploman, wherof Sir William de Lumine was possessed under Henry the thirde. Lumin Clavell held by John de Clavel; Chil-Lumin by the Abbot of St. Augustine of Bristow. Then leves yt Sampford (which for distinction from another of like name, and dew remembrance of a good Lord hath the adjunct of) Peverell. A stirpe of great birth and estimation in elder tymes. After Sir Elyas Cottle, Kt. who held it and wrote himself thereof Edward II. But now one of the seats of the honorable John Lord Pawlett (of Henton)* which standing on the side of a hill hath wood and ponds, winters treasure, and sommers pleasure, and fayre pastures for hospitality, for which the name hath byn ever highly commended.

ART. VII. *The History and ancient Description of Haughton, in the County of Nottingham.*

The situation of this manour is towards the north-east borders of the county, in the division of Hatfield, and near the market town of Tuxford; and being formerly called Hoftone, or Hoftune, was the fee of Baldric the Saxon before the conquest, but of Roger of Poictou after; from whose family it passed to the Earl of Lancaster, and afterwards to Thomas de Longvillers, brother and heir to John de Longvillers, who departed this life 25 Edward I. being then seised of the mannor of Tokesford in this county, and Gløseborne in *Com. Ebor.* This Thomas had summons to parliament 16 Edward III. but never after. He continued to possess this manor of Haughton till his death, and in his family

* An account of Henton or Hinton, St. George, will be given in our next

family it remained several successions, till it came to be called Houghton Longvillers.* The female heir of this family, at length marrying Maluvel Lord of Rampton, carried this and several other estates into that family. Afterwards Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Stephen Maluvel, carried it by marriage to John Stanhope; in which family it continued, till John Babington, Esq who married the heiress of the Stanhopes, sold it to Sir William Holles the ancestor of the Earls of Clare, &c.

The Stanhopes for a long while used the arms of Longvillers, viz. *a bend between 6 crosses crosslets*, but afterwards reassumed their ancient coat, viz. *quarterly ermine and gules*.

Sir William Holles was Lord Mayor of London, 31. Hen. VIII. He kept his Mayoralty in an house west from Gresham College. About two years after his Mayoralty ended, he died, viz. in October 1542. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Scopeham, one of whose ancestors had married an heir of Hanham. By her he had three sons, Thomas, William, and Francis, and a daughter Anne, married to John Whidden, Serjeant at Law. The youngest son died without issue.

Sir Thomas, the eldest, " was a son of misfortune, and by
" his lavishness and improvidence the ruin both of himself and
" his posterity. His father left him a very fair estate, yet he
" lived to spend it all, and to die in prison. His taking a wife
" from court was part of his undoing, (slips transplanted from
" that soil for the most part make but ill proof in the country.)
" I have heard it by tradition, that he was present at the coronation of Edward VI. with a retinue of three-score and ten followers. This specious port he kept so long as he was able and
" like a well-spread oak carried a great shade, even when spent

* John de Longvillers obtained a licence of King Edward III. to found a college in the parsonage house of Tuxford for five chaplains, of whom one should be Warden, and to give them and their successors the advowson of the church (which was held of the King in capite) to pray for the healthy estate of the said John, while he was living, and of his soul when he was dead, as also for the soul of his father Thomas de Longvillers, and all the faithful departed, daily for ever; but not pursuing his foundation in that manner, the King upon his petition granted him a licence the same year, to give the said advowson to the prior, and canons of Newsted, in Shirewood, for their finding 5 chaplains, in the church of Tuxford and two in the convent church of Newsted, to celebrate divine service for the souls of those appointed in the former grant, having liberty to receive the said advowson, and appropriate it to themselves, and their successors for ever, for the above uses. The rectory after the dissolution, was settled by King Henry VIII. on Trinity Coll. Cambridge.

"to the heart." * His son William left a grandson Francis, who losing both father and mother, when a boy, was exposed to the most wretched condition, till the Earl of Clare took notice of him. "We shall hardly find in any family, a greater example of fortune's mutability. For the grandfather † of this poor boy had a revenue from his father at this day worth at the least 10,000l. per ann. and had been sometimes followed by a train of three-score and ten servants of his own."

"However, Sir William Holles," (the Lord Mayor,) like a wise merchant, did not adventure all his stock in one bottom, nor entrusted the prosperity of his posterity to the management of an eldest son only. He left to his son William, the manor of Haughton, with other large estates in the counties of Nottingham, Lincoln, and Middlesex. This Sir William was born in London early in Henry VIII's reign. He married Anne, eldest daughter and coheir of John Densell, of Densell in Cornwall.

"After his father's decease, he seated himself at Haughton, choosing that, amongst all those other manors of that opulent inheritance his father left him, to plant his habitation in. A seat both pleasant and commodious, lying between the Forest and the Clay, and partaking both of the sweet and wholesome air of the one, and of the fertility of the other, having the river *Idle* running through it by several cuts in several places." ‡

He lived a Knight near forty-four years, and when he died was the antientest Knight in Nottinghamshire. He was elected one of the Knights for the county of Nottingham, 1 Mary; and was twice High Sheriff, first of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire; and again, after the division of the counties, for Nottinghamshire only, 14 Eliz. "He kept both shrivalties with a great deal of pomp, and appeared at the several assizes with a very numerous retinue; but choosing a country life, he never after desired to represent the county again in Parliament."

"He affected to be honoured and loved amongst his neighbours, which he attained to beyond other his concurrents, by his honesty, humanity, and hospitality. It was even to a wonder, and he was usually stiled *the good* Sir William Holles. He was the wonder of the country for a *settled house* and con-

* Gervase Holles's entertaining anecdotes of his family, in Coll. Noble Families, p. 64, 65, &c.

† Great Grandfather" he should have said. Ibid. p. 65.

‡ G. Holles in Coll. ut supr.

stant hospitality. The proportion he allowed during the 12 days of Christmas, was a fat ox, every day, with sheep and other provision answerable. Besides it was certain with him never to sit down to dinner, till after one of the clock; and being asked why he always dined *so late*, he answered, "for ought he knew, there might be a friend come twenty miles to dine with him, and he would be loth he should lose his labour." He died at Haughton, Jan. 18, 1590, *Æt.* 83.

"He was low of stature, but of a strong and healthful constitution, so that even to his last, he little felt the infirmities of old age, but usually every day, even to his last sickness, walked on foot for his exercise round about his *Park at Haughton*, which was between two and three miles. His countenance was grave and comely, and his complexion ruddy and pure.

"His retinue was always answerable to his hospitality, very great, and according to the magnificence of those days, far more than was necessary. At the coronation of Edw. VI, he appeared with fifty followers in their blue coats and badges, And I have heard divers affirm that knew him, how he would not come to Retford Sessions, but four miles from his house, without thirty proper fellows at his heels" *

Of his two sons, Sir Gervase the younger was grandfather of the writer, to whom I am indebted for these entertaining anecdotes of his family.

Denfil, the eldest son, was born 1538. Dying before his father, he never came to possess the family seat at Haughton, but lived at Irby, in Lincolnshire. There he spent his whole life after his marriage, which was employed in Civil affairs, being in the commission of the peace for that county. "He was of a middle stature, but of a strong limb, and broad breasted. The hair of his head and beard was of a dark brown; his countenance severe, and when he was angry, somewhat stern. He was of a great spirit, and indeed a very stout and valiant man." He died at Irby April 22, 1590, near nine months before his father, being then about 52 years old, and was buried in a chancel of that church under a gravestone without any inscription. His wife was Ann, sister to John Lord Sheffield, by whom he had four sons and five daughters.

William, second son, died a youth.

* *Gerv. Holles in Coll. ut supr.*

Sir George, third son, a brave soldier, died single 1626, and was buried in Westminster-Abbey.

Thomas, fourth son, also a brave soldier, died in Holland 1642. His children died S. P.

Frances married Sir Francis Cooke of Trusley Co. Derby.

Jane married Thomas Saunderson, Esq. younger son of Sir Thomas Saunderson, Viscount Castleton.

The other daughters died single.

John Holles, the eldest son, was created Baron Haughton, of Haughton, July 9, 14 Jan I. and Nov. 2—22 James I. Earl of Clare.

I shall not here attempt to delineate the character of this noble Earl, because it has been done so amply by Gervase Holles, his relation, * and with such spirit by Mr. Walpole. † I find he had an intention of building a *new house* at *Haughton*, and had several platforms drawn of it, resolving to have seated it on higher grounds above the barns; but the charge of it was likely to be so great, that he thought it better to consider of, than to undertake it. ‡

“ For his peerage he paid the favourite the Duke of Buckingham, 10,000l. sterling. For at the entrance of King James, the sale of honours was become a trade at court. And whilst the Duke lived, scarce any man acquired any honour, but such as were either his kindred, or had the fortune, (or misfortune) to marry his kindred, or mistresses, or paid a round sum of money for it.”

“ He was not a favourite at court, and the reason being asked, somebody said it was plain, “ *for two sorts of men King James had never kindness for, those whose hawks and dogs run as well as his own; and those who were able to speak as much reason as himself.*”

Henry Prince of Wales however expressed a great love for him, and once took a progress to his house at Haughton, where the Prince continued with him many days, and found an entertainment answerable to his greatness.”

“ He was afterwards under a cloud at court, and for a long while estranged himself from it, and lived for the most part at *Haughton*, and at his house in *Nottingham*, cherishing more

* See Collins's Noble Families, p. 84. and sequ.

† Cat. of Royal and Noble Authors, Vol. 2, p. 157.

‡ Coll. ut supr.

quiet and contented thoughts in a retired life." At the latter house, called *Clare-Palace*, in Nottingham, he died October 5, 1637, aged 73.

His wife was Ann, daughter of Sir Thomas Stanhope of Sheldford in this county, by whom he had 6 sons, and 3 daughters.

We shall now, before we deduce the family any lower, describe the state of the mansion at Haughton, about this time,

From an article inserted in Gervase Holles's MSS. Collections for the County of Lincoln, now in the British Museum.

" Haughton neare Tuxford, Nottinghamshire.

" This mannour gives the title of Baron to the present Erles of Clare. It is seated on the verge of the forest of Shirewood, and therefore more triumphes in pleasantnesse, then richnesse of soyle, and yet the best part of it is not unfertile. It is very well watered, the river Idle running quite through it (as a lesser brooke doeth in another part) encompassing the house rounde about in its passage. The house it self is an old building with little uniformity in it, as being built att severall tymes. The oldest part of it is the tower at the entrance; (as it should appeare by some escocheons cut in stone on the north sides of it and south,) built by some of the family of Longvillers, or of Stanhope (for that family for a time bore Longvillers armes for their owne paternal coate) The escocheons on the south are these underneath.

Sa., a bend betw. 6 crosses botany arg.—Longvillers.

Sa. a bend between 6 crofs crofslets arg. (which is the Longvillers coate put for Stanhope) impaling Longvillers. There are also 3 other coats of Longvillers. These 3 on the north side. Two of the Longviller's arms. (one of which is reversed) and another coat—argt. a crofs Moline Sab.

It appears that the hall was built by the last Sir William Holles, as appears by this ensueing, which is carved in stone on either side the entrance doore, and expresses the yeare of the Lord, his name and rebus.

On the right hande, is a mans hand holding a vine branch loaded with fruit, upon which is a shield inscribed thus W. H. A° Di. 1545.*

On

* In his memoirs of the Holles family in Coll. p. 67. He says " The tower of this house (I probably conjecture) was built by John Stanhope " great

On the left is a similar one transversed.

On a flat gravestone in the chapell.

Jesu merci. Lady Helpe. Under which words is a shield. Impaled—Sab. a bend betw. 6 crofs crofslets arg. (which is Longuiller put for Stanhope.)

And under these armes, “ orate pro aia Johanne Stanhope Uxor Henrici Stanhope Arm. cujus aia &c.”

North by the side of this gravestone lyes buried the body of Sir William Hollys, Knight, qui obiit, 18^o die Jan. Anno Dom. 1590. And Anne his first wife, daughter and coheire of John Denfell of Denfel in the county of Cornewall, Serjeant at Law; and Jane his seconde wife, daughter of Sir Richard Grosvenour Knight, which Jane dyed without issue.

On the outside of the chapell close by the north wall lies the the portrayture of a Lady elegantly carved in freestone, hir head supported by an angell, at her feete - - - - -

No Inscriptions.

In the porch two other portraytures without inscriptions; they doe seem by their habitts to have been chaplaynes.

In Fenestris Capellæ.

Empaled. Quarterly, Ermine 2 piles in point Sa.—Holles. Argent, on a chevron between 3 crofs crofslets Sa. 5 Crescents of the first.—Scopham. Quarterly. Sa. a crescent surmounted of a Mullet arg.—Denfel. Arg. a chevron G. between 3 Moores heads proper.—Wenlocke.

Quarterly. Ermine 2 piles in point Sa.—Holles. Arg. on a chevron betw. 3 croffe crofslets Sa. as many crescents of the first.—

“ great grandchild of that John, who married Maulovel’s heir. This
“ I gather from the escutcheons of arms cut in stone towards the top of this
“ tower, where is that of Longvillers several times, namely a bend between 6
“ crofs crofslets, which the family of Stanhope bore for several descents as
“ their own paternal coat, as I have seen both upon their seats and monu-
“ ments. This tower, and the southside of the house I not unlikely con-
“ ceive this John Stanhope built, but the hall was erected by Sir William
“ Holles, as is apparent by the letters carved in Stone over the hall chim-
“ ney; and more plainly by the entrance from the court into the hall,
“ where on either side is engraven W. H. A. D. 1545.”

—Scopham.

—Scopham. Quarterly or and G. on a bend Sa. 3 crosses formy Arg.—Hanham. Sa. a crescent surmounted of a mullet in pale Argent.—Densel.

In fenestris mansionis hujus manerii hæc quæ sequuntur, quam sæpissime.

Quarterly. Ermine, 2 piles in point sa.—Holles. Arg. on a chevron between 3 crossie crosslets sa. 5 crescents of the first.—Scopham. With a crescent in the fess point.

Empaled. Quarterly, ermine, 2 piles in point sa.—Holles. Argent on a chevron between 3 crossie crosslets sa. 5 crescents of the first.—Scopham. Quarterly. Sa. a crescent surmounted of a mullet argt.—Densel. Arg. a chevron. G. between 3 Moores heads, proper.—Wenlocke

Quarterly. Ermine, 2 piles in point sa.—Holles. Arg. a lyon rampant G.—Estley. Arg. on a chevron between 3 crossie crosslets sa. 5 crescents of the first.—Scopham. Quarterly Or & G. on a bend sa. 3 crosses for my argent.—Hanham.—

The children of John, first Earl of Clare, were

1. John, second Earl of Clare.
2. Denzil, a well-known parliamentary, but after the restoration created Lord Holles of Ifield.
3. Francis, a soldier, who distinguished himself in the Netherlands, and died in 1622, Æt. 18.
4. Arabella, wife of the famous Thomas Wentworth, Earl of Strafford.
5. Eleanor, wife of Oliver Fitzwilliams, Earl of Tyrconnel.

The rest died young.

John, second Earl of Clare, was born at Haughton, June 13, 1595. He married Elizabeth, eldest daughter and coheir of that great General, Sir Horatio Vere, Lord Vere of Tilbury,

By education, observation, and temper, he was led to ask no favours of the court, yet had a reverence for the king. In short he was a moderate man, yet, of the two sides, rather inclined to the parliament. However Lord Clarendon makes this honourable mention of him: "The Earl of Clare had been with the King at York, and had his leave to return to London to intend his own particular affairs; and during his stay had never concurred in any malicious counsel against the King, but was looked upon as a man, not only firm to the principles of monarchy, but of duty to the person of the King. He was a man of honour and of courage, and would have been an excellent person, if his heart had not been too much set upon the keeping and improving his estate:

150 / *The History and ancient Description of Haughton,*

he was weary of the company he kept; and easily hearkened to the Earl of Holland, in any consultation, how to recover the King's authority, and to put an end to the war."

When matters became desperate, it is supposed he retired to his country houses, during the distractions of the following times. He survived the restoration, and died Jan. 2, 1665, and was buried near his father in St. Mary's Church, Nottingham, where a monument is erected to his memory.

His children were 1. Gilbert his successor.

2. Anne married to Edward Lord Clinton.

3. Elizabeth, wife of Wentworth Fitzgerald, Earl of Kildare; she died June 30, 1666.

4. Arabella, wife of Sir Edward Rossiter, of Somerby, Co. Lincoln, Kt.

5. 6. 7. 8. 9. Two Mary's, Eleanor, Catharine, and Margaret, who died single.

10. Susan, wife of Sir John Lort, of Stockpole Court, Co. Pembr. Bart.

11. Frances died single.

12. Diana, first wife of Harry Bridges, Esq. of Keinsham-Abbey, Co. Somers.

13. Penelope, wife of Sir James Langham, of Cottesbroke, Bart.

14. 15. Dorothy and Frances died infants.

Gilbert, third Earl of Clare, was born at Hackney, in Middlesex, April 24, 1633. On his father's death he became possessed of a very large estate, and followed his example in improving it, without neglecting public affairs; but coveting no preferment, he feared not the frowns of a court party, and stoutly opposed all measures, he thought injurious to his country. He was a strong revolutionist, which was the last public affair he was engaged in; for soon after, being taken ill, he died at Warwick-house, Holborn, Æt. 55, Jan. 16, 1689, and was privately carried from thence to *Haughton*, and buried in the chapel of St. James there, in the vault appropriated for the interment of his family. His wife was Grace, fourth daughter of the Hon. William Pierpoint, second son of Robert, Earl of Kingston, by whom he had issue,

1. John, fourth Earl of Clare, created Duke of Newcastle.

2. William, killed at the siege of Luxemburg, aged 21, and brought over to Haughton to be buried

3. Denzil, born at Haughton, Dec 31, 1669, died unmarried.

4. Lady

4. Lady Elizabeth, wife of Christopher Vane, Lord Barnard, father of Gilbert, (grandfather of the present Earl of Darlington,) and of William created Viscount Vane, (whose only surviving son William Viscount Vane, died March 1789, S. P.)

5. Lady Mary, wife of Hugh Boscawen, of Cornwall, Esq.

6. Lady Grace, wife of *Sir Thomas Pelham*, Bart. (created Lord Pelham 1706,) father by her of Thomas Pelham, created Duke of Newcastle, &c. and the Hon. Henry Pelham.

7, 8, 9. Frances, Grace, and Mary died unmarried.

John Holles, fourth Earl of Clare, born Jan. 9, 1663, married Lady Margaret, third daughter and coheir of Henry Cavendish, second Duke of Newcastle, and by her father's death, July 28, 1691, came into possession of the greatest part of his large estate. In 1693, by the death of Denzil Lord Holles, grandson of the first and famous Denzil Lord Holles, he came into possession of his estate also. During all this time, his lordship lived retired at his seats in Nottinghamshire, taking his favourite diversion of hunting, and minding the improvement of his estate, which he considerably increased. His fortune being now one of the largest in the kingdom, he was on April 30, 1694, created Duke of Newcastle. From this time he enjoyed several high offices at court.

In 1711, the season of the year inviting him to Welbeck in Nottinghamshire, (a seat he had from his wife,) his Grace, in taking the usual diversion of stag-hunting in the forest of Shirewood, had the misfortune of having his horse fall with him to the ground, July 13, but no bruises appeared outwardly, and he mounted the same horse again, which he rode about three miles to a Lodge in Thoresby Park, and there was blooded. After which he got into his chaise that usually attended him, and went directly to Welbeck, where, though all possible care was taken of him, yet his Grace died there two days after, July 15, 1711.*

He left an only child, Lady Henrietta Cavendish Holles, who, on October 31, 1713, married Edward Lord Harley, son and heir of Robert, first Earl of Oxford, Lord High Treasurer of England.

His Grace died seized of estates of about the value of 40,000*l.* per annum.† Part of these was his paternal estate; another part was of his own purchase; and the rest was the Cavendish

* Collins *ut* *supr.* p. 182.

† Cases in Parliament, Vol. I. p. 392.

estate. The latter was encumbered to the amount of about 80,000*l.* and in consideration of paying off this debt, the Duke seems to have obtained a power of disposing of part of it at least, in fee. However the greater part of the Cavendish estate, according to the settlement, with lands in the counties of Stafford, York, and Northumberland, of about 5,000*l.* a year, (over and above 20,000*l.* provided for her as a younger child,) according to his will, went to his daughter and heir. And besides these, she took as heir, lands which the Duke had purchased to the value of 100,000*l.* subsequent to making his will.

The remainder of his estates he devised to his nephew the Hon. Thomas Pelham, (afterwards created Duke of Newcastle,) with remainder to the Hon. Henry Pelham. Remainder to the Hon. William Vane, second son of Lord Barnard. *

Not knowing accurately the present state of Haughton, which we believe is in total decay, the following description from a late Tour† will perhaps elucidate the subject. The author is speaking of Clumber Park. "All the great estate, says he, of the Duke in these parts, came by his wife, the daughter of Henry Pelham, from the Holles's, Earls of Clare: but this was not their seat, at least not the principal; if any thing, probably a lodge. Haughton, in this neighbourhood, was their mansion, which was bought of the Stanhope's by Sir William Holles, a great merchant, and Lord Mayor of London, in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, who left an estate to his eldest son, which was worth *£*.10,000, per annum, in the above reign. What an enormous estate for that time! Sir William, the son, lived at Haughton, in great splendor and hospitality. "He began his Christmas, at All-hallow-tide, "and continued it until Candlemas, during which any man was "permitted to stay three days, without being asked whence he "came or what he was." His son dying before his father, never came to the family estate, but lived at Irby, in Lincolnshire, "where he was seen many times to confront Henry Clinton, Earl of Lincoln, who was a great tyrant amongst the gentry of that country, and carry business against him, as it were, in despite of his teeth." How little he thought, that his estates and

* The Gentleman's Magazine, for April 1789, in the account of the death of the late Lord Vane, says he enjoyed the Holles estate of 30,000*l.* a year. This statement proves it to be a mistake.

† Tour in 1787 from London to the Western Highlands, &c. p. 271.

his blood would centre in the heir of this tyrannical Earl, which the Duke of Newcastle is! The 4th and last Earl of Clare married the coheirefs of Henry Cavendish, Duke of Newcastle; and was himself, after the death of his father-in law, in 1691, created Duke by that title; his own estate, and the Cavendish together, amounting to £.40,000, per annum. Haughton, upon the acquisition of these estates, was probably neglected, if not already in ruins, and the Duke resided at Welbeck Abbey. Afterwards, when the Holles and the Cavendish estates came to separate again, and the latter went through the Harleys, to the Bentincks, a mansion probably was wanted for the former, and Clumber Park, which might be a lodge before, was by degrees extended to its present size and importance. The view of this edifice, over the canal from the new bridge, is light and elegant; and its situation pleasingly retired. At our approach to the entrance, we were conducted into several elegant and spacious rooms, well adorned with paintings, &c. particularly the large dining and drawing rooms, the former of which is 60 feet by 34, and 30 high; here we saw four very fine market pieces upon a large scale; the figures done by Rubens, and the rest by Snyders. In the drawing room were several good pictures, nor were the lesser apartments deficient in this art. The library is very excellent, and answers to the drawing room in size, and form, and situation; this the Duke has lately added."

Near the park gate of Haughton, was erected in 1692, by Mr. Henry Walters, late steward to Gilbert and John, Earls of Clare, a free-school for the benefit of this parish; Bothamsfall, Elksey, Gamston, West Drayton, Milton, and Bevercotes, villages near adjoining to it. The school he thus endowed, viz. £.25 per ann. to the master, 20s. per ann. for coals, 10s. for books for the poorest children, 10s. more for an entertainment for the Visitors, the ministers of East and West Markham and Kirton, who were once a year to inspect the management of the school.

He also gave £.20 per ann. for ever towards the maintenance of four ministers widows, each of them to have £.5 a year for life, appointing that they and the schoolmaster shall be approved of by the visitors abovementioned and allowed by the Duke of Newcastle and his heirs and successors.*

* Magn. Brit. IV. p. 160.

Here was formerly a chapel belonging to the king's manour of Tickhill in Yorkshire, as did also many other churches and chapels hereabouts.*

ART VIII. *History of Keinsham Abbey, in Somersetshire.*

At Kainsham† was a priory of Canons regular of St. Augustine, founded by William Earl of Gloucester, son of Robert Earl of Gloucester, (natural son of King Henry I.) by Maud his wife, eldest of the four daughters and coheirs of Robert Fitzhamon.

Leland speaking of this William says "Duxit in uxorem Hawisiam filiam Comitis Leicestræ, genuitque ex ea Robertum, qui ante patrem obiit.

"Sepultus fuit Robertus in Abbatiâ de Cainesham, quam Gulielmus ejus pater in filii sui Roberti memoriam erexerat."‡

This is confirmed by Dugdale, § who says Earl William, the founder was also buried here, having died on St. Clement's night, Anno 1173 (20 Henry II.)

Leland in another place¶ says, this "William[Erle of Glocester, founder of the monasterie of Cainesham, gave the præfecture and mastership of the schole in Brightstow to Cainesham, and tooke it from the Calenderies." Again he says ¶ "the lordship of Maschefeld longyd to the Canons of Cainesham"

Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester and Hertford (descended from the heirefs of the founder) confirmed the several lands, possessions and liberties, which had been given to the Canons of this house, by his ancestors, and other benefactors, as did also

* Magn. Brit. IV. p. 160.

† "Kainsham," says Camden, "was so named of one Keina, a most devout and holy British virgin, who (as the credulous age of former days perswaded many,) transformed serpents into stones, because there are found in stone quarries, such wondrous works of nature, when she is disposed to disport herself. For I have seen a stone brought from hence resembling a serpent, winding round in the manner of a wreath, &c." Leland says, "there be stones figured like serpents wound into circles, found in the quarries of stone about Kainsham." He speaks of this place, as "sometime a good, now a poore, market town, and ruinus. There be two bridges" (he adds,) "of stone at Kainsham, whereof one of six great arches, now all in ruine, standith holely in Gloucestershire. The other hard thereby standith with three great arches of stone over Avon river, that there partith Gloucestershire and Somersetshire. There is a parke of the kinges waullid with stone hard withoute Kainesham in Somersetshire. *Lel. Itin. 7. f. 76. a.*

‡ *Lel. Itin. 6. f. 84.*

§ *Monast. Angl. vol. 1. 155. b. n. 20. and 30.—Bar. 1. p. 536.*

¶ *Itin. 7. f. 71. a.*

¶ *Ibid. f. 73. a.*

King Edward II, in the eleventh of his reign.* The revenues of this house at the dissolution were valued at £.450 3s 6d. per annum. Speed ex Lel.

King Edward VI, granted the scite of this priory in 1553 to Thomas Bruges, the next brother of John, first Lord Chandois, who had probably some place at court in the reign of Hen. VIII, for he was one that attended at the funeral of that monarch, bearing the dragon standard between two serjeants at arms with their maces.† He was Sheriff of Gloucestershire in 3rd of Edw. VI.‡ and Thomas Brigges, (whom I take to be the same) was Sheriff of Berkshire and Oxfordshire, 3 and 4 of Philip and Mary. § In the reign of Queen Mary, he was an officer of the Tower, under his brother, Lord Chandois. || He died Nov. 14, 1559, (1 Eliz.)¶ writing himself of Cornebury, in the county of Oxford, in his last will and testament, dated October 18, 1559, and proved on February 13 following.** By this testament it appears he was a benefactor to the parishes of Choribury, Burford, Skipton, Swynbrook, Spillsbury, and Swarford, Co. Oxf. and bequeaths to the *reparation of the bridge and causeway of Keinsbam 40l. with as much stone of the late Abbey Church there, as shall be needful for the repair of the said bridge and church, provided it be repaired within two years after his decease, and in default thereof the 40l. to be distributed among the poor of the said Town.*

His wife was Ann, daughter and coheir of John Sidenham, Esq. of Orchard in Somersetshire. Concerning this family and place, there are the following passages in Leland.††

“ A quarter of a mile from Willington or more I cam to Crchard, wher Mr. John Wyndeham dwellith. This maner place was erectid by a younger brother of the Sydenhams. And of this name ther hath beene four owners of Orchard that was purchasid by the first of the four. The secunde Siduham married with the heire General of one Gamon, or rather Gambon, a man of 200 markes of lande in Devon and Cornwall. This Gambon gave in

* Magn. Birt. IV. p. 881.

† Coll. Peer. 11. p. 128. E. Stryp. Memor. Vol. 11, in p. 10.

‡ Fuller's Worthies in Co. Glouc.

§ Ibid in Berkshire and Oxfordshire.

|| Coll. Peer. ut supr. E. Stow. Annals, p. 621.

¶ Cole's Escheats. Harl. MSS. 756. vol. 1. f. 489.

** Reg. Malersb. qu. 19. in Cur. prerog. Cant.

†† Itin. 2. f. 60.

a felde of sylver thre legges fables. The third dyed, leving a sunne and two daughters. The sunne or he came to xxii yerres of age dyed. The two daughters were thus married: one to John Wyndham, a younger brother of Wyndham, of Felbridge yn Northfolke.* The other was married to ———— " This latter person, whose name is thus obliterated in the copies, which are preserved of Leland, was the before mentioned Thomas Bridges, Esq.† By her he had issue Henry Bridges Esq. his son and heir; Mary who married to Rowland Arnold of Highnam Co. Gloucester, and Elen who married John Ashfield, of——, Co. Oxf.‡

By his will before-mentioned he bequeaths to his wife Anne, for the term of her life, *his house of Keynsbam, formerly the Abbey of Keynsbam*, with the scite of the said house and all other houses appertaining thereto, as also the grange of Eston and Weston, and the farm of Stockwood, all in the county of Somerset; *likewise the mansion house of Bruern*, and the parsonages of Sweynbrook, Idbury, and Fyfelde (all in Oxfordshire) paying to his son Henry, and daughter Mary Arnal £.20 a year, and to his chaplain Sir William Aston £.7 a year with meat and drink yearly.

He bequeaths to his son Henry and Mary Arnall, *his demesnes of the abbey of Bruern*. To the Lord Chandos twenty corslets; and to his said son Henry twenty corslets, and the rest of his armour, and best chain of gold; to the Lord Grey of Wilton, in consideration of his lo's by his apprehension at Gynes £.50, the remnant of certain sums he was indebted to him.

He leaves to descend to his son and heir Henry Brydges, the granges of Teyngley and Shewell, Co. Oxf the lordship of Chudleigh, Co. Dev. in the tenure of Sir Thomas Pomeroy, Knight, and all his other lands not bequeathed.

The said Henry married Ann, daughter of John Hungerford, Esq. of Downe—Ampney, Co. Glouc. and was buried in the church of Keinsbam, where within the communion rails is an handsome altar-tomb with his effigies recumbent on it; and the following inscription.

* " Orchard is ,, yn the poroche of S. Decun, alias Decuman, a mile or more from the sea side."—It now belongs to Wyndham's descendant the Earl of Egremont, and from his family has taken the name of Orchard-Wyndham.

† Harl. MSS. 1549.—Segar's MS. Baronage, &c. &c.

‡ Ibid.—

"Hic jacet sub hoc tumulto corpus Henrici Bridges Armigeri, qui mortem obiit decimo quarto die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini 1597."

Arms. 1. A. cross S. charged with a leopard's face O. a crescent for difference, *Brydges*. Quartering 2. O. a pile G. *Cbandos*. 3. A. a fesse int. 3 martlets S. *Berkeley*. Impaling, Hungerford with 9 quarterings, viz. Heitesbury. (Per fesse indented G. and V. a chevr. O.—Hussey (Barry of 6, erm. and G.) Peverell (B. 3 garbes A. a chief O.)—Botreaux (A. a griffin segreant G. winged and beaked B.)—Cobham (G. on a chevr. A. 3 cinquefoils B.)—Courtney (O. 3 torteauxes and a label)—Molines (S. on a chief A. 3 lozenges of the field,—Burnell (A. a lion ramp. S. crowned O. bordure B.)—(A saltier engrailed.)

The son and heir of Henry Brydges and his wife Anne before-mentioned, was Sir Thomas Brydges * of Keynsham, who by the daughter of Hyde † had issue Edward Brydges, Esq. ‡ who married Philippa, daughter of Sir George Speke, K. B. as appears by her monument on the south side of Keinsbam Church, with this inscription.

"To the religious memory of Mrs. Philip Bridges, wife of Edward Bridges, Esq. and beloved daughter of Sir George Speke, Knight of the honourable order of the Bath, who died Dec. 6, 1628. Her age 34."

"Here under buried lyeth, but lives above,
A female Joseph for her father's love:
Loving, and lov'd of her beloved mate,
His care-away, and stay unto his state;
Whom Winter's chill that all things else decays,
Nipt off before the Autumn of her days.
Seven buds she left behind her, fruits of grace,
Are with her gone unto the heav'nly place;
Where we, which now do part with grief, with joy shall meet,
When God shall raise up us, and tread death under feet."

Arms. Bridges (as before,) *Impaling*, A. over two bars S. an eagle displayed with two heads G.

The issue of this match were 1. Sir Thomas Brydges.

* Segar's MS. Baronage, penes—Edmondson, ut supr.—

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

2. George Bridges, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, who had a daughter Catharine, who died single, as appears by the following inscription to their memories in Keinsbam Church.

"To the memory of George Bridges, of Lincoln's Inn, Esq. son of Edward Bridges, Esq. who died Jan. 1, 1677.

"To the memory of Catharine Bridges, daughter of Edward Bridges, Esq. a woman truly eminent in her duty to God, and love to her neighbours, and charity to the poor and fatherless, who left this life, April 15, 1687."

Single Bridges arms, at the top, with the crescent. Above the monument, a hatchment of the Bridges arms, with a crescent quartering Rodney. On a scutcheon of pretence. S. a chevr. O. int. 3 beasts heads erased A.

Sir Thomas Bridges, the eldest son before-mentioned, was an eminent loyalist. In the catalogue of Lords, Knights, and Gentlemen, who compounded for their estates, I find him under the name of Sir Thomas Bridges, of Campton, Co. Somers. with 20l. per annum settled," charged 868l.—again in the next page under the name of "Sir Thomas Bridges of ——— Co. Som. with 20l. per annum settled," charged 1000l. * In Loyd's Loyalists there is a passage which seems to imply he was brought up a Merchant. And there is a tradition in the family (which seems to confirm it,) that his father or grandfather had much impaired the estate, by his extravagance. † The passage ‡ alluded to is as follows: "Sir Thomas and Sir William Bridges, both Colonels, able to serve his Majesty in the War, and one or both, *Prentices, but of very good families*, ready to serve their country in time of peace, by their good service *under command, deserving* one. Sir Thomas as discreetly deserting both (in time while he might have good conditions,) when untenable, as he stoutly maintained Leicester, while tenable."

He married Ann, daughter and coheir of Sir Edward Rodney, of Stoke Rodney, in Somersetshire, (by Frances, daughter of Sir Robert Southwell, of Woodrising Co. Norfolk, Knight:) By her he had six sons, (who lived to manhood,) and two daughters.

I. Sir Thomas Bridges, K. B.

* Catalogue, &c. ut supr — "London, 1655. 8vo.

† His epitaph alludes to a former diminution of fortune, but seems to attribute it to the *Civil Wars*.

‡ P. 698. See also p. 669.

II. Harry Bridges, Esq.

III. Edward Bridges, Esq. who died without issue, and is buried in Keinsham Church, where he has the following memorial. "Here lyeth the body of Edward Bridges, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Bridges, and Anne his wife, who died Nov. 1, 1678."

IV. George Rodney Bridges, Esq. to be mentioned hereafter.

V. Charles Bridges, Esq. who died without issue, and has also the following memorial at Keinsham. "Here lyeth the body of Charles Bridges, Esq. son of Sir Thomas Bridges and Anne his wife, who died Jan. 6, 1668.

VI. William Bridges, who also died issueless, and has this inscription in the same church to his memory. "Here lyeth the body of William Bridges, Esq. son of Sir Thomas and Anne his wife, who died March 10, 1684."

VII. Anne, who married—Powell and dying March 18, 1740, was buried at Keinsham.

Sir Thomas survived most of these children, living to the age of 90, and was buried amidst his family, under an handsome monument with the following inscription.

"H. S. E.

"Thomas Bridges, Eques Auratus, antiquâ familiâ, Proceribus etiam sæcundâ oriundus, cui clarum Rodneiorum nomen & sanguinem, hærede in matrimonium receptâ, sæliciter adjunxit. Virtutis, eruditionis, prudentiæ specimen egregium, Regi optimo Carolo Primo, in rebus difficillimis (*non sine gravi patrimonii detrimento*) fidelis, ac utilis. Restituto Carolo Secundo, *fortunas tam honeste iminutas*, Homini quod satis erit frugi, Industriâ & prudentiâ non minus honestâ reparavit. Ecclesiis ornandis, pauperibus alendis pueris erudiendis, abditè, amplè tamen, & frequenter beneficus. Moriens, parochias de Keinsham, Covent-Garden,* Rodney-stoke, Batcomb, &c. munificentiæ testes reliquit. In ædibus suis huic ecclesiæ proximis, Feb. die xx. A. D. MDCCVI. ætatis suæ 90, obiit. Patri optimo Anna Powell filia natu (non tamen affectu) secunda,† hoc monumentum.

M. P."

Lady Anne, his wife died April 4, 1705, as appears by her monument here.

* I believe *Brydges* Street, and *Chandos* Street, about *Covent Garden*, took their names from him.

† By this it appears there was another daughter.

Sir Thomas Bridges, K. B. the eldest son, died more than forty years before his father, as appears by a magnificent monument to his memory in Keinsbam church, with this inscription.

“ To the memory of Sir Thomas Bridges, Knight of the noble order of the Bath, son of Sir Thomas Bridges, of Keinsbam, Knight, and of Anne one of the daughters and heiresses of Sir Edward Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, in this county, Knight, who by his father was descended from the Right Honourable and most antient family of the Lord Shandos, Baron of Sudley Castle, Co. Gloucester: and by his mother from the illustrious Dukes of Norfolk and Somerset. He received his honour on April 19, 1661, and on the 23d of the same month attended at the coronation of his Majesty, King Charles II. And on Saturday, the first of June, in the same year 1661, he exchanged this transitory for an eternal weight of glory, and in hopes of a glorious re-union with the immortal soul, near unto this place rests his earthly and mortal part.

“ Reader, if thou hast ought, that's dear,
Express't by thy compassion here.
So may no force of destiny,
Cause future flowings from thine eye!
Know that the neighbouring earth enshrines
The casket of a gemme divine;
Nature on one all sweetness plac'd;
T'other embellish'd was with grace;
Of both, the full perfections join'd,
Beauty's and virtue's rays combin'd
A peerless brightness to compose,
Which death eclips'd e'en as it rose,
And rendering it as short as bright,
Left us envelop'd in an endless night
In summe, there lye his parent's worthy chief
Delight and hopes, their greatest joy and grief.
Christ was his life, who taught him soon to die,
And gain by death a blest eternity.”

There are several figures and arms about this monument, of the latter are, the Brydges arms with a crescent, quartering Rodney, (O. 3 eagles displayed purple)—Rodney impaling Southwell, &c.

Harry

Harry Bridges, Esq. of Keinsham, the next brother (and heir to his father) married 1, Lady Diana Holles, daughter of John, 2d. Earl of Clare* by whom he had issue a daughter, Arabella, married to John Mitchell, Esq. of Kingston Russell, Co. Dors.—She died December 15, 1716†. He married 2d, in his old age, —, daughter of — Freeman, Esq. of Bristol, who survived till 1759, and by whom he had issue two twin daughters.

He lies buried in Keinsham church under an handsome marble monument, with this inscription,

"Hic jacet corpus Harry Brydges Armigeri, filii Thomæ Brydges Equitis Aurati, & Annæ Uxoris." - - - - -
(Here follows a character much defaced) - - - - -
"Obiit 1728, æt. 81."

Over it an hatchment of the Brydges arms with the crescent, impaling Holles (his first wife) Erm. two piles meeting in the fesse point S,

Near this is an achievement of the Bridges arms, with the crescent, impaling O, a lion ramp S.

His two surviving (twin) daughters were

1. Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Hughes, Esq. of Cheltenham, Co. Glouc; She died November 14, 1786, aged 58, and was buried at Cheltenham, † leaving issue, Brydges Hughes, Esq. now of the Middle Temple; Robert, and Elizabeth.

2, Anne, wife of William Ledwell of Woodperry, Co. Ox. by whom she had issue William and Elizabeth Ledwell.

Upon the death therefore of Harry Brydges, all his large estates went (according to an intail made by his father upon heirs male, at his former marriages) to his nephew George Rodney Bridges, Esq. son of his brother George; which George (the father) was settled at Avington, in Hamshire, and tho' a younger brother, seems to have had a good estate. He appears to have been Member for the city of Winchester from 1701 to 1713, both inclusive.||

* See Art. 7, of this Number.

† Coll. Nob. Fam. p. 169.

‡ See the inscription on her monument, Bigland's Glouc. No. X. p.

817.

§ See Burrows Reports, 1065.

|| The doubt arises from the possibility of its being his son. Tho' in Whitworth's list, they seem to be different people; the Member from 1701 to 1713, being written George Rodney Bridges—and the one, from that time, George Bridges.—I believe both had the name of Rodney.

He married Lady Anna Maria, daughter of Robert Brudenell, 2d. Earl of Cardigan. She was widow of Francis Talbot, 11th Earl of Shrewsbury, who was killed in a duel by George Villers, Duke of Buckingham, on her account. Mr. Walpole relates that "she is said to have held the Duke's horse, disguised like a page, during the combat, to reward his prowess in which, she went to bed to him in the shirt stained with her husband's blood. The loves of this *tender* pair are recorded by Pope.

"Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud alcove,
"The bower of wanton Shrewsbury and Love."*

By her first husband she was mother of the famous Duke of Shrewsbury. By her second; of George Bridges, Esq. of Avington, who on the death of his uncle, Harry Brydges, Esq. of Keinsbam, succeeded to that seat, and the large estates annexed to it.

He was Member of Parliament for the city of Winchester from 1714 to 1751, the time of his death which happened by an accident; for he was found drowned in the canal of his garden at Avington; being 72 and paralytic.† It was supposed it happened in attempting to pull a favorite dog out of the water. He died without issue, and was buried in Avington church, where a neat plain monument of marble was erected to his memory, which the present Duke of Chandos, upon rebuilding the church, (according to the desire of the late Marchioness) has replaced there. He devised his large estates of £.6000 a year to his widow, (daughter of Sir Joseph Woolfe) for her life; and the greater part afterwards to his sixth cousin, the *then* Marquis of Caernarvon, now Duke of Chandos. But an estate at Alresford, in Hamshire, and perhaps in other parts; he left to George Bridges Rodney (now Lord Rodney) whom he had in some measure adopted; and this estate and seat Lord Rodney now possesses.‡

* Walpole's Royal and Noble authors. 11. p. 82.

† See Gent. Mag. for 1751. p. 236.

‡ It does not appear Lord Rodney was any relation to George Bridges, whose grandmother was heiress of Rodney of Stoke Rodney; for Lord Rodney, in the pedigree he delivered into the House of Lords, could not connect himself with *that* family.

The manor-house at Keinsham which was built out of the ruins of the abbey, was situated at the side of the town near the church. It was pulled down by the present Duke a few years since, it being said that the present Dukes did not like its situation. There is now nothing remaining but the walls of a court and the stables.*

The town of Keinsham, the greater part of which belongs to the Bridges estate, is a poor shabby place, consisting of one long street of miserable houses.

ART. IX. *Review of "A Tour to the West of England, in 1788, by the Rev. S. Shaw, A. M. Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge."*—London—Printed for Robson and Clarke, and J. Walker—Large Octavo—600 Pages. Price 6s. in Boards.

Tours have become a very fashionable sort both of writing and reading. This is partly the cause, and partly the effect of that general communication existing between all parts of the kingdom, in consequence of which no one who converses with the world is presumed to be ignorant of the leading features, or inhabitants of every county in Great Britain. Notwithstanding this, however, much less has been done by *these publications* to gratify this species of knowledge, than those will conceive who hear of the titles of so many tours every year. The truth is, that the generality of them are deficient in all those points, which make new tours necessary, since they are nauseous repetitions of each other. *That* certainly is *not* the case with the book now before us; indeed we do not recollect any tour which comprehends at all the same country; but (if there are such;) *in this*, not only the present state of the places visited is carefully described, but

* Harry Bridges who died in 1728, had an illegitimate son, James Bridges, who was buried at Keinsham, with the following inscription.

"Here lieth the body of James Brydges, Gent. natural son of Harry Bridges, Esq. who died June 23, 1741, aged 44." He had several children buried at Keinsham.

"Here lyeth the body of Harry, son of James Bridges, Gent. and Mary his wife, who departed this life January 13, 1720, aged one year and four months."

Also James, son of James and Mary, "Obiit August 29, 1723, aged one month."

Also Thomas, another son, obiit 1727, aged two months."

Also Harry and Thomas, two other sons, who died infants.

There were two other sons, James, and Edward, the former an Attorney, who died S. P. the latter an Apothecary at Bristol, who died 66th.

large

large historical materials are compiled and combined from the original authorities ; and let not people suppose that this is a minute task. The number and price of printed books upon the subject of English Topography, are beyond the conception of those who are not very much acquainted with that part of literature. And as most of the original writers confine themselves to one branch only of this, juxtaposition becomes necessary even to those who possess the books, to enable them to comprehend the whole of a subject. One great reason therefore for new publications in this line, is not the *paucity*, but the *multiplicity* of former authors. Perhaps we may surprise those who are not antiquarians, by mentioning only a few of the leading books on this subject, without which (unless by the aid of tours of this kind) they cannot collect any of these facts they would most wish to be acquainted with. They must consult Leland, * and Camden, Dugdale in his Baronage, and his Monasticon, † the Magna Britannia, ‡ Campbell's Political Survey, Borlase's Natural History of Cornwall, (for an account of the mines) and Grose's Antiquities. § The price of these books alone I believe is nearly 50l.

But a traveller of all others can least carry a library about with him. He therefore who judiciously combines together in a portable volume from such laborious authorities the facts by which the places in any beaten route are distinguished, and adds to them his own observations on their present state, is doing a service both to the traveller, and to him who sits at home.

After repeating that the author now before us has drawn his materials, (among many others) from the writers before-mentioned, and that his enquiries have been extended to the works both of nature and of art, we will leave our readers to determine by the extracts laid before them how *judiciously* he has executed his labours, and his investigations.

“ The day following we visited the Duke of Norfolk's fine old place at Holme, about five miles south of this city. The road is by the Wye, exceedingly pleasant, the meadows fertile, and the woody hills luxuriant round them ; we passed an handsome seat of Mr. Bodenham, at Rotherwas, fronting a rich wood, and Dindermore hill. Holme Lacy is an ancient seat of the Scu-

* Nine Volumes, 8vo.

† Both together five folios.

‡ Six quarto.

§ Bound in eight quarto.

scudamores, which they inherited about the reign of Edward III. by marriage with the heiress of *Ewias*, as is said by Camden and others, but more probably *Lacy*, to whom this estate certainly belonged, and from whom it acquired its additional name. Among those indeed, who hearing of the acquisitions of the Normans in England, came afterwards over expecting to share in the general distribution, and finding England too little to satisfy their greedy appetites, obtained leave of William Rufus, to invade Wales, was Hugh de Laci, who sallied into Wales, and won the territory of *Ewias*, in Monmouthshire, whereupon he fixed his castle, which to this day retains the addition of his name. From a branch of this family, no doubt, whether by the name of *Ewias* or *Lacy*, was derived the title of the Scudamores to this place. Sir John Scudamore was created Viscount of Sligo in Ireland, July 2d, 1628, the heiress of whose descendant James, married first in 1729, Henry Duke of Beaufort, from whom she was divorced, and marrying again Col. Charles Fitzroy, (natural son of the first Duke of Grafton) was mother of Frances her heir, married in 1771, to Charles, the present Duke of Norfolk, to whom she brought this, and other large estates in this neighbourhood for life. The approach is thro' the park to the west front, which is a plain dark stone structure, with very proportionable wings. The hall is very old and magnificent, 48 by 27, and very lofty. The wainscot is painted; from the ceiling hang two ponderous gilt bronzes; the paintings are very good, particularly one of Charles I. a person holding his horse, only half visible, and a Page holding up his garments; the principal figure is very beautiful, the silken tint of his coat remarkably fine; his hand rests very gracefully on his side, and the elbow seems to burst from the canvass; the forehead of the horse is very masterly. This is esteemed one of Vandyke's best performances; there are only two of this kind in the kingdom. Sir James Scudamore, father to John the first Lord in armour, by the same I believe; Viscount Scudamore, a great friend of Charles I; Admiral Vauxtrump; Sir John Packington; a fine portrait of a lady; Louis XIII. and his Queen, 1639, French. Small dining room on the right; over the chimney, a curious old flower piece, within some beautiful carved work, by the famous Gibbons; the shell-fish, birds, fruit, &c. are imitably finished. "There is no instance (says Walpole) of a man before Gibbons, who gave to wood the loose and airy lightness of flowers, and chained together the various productions of the elements, with a free disorder na-

tural to each species." On the left of the hall are two small drawing-rooms. In one I observed some beautiful needle-worked chairs, &c. also a considerable display of portraits, but we had no catalogue, nor person whereby to obtain certain information. I could frequently distinguish the pencil of Vandyke, Cornelius Jansen, and Holbein. The stair-case is very lofty, and hung with old pictures; this leads up to a large suite of unfinished rooms. The whole of this admirable place is complete in its style; built, I imagine, about the reign of King William III, by one of the Scudamores, immediate ancestors of the Duchess; Colonel Fitzroy, her father, had the management during her minority, and did infinite injury to the place, by cutting down 15000l. worth of timber. The gardens to the south front are all in King William's style of fortifications, surrounded with yew hedges, cut in variety of forms, according to the taste of that time. Some, indeed, have been suffered to out-grow their original shape, and are really beautiful. As there are so few reliicks of these sorts of antiquities now remaining, 'tis pity not to have the power of such an inspection sometimes; this is certainly a very fit object for that purpose, and will, in all probability, long continue so. The Duke frequently enjoys it, with a society of a few friends; nor has he an idea of letting it undergo any transmutation. Its external beauties are most bewitching, from a situation replete with ceaseless variety; the view from the west end of the garden, or from the lawn, is sweetly picturesque, beyond expression: A small tower, with another spire church to the right, and Mr. Lechmere's old white house to the left, all placed in a lovely amphitheatre, formed by swelling hills and hanging woods, are the truest objects of landscape. This scene is again charmingly varied, as we ascend the hill into the park, opposite the south front of the house, which takes in many other agreeable objects, and more of the meandering river. Still further on, the distant prospect expands nobly, while the huge oaks, those venerable sons of the forest, spread their umbrageous arms around our heads, and seem to lament their former numerous family, fell'd by the destructive hand of an unlawful master. From the summit of this delightful park we command several vast hills in Gloucestershire; Black-mountains in Monmouthshire, and Brecknock; those over Hereford, and Bradwardine, together with Robin Hood's Butts; also, Clay Hills in Shropshire, &c."

"About two miles from hence is Bollitree, the birth-place and residence of William Merrick, author of the *Camelion*, the
Monkies,

Monkies, and other lively poems in Doddsley's collection. The following poetical description by him of this place, never before published, was given me by a near relation of his, with many other of his manuscripts.

Near where proud Penyard's woods arise,
Whence Cambria's hills salute our eyes,
On a fair spot enclosed with wood,
That long the rage of time has stood,
Stands Bollitree. In days of yore,
Ere Lancaster the sceptre bore,
Well known to fame.——
Old Gaunt, 'tis said had seen the place,
And Hereford's renowned grace,
There deign'd to spend a social hour,
Whilst virtue charm'd him more than pow'r.
When hapless Richard's wretched reign
Caus'd Britain's sons to seek the plain,
Its master, * lov'd of Hereford,
Join'd with him, and drew the sword,
And whilst our Henrys bore the sway,
At Bollitree, how blest'd the day !
When fam'd Eliza rul'd the land,
And gallant Essex held command,
A branch † from this old spot deriv'd,
In Spain right hardy deeds achiev'd ;
There Cales (unhappy) felt a blow,
That laid her lofty turrets low.
And when by too severe a fate,
Brave Essex felt the ax's weight,
Firm to his much lov'd Lord he stood,
And seal'd his friendship with his blood,
But late from hence, high honour bore,
Ev'n to remotest India's shore,
In evil hour, a daring swain ; ‡
In beauty's bloom he prest the plain ;
Ah ! hapless youth of soul sincere,
Receive the heart-bestowing tear ;

* Thomas Meyricke.

† Sir Gwillim Merrick, knighted at Cales, for his valour.

‡ Lieutenant Samuel Hopkins, of Col. Draper's Regiment, slain at the siege of Fort St. George, (Nephew to the late William Merrick of Bollitree.)

Since

158 *Review of a Tour to the West of England, in 1788,*

Since fate thy vital thread has shorn,
 Eternal laurels grace thy urn !
 Sacred to you, deserving dead,
 This ancient fabrick rears its head.
 Arches with ivy overgrown,
 And walls of moss-bemantled slope,
 Again restor'd in awful state,
 Your honor'd memory await.
 Accept the humble tribute paid,
 And peaceful sleep each hallow'd shade.

ART. X. *Angus' Views of Seats, &c. continued from the last page of No. II.*

One number is proposed to be published every three months ; but Mr. Angus has not been exact to his time—Each number, price 5 shillings, contains four views ; and a few lines of letter-press to each view, with a short description of the situation, owners, &c.

No. I. Published in February, 1787, contains

Broadlands, in Hampshire. Lord Palmerstone's.
 Brockett Hall, Hertfordshire. Lord Melbourne's.
 Castle-Howard, Yorkshire. Earl of Carlisle's.
 Comb-bank, Kent. Lord Frederick Campbell's.

No. II. Published September 1787, contains

Blenheim, Oxfordshire. The Duke of Marlborough's, from a drawing by Lord Duppaanon.

Busbridge, Surry. Sir Robert Barker's.
 Dudmorton, Shropshire. Wm. Whitmore's, Esq.
 Flexton Hall, Suffolk. Alexander Adair's, Esq.

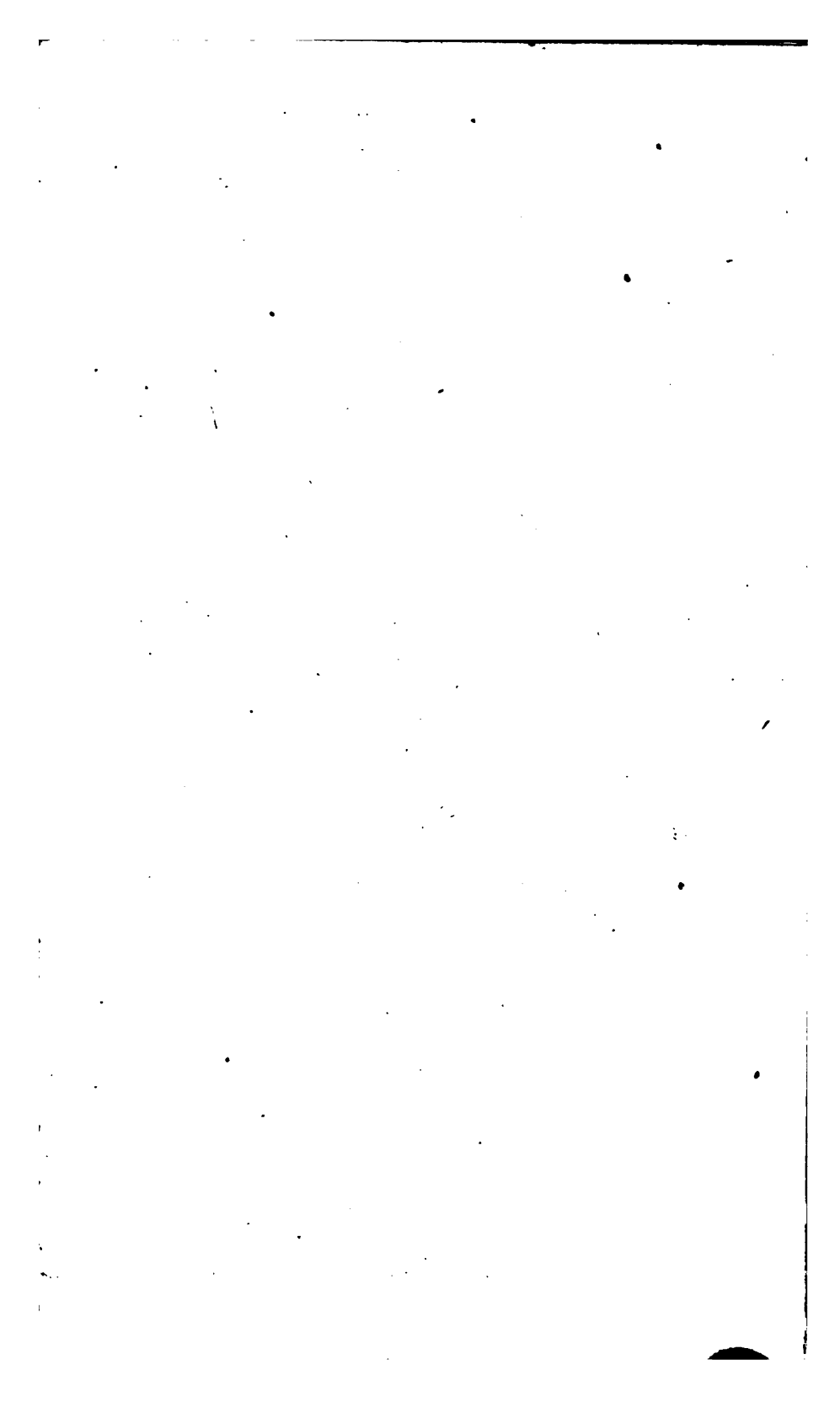
No. III. Published May 1788, contains

Dalkeith, Scotland. Duke of Buccleugh's.
 Longford, Wiltshire. Lord Radnor's.
 Coghill-Hall, Yorkshire. Sir John Coghill's.
 Armston, Herefordshire. Francis Woodhouse's, Esq.

No. IV. Published February 1789, contains

Milton, Northamptonshire. Lord Fitzwilliam's.
 Oxenford, Scotland. Sir John Dalrymple's.
 Lewenny-Hall, Denbighshire. Hon. Tho. Fitzmaurice's.
 Cusworth, Yorkshire. William Wrightson's, Esq.

None of these buildings appear venerable for their ancient stile of architecture, but Flexton Hall ; Longford ; Milton ; and Lewenny Hall ; which four appear from these views to be very handsome old buildings.



Upminster Hall Essex



Engraved for the photographer. June 1880

ART. XI. *A short Account of Upminster Hall, in Essex, explanatory of the Plate annexed to this Number.*

“ Upminster Hall, Essex, the *ancient* seat of Champion Branfill, Esq. was formerly an hunting seat of the Abbott of Waltham. After passing through several hands it belonged after the Restoration to the Earl of Gainborough, who sold it to Capt. Andrew Branfill, rather more than a Century ago. His son, Champion Branfill, Esq. was Sheriff of the County; and was father of Champlon Branfill, Esq. Barrister at Law, whose eldest son now possesses it, and resides here. The house is very ancient, being built of timber, and probably was erected in the time of Henry VI. It is undoubtedly the same house which was inhabited by the Abbots beforementioned. The Chapel which stood where are now the stables, was remaining within the memory of many now living. Mr. Gough therefore must have been misinformed when he wrote “ has still a chapelry.” * The situation is extremely beautiful, the grounds being finely wooded, and falling in a beautiful manner from the house, of which the back part commands a glorious distant view of the Langdon hills, and the high hills of Kent on the other side of the River Thames, of whose waters a glimpse is sometimes caught between them. A print of the house is here given, on account of its antiquity. For more particulars we refer to Morant's History of Essex, in which as there is a full account of the place, we have been purposely short.”

ART. XII. *Of the Degrees of Men before the Conquest.*

Mr. Editor.

Turning over the other day the pages of an old book called “ Hopton's Concordancie of Yeares” published 1615, I met with the following articles, which if they accord with the nature of your work pray give them admission.

“ Of the Degrees of Men before the Conquest. †

“ The first was a *Hertzoqe*, which was the Constable of England, and now in the Norman tongue he is called a Duke.

* Gough's Additions to Camden, V. II. P. 52.

"The next in the Saxons speech was a *Markenrive*, which is called a Marquesse in the British tongue, and was chiefe in the Horse camp.

"The next in the Saxons speech was an *Elderman*, which is now called an Earle, and he was Judge in the County where he dwelt, and had the third part of the profits of the County Court towards his paines and charges.

"The next in the Saxons time was a *Vice Count*, who in the absence of the Alderman did execute justice, and in the Norman speech was called a Vice Count, and now is called a Sherife or Reave of the Shire.

"The next in the Saxons speech was a *Thayne*, which in the British tongue is interpreted a Dynast, and in the Norman speech a Baron, and in Latine is Thanus.

"The next degree was a *Vavafor*, which is now called a Knight Baronet, and he had his manner place, where he kept his courts.

"The next in the British tongue was a *Norghough*, which after the Danish speech was called a Knight.

"The next degree was the *Edleman*, which we now call the gentleman. I reade not of Esquires, unlesse it were *Laveffer*, which the Linguists doe rather interpret a pursivant.

"The next in the Saxons time was a *Boclanoman*, which the Danes called a Swaine, and is now a Charterer or Frecholder.

"The next in the Saxons time was *Gebures*, which we call husbandmen.

"There is a degree called a *Farmer*, which properly is (as some thinke) where man letteth out land for a certain time for meat and drink, as you may read that Canutus rex dedit firmario Ecclesie de Glaftenbury unam hidam teræ, &c. and this was onely for the reliefe of old sickly monkes: but he is now a Farmer that can get a good living, and pay but little for it to the Lord.

"There is yet another degree called *Hlafordines*, the which were bondmen, and are now copyholders, and their lands were called Hlafords."*

* Chap. 47, P. 190.

*A Table of the Number of the Parish Churches, &c. *169*

ART. XIII. *A Table of the Number of Parish Churches in every Shire, with the Number of Shires in England and Wales.— From the same.**

Berkshire	140	Norfolke	660
Bedfordshire	116	Northamptonshire	320
Buckinghamshire	185	Northumberland	168
Cambridgeshire	163	Nottinghamshire	168
5 Cheshire	68	Oxfordshire	280
Cornwall	161	25 Richmondshire	104
Cumberland	58	Rutlandshire	47
Derbyshire	106	Shropshire	170
Devonshire	394	Somersetshire	385
10 Dorsetshire	248	30 Southampton	253
Essex	415	Staffordshire	130
Glocestershire	280	Suffolke	575
Hartfordshire	120	Surrey	140
Herefordshire	176	Sussex	312
15 Huntingdonshire	78	35 Warwickshire	158
Kent	398	Westmorland	26
Lancashire	36	Wiltshire	304
Leicestershire	200	Worcestershire	152
Lincolnshire	630	Yorkshire	459
20 Middlesex	73		

W A L E S.

Anglesey	74	Glamorganshire	118
Brecknockshire	61	Merionethshire	37
Cardiganshire	64	10 Monmouthshire	127
Carmathenshire	87	Montgomery	47
5 Carnarvonshire	68	Pembrookshire	145
Denbighshire	57	13 Radnorshire	52
Flintshire	28		

— June 10, M, C, S.

* Chap. 49. p. 203.

ART.

*170 ART. XIV. *Some additions and corrections to No. I.*

We are obliged to our Hampshire correspondent for the following additions and corrections to our first Number.

“ Upon Mr. Pinke's death the estate of Kempshot (See No. I p. 30) went to his Niece, whose maiden name was Harker, she married Mr. Lee of Woolley-green, near Maidenhead. Mr. Lee sold Kempshot to Anthony Burlton, Esq. of Shaftsbury, who resided there two or three years, and of him Mr. Dehahey bought it. Mr. Burkon's son has taken the name of Benner, and in 1785 married the Hon. Miss Monkton, sister to Viscount Galway.

“ Harpden (See No. I p. 34) is now, and has been for some time in the possession of a family of the name of Hall.”

— June 12. A. L.

ART. XV. *Camden's Britannia, translated from the Edition published by the Author, in 1607, enlarged by the latest discoveries, by Richard Gough, F. A. and R. SS. In three volumes, illustrated with Maps and other Copper-plates. London, Printed for Payne and Robinson, 1789.*

ART. XVI. *The History and Antiquities of the Towne and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, &c. Embellished with engraved Views of the publick buildings, by John Brand, M. A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries — London, Printed for White and Egerton, 1789.*

Some notice will be taken of these works in a future Number.

ART. XVII. *Four views of Hereford Cathedral, drawn, by J. Watban, and engraved by S. Middiman, and F. Jukes.*

These are now made compleat, and contain

1st. A view of the west tower and front, taken on the Morning of 17th of April, 1786 (on which day the tower fell.) London, published April 12, 1788, by F. Jukes, Howland-street.

2d. View of the ruins of the west tower and front, taken April 18th 1786, the day after it fell. Published April 12th, 1788.

3d. A north west view as it appeared on the same day. Published in May 1789.

4th. A near view of the west end, as it appeared in 1786, and 38. Published April 30th 1789.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. IV.

FOR JULY 1789.

ART. I. *History and Description of Hinton St. George, the Seat of Earl Paulett, Somersetshire.*

HINTON St. George is in the Hundred of Crukern, on the southern borders of the county; the fee of which hundred belonged to Edward Courtney, Earl of Devon, 7 Henry V, who then died possessed of it, and left it to his son and heir Hugh, and his posterity. The owners of Hinton St. George are of a very ancient and noble family, which originally took its surname from the Lordship of Paulett, a village situate in the Hundred of North Petherton, on the river Parret between Bridgewater and Huntspill, on the northern side of this county. Of which as early as 1356 we find Sir John Paulett, a Knight, who died in 2d Richard II. leaving issue, by Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of Sir John Credi, (or according to Dugdale, William Credi, Esq.) of Credi in Com: Devon, Knight, Sir Thomas Paulett, Knight, his son and heir; and William a younger son, ancestor to the Dukes of Bolton.

Which Sir Thomas had issue Sir William Paulett, (knighted by Henry VI, for his valiant behaviour in the wars of France) who married Elizabeth, the daughter and heir to John Deniband, of Hinton, St. George, Esquire; by which means the family became possessed of this lordship, which came from the Giffords, who had it by the heir of Poutrals; and the Denebands were of Pescayth, in Monmouthshire.

Sir William Paulett had issue one son, Sir Amias, and four daughters; which Sir Amias was knighted for his gallant behavior at the battle of Newark on Trent, June 16, 1487. It is further memorable of him, that in the reign of Henry VII, when

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Cardinal

Cardinal Wolsey was only a schoolmaster at Limington in Somersetshire, Sir Amias, being then a Justice of the Peace, put the Cardinal for some misdemeanor, in the stocks: for which, when he grew into favour with Henry VIII, he sought all occasions to show his resentment, and give him trouble.

During the time of his attendance, being commanded by the Cardinal not to depart from London without licence, he took up his lodging in the great gate of the Temple towards Fleet-street. And when Wolsey was made Lord-Chancellor, he rebuilt the said gate, (commonly called Middle Temple gate) and sumptuously beautified it on the outside with the Cardinal's arms, hat, cognisance, badges, and other devices, in a glorious manner, thereby hoping to appease his displeasure. * He was afterwards chosen Treasurer † of that society 12 Henry VIII, and died 1538, leaving Sir Hugh, his son and heir, whom he made sole executor, charging him to be loving to his other sons John and Henry, and to help them to preferment. He left also a daughter; all which were by his second wife Lora, daughter of William Kellaway, of Rockborn in Hampshire, Esq. He had no issue by his first wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Paulett, Knight of the Bath, (grandfather of William Marquis of Winchester.)

This Sir Hugh Paulett was knighted for his services in the French wars, at the siege of Boulogne, 1544. In 30 Hen. VIII, for his services he had a grant of the manor and borough of Samford-Feversell in the county of Devon, ‡ and also 33 of the same reign, had another grant to him and his heirs of all the king's lands, tenements, woods, &c. called Upcrofte, and Combe in Crukern hundred in this county. He was sheriff of Dorset and Somerset, in 29 and 34 of the same reign and 1st of Edward VI. He was afterwards for other valiant services made Governour of the Isles of Guernley and Jersey, which he continued 24 years, leaving his eldest son Sir Amias to succeed him, and also two other sons and a daughter, by his wife Philippa, daughter and heir of Sir Lewis Pollard of King's Nympton, in Devonshire, Knt.

This Sir Amias Paulett was Chancellor of the Garter, and Privy Councillor to Queen Elizabeth, besides being Governour of the isles before-mentioned. He was so faithful and trusty, that the Queen committed the keeping of Mary Queen of Scots

* Dugd. Orig. Jurid. p. 188.

† Ibid. p. 221.

‡ See No. III. p. 141. &c.

principally to his custody, which he discharged with so great honour and fidelity, that when secretary Wallingham moved him to suffer one of his servants to be bribed by the agents of Queen Mary, he would on no terms give his consent. "As Cæsar would have his wife, so he his spirit, above the very suspicion of unworthiness; equally consulting his *fame* and his *conscience*. When he performed his last embassy, with no less satisfaction to the King of France, than honour to the Queen of England, (at once with a *good humour* and a *great state*) he would not accept a chain (and all gifts are chains) from that king by any means, until he was a league from Paris: *then* he took it, because he would *oblige* that prince; and not *till then*, because he would not be obliged by any but his sovereign, saying, "I will wear no chains but my mistress's." It is the interest of princes, that their *servants fortune* should be above temptation; it is their happiness that their *souls* are above the respects of a private concern."* This exalted character died 1588, and was buried in the chancel of the church of St. Martin in the Fields, London, where a noble monument was erected to his memory, with his effigies carved at full length, and a long Latin epitaph, descriptive of his employments and his merit.

At the time of his decease, he was seized of the manor of George-Hinton, with appurtenances in Henton; the manors of Bynnington, Henton-park, and Combe-farm; the manors of Chalcomb, Knolle, Illeggh, Stocklinch, Shepton, Roade, Sherston, and Stalleigh, with the advowson of the church; the manor of Currey-Mallet, and Ruion, and advowson of the church and park of Currey-Mallet, all in this county. Also one fourth of the manor of Crewkherne, and one fourth of that hundred; one third of the manor of Marshland-Vale, in Dorsetshire; the manors of Samford Peverell, Uploman, with the advowson of the church, Halberton, and Boyes, in the county of Devon, &c.† He left issue, by his wife Margaret, daughter and heir of Anthony Harvey, of Columb John in Devonshire, Esq, three sons, Hugh, who died an infant, Sir Anthony, and George.

This Sir Anthony Paulett, was also governour of the Isle of Jersey, &c. and made a knight by Queen Elizabeth to whom he was captain of the guard, and married in 1583, Catharine, sole daughter to Henry Lord Norreys, Baron of Rycot, by whom he

* Lloyd's State Worthies, p. 568.

† Cole's Esc. lib. 5. N. 61. p. 318. in Harl. MSS, British Museum.

had issue, John his son and heir, and Henry, from whom the family at Preston, and those that were of Taunton in this county, descended; also two daughters.

This John Paulett, Esq. was, by letters patent, bearing date 23d of June 3d Charles I, advanced to the dignity of a Baron of this realm by the title of Lord Paulett, of Hinton St. George, and manifesting his loyalty to the king in those rebellious times, accepted of a commission to raise a regiment of 1500 foot for his service, and therewith accompanied the Marquis of Hertford into the west; for by their joint reputation and interest, with other gentlemen of power in these parts, his majesty hoped to form an army able to relieve Portsmouth, then besieged by the forces of parliament; "they being (as Lord Clarendon writes) like to give as good examples in their persons, and to be followed by as many men, as any such number of gentlemen in England could be."

In 1644, he was one of the principal commanders that besieged Lyme in Dorsetshire; and the same year, met his majesty a mile from Exeter, in order to conduct him to that city; and on the 30th of September following, had the honour to entertain him at his seat at Hinton St. George. Soon after, when the king proved unsuccessful, and the nation was reduced to the obedience of Parliament, his estates were injured, tho' not so much as they might have been, being settled by a composition of £4,200, and his son Sir John who had engaged with him in the royal cause was also allowed to compound for £3,760.

He married Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Christopher Ken, of Ken-court of this county, Esq. and died March the 20th 1649, leaving issue three sons and five daughters and was succeeded by his eldest son John, who received the honour of knighthood in his father's life time. He was called to parliament for this county in 1640, and eminently shewed his loyalty during the civil wars, and having lived to see the restoration of Charles II, he departed this life at his manor-house of *Court-de Weeke* in this county, 15th of September, 1665, and was buried at Hinton St. George.

He was succeeded by his eldest son John, by Catharine, daughter and coheir to that famous General Sir Horatio Vere, Knt. Lord Vere of Tilbury, in Essex, by whom he had also another son Horatio, and three daughters. He also married secondly Anne daughter and coheir to Sir Thomas Brown, of Walcote in Northamptonshire, Bart. and by her had two sons and four daughters.

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This John, who succeeded him in honour and estate, died about 1680. He married also two wives, 1st. Essex, eldest daughter of Alexander Popham, of Littlecote in Wiltshire, Esq. by whom he had two daughters. Secondly, Susan, daughter to Philip Earl of Pembroke, by whom he had issue his only son and heir,

John; 4th Lord and 1st Earl Paulett; who soon after the accession of Queen Anne to the throne, was sworn of her Privy-council, and in 1706 was created Viscount of Hinton St. George, and Earl Paulett. After having enjoyed many high distinctions in this reign, he retired to his country seat, and died May 28, 1743, æt 81, being succeeded by his son John, (by Bridget daughter and coheir to Peregrine Bertie, of Waldershare in Kent, Esq.* brother to Robert, Duke of Ancafter, by whom he had three other sons, and four daughters.)

This eldest son and successor died a Bachelor, Nov. 5, 1764, when his estate and titles devolved on his brother Vere, the last Earl Paulett, who died at Hinton St. George, April 14, 1788, leaving issue two sons, John, now 4th Earl Paulett, and Vere, by Mary, daughter of Richard Butt, of Arlingham, in the county of Gloucestershire, Esq. The present Earl Paulett, married July 22, 1782, Sophia, daughter of Sir George Pococke, K. B.

Having so far given the history of this noble family we will proceed to describe the present seat, the geographical situation of which has been already mentioned. The plain that it stands on is considerably higher than the rich feeding country adjacent, yet much lower than the surrounding hills, from whence in a clear day there is an extensive prospect towards the two seas.

Yet (tho' the situation was greatly improved by John, first Earl Paulett, in the reign of Queen Anne by new modelling the park, and adorning it with plantations and spacious and beautiful gardens,) the scite of the house is not so advantageous as it might have been, as it is placed in one corner of the park. For "prospects formerly were sacrificed to convenience and warmth. Thus Burleigh stands behind an hill, from the top of which it would command Stamford. Our ancestors, who resided the greatest part of the year at their seats, as others did two years together, or more, had an eye to comfort first, before expence.

* See his Epitaph in Waldershare Church, Number I. p. 19.

Their vast mansions received and harboured all the younger branches, the Dowagers and ancient Maiden Aunts of the family, and other families visited them a month together. The method of living is now totally changed, and yet the same superb palaces are still created, becoming a pompous solitude to the owner, and a transient entertainment to a few travellers."*

Let us now see what Leland says of this place, and first of the estates. "Paulett of Somersetshire lands cummith thus together by Heyres generalles. By Boys cam Hawberton Lordship. Then did Arundel and Paulet devide a peice of land by Rayne, and another be Beuchamp of the West Countrey, and after cam Henton, Denbaudes lande.

"Paulet that is now, bought Sandforde lordship of the Kyng. He hath another lordship hard adjoining to Sandford caullid Hawberton, and is well woodid, but Shelford hath little wood.

"From Crokehorn by hilly ground but plentiful of corne, grasse, and elme wood, wherwith most part of all Somersetshire ys yn hegge rowys enclosid, scant a two miles to George Henton village, so caullid by cause the Parock chirch there is dedicate to St. George.

"Heere hath Sir Hugh Poulet a right goodly maner place of Free stone, with two goodly tourres embatelid in the ynnere court.

"Ther hath beene of auncient tyme a maner place at this Henton. But al that there now is notable is of the building of Syr Amise Poulet, father to Syr Hugh now living. This Syr Hugh hath of late made a parke not far from his house at Henton in the side of an hylle."

The present appearance of this immense pile of building shews it evidently to have been erected at various periods and by various architects. The middle structure of the front, which is most worth notice, was built in Henry VIth's time, a thorough castellated structure, with the remains of a large tower at each end, two small turrets, and two projecting gothic windows in the front, and the principal entrance between them, over which is sculptured a shield containing the arms of the family, many of which are to be seen on different parts of the building. It is very remarkable that scarce two parts of this front are alike. From this project two very long wings, since added which do not bear a proportion to the body, nor are they for several other

* Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, vol. 4. p. 310.

reasons handsome. And again projecting forward at right angles to these are two ornamented walls. Behind the body of the house are several other ranges of apartments, one of which was fitted up by the 1st Earl Paulet, I believe, for the reception of Queen Anne; but she died before that visit was put in execution. On the right hand of the back front is a very large suit of rooms, built by a pupil of Inigo Jones, (I suppose Webb) one of which is upwards of 80 feet in length.

ART. II. History of Brymore, in Somersetshire.

At Brimmore, in Somersetshire, there has been, from very ancient times, a seat belonging to the very respectable family of Pym, which Elias Pym obtained by marriage with Maud, daughter of Geoffrey Brymore. * His son Roger Pym, had issue Roger, living in the 12th of Edward II, and he, Henry Pym in the 26 Edward III, who was father of Philip Pym of Brymore, 40 Edward III. His son Roger in the time of Henry IV, married Joan, daughter of John Tribett, (and heir to her brother) by Joan, daughter and heir of John Farewaye. The issue of this match was Philip Pym of Brymore, who died 12 Edward IV, and by Joan his wife left a son Roger, who married Joane, daughter of Richard Gilbert of Wollavington, (by Joan, daughter of William Dovelesham) and heir to her brother Sir Richard Gilbert, Knight. Alexander Pym of Brymore, the son of this marriage, had two wives; Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Gilbert of Welcomb; and Thomasine, daughter of Steynings. By the last, he had issue Reignold Pym of Brymore, who, by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Dabridgcourt, had a son, Erasmus Pym of Brymore, who, by Catherine, daughter of Edward Baumfield, of Poltimore, in Devonshire, was father of Alexander; and he by his first wife Elizabeth, daughter of John Conyers of London, had a daughter Katherine, wife of William Chelnley of Highgate, in Middlesex, and by his second wife Philippa, daughter of Edward Coles, a son John Pym, living 1634, and a daughter Jane.

On July 14, 1663, Sir Charles Pym of Brymore, Knight, was created a Baronet.

Sir Thomas Hales of Beakesbourn, in Kent, Baronet, married Mary, sister and sole heir of Sir Charles Pym of Brymore, Baronet, and by her having had seven sons and five daughters, died

* Visitation Books of Somersetshire, in the British Museum.

1748. His son, Sir Thomas Hales, Baronet, who died October 6, 1762, was father of Sir Thomas Pym Hales, who died without issue male about 1773, and of his brother and heir Sir Philip Hales, Baronet, who is M. P. for Marlborough, a Groom of his Majesty's bed chamber, and is now seated at *Brymore*, the seat of his maternal ancestors.

The arms of Pym were S. a bull's head coup'd A. inclosed in a wreath, O. and A.—With these they quarter'd 1. A. a trivet S. for Trivett. 2. S. a chevr. int. 3 escallops A. for Fareway. 3. A. a chevron S. charged with three roses of the field int. 3
- - - - - for Gilbert. *

ART. III. *Wimpston in Devonshire, the ancient Seat of the Fortescues.*

Sir William Pole in his manuscripts of charters observes, that “Wymondeston, now called Winston, in the parish of Modbury, was the *most ancient* seat of the *Fortescues*, in whose possession it continued from the days of *King John*, to the reign of *Q. Elizabeth*.”

King John by his letters patent dated in the 10th year of his reign, enfeoffed John Fortescu of Wimpston, after whom it came to his son Sir Richard, and from him to a long posterity of the male line, of whom I shall not here detail the account, because it is to be found in the Common Peerages. But Westcott's MS. account, † which follows, is curious.

“Wimpston, says he, the first seat of the Clarous name of Fortescue in this kingdom, (which name sayth Mr. Holenshed is deduced from the strength of his shilde) whereof yt tooke name as yf you would say, that I may explaine yt, Fortescue Forte Scutum, salus Ducum, his poesie. There have bine many famous and excellent men of this stirpe, both in armes and seat of justice, and separated into dyvers places in this countye and elsewher. In most of them they florish in this age, as Weare Gifford, Filley, Buckland Filley; Vallopit, Woode, Spurleston, Preston and other. To rank which in their senioritie, and by delyneating the discent to give every man his dew place surpasseth I freely confesse my abilitie at the present. I will therefore only make choice of a few (selected of a far greater troope) which I have found most

* Visitation of Co. Som. ut supr.

† Westcott. f. 56. See Numb. III. under Tiverton.

illustrious. Sir Henry Fortescue, Knight, a worthy and fortunate Commander under that terror of France and mirror of Martialists, King Henry V, by whom he was made Governor of the great Cyttye of Meulx, in Berry: then an other Sir Henry, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland, of great estimation from his many vertues, but especially for his sinceritie in his highe place of tempting authoritie. Sir John, Lord Chief Justice of England, from 20 Henry VI, to the end of his reign, who in that laborious vocation spent not his vacant hours, (that could not be many) idley, but besides his continual employments (which he discharged with rare wisdom and sinceritie) he penned a learned discourse of the laws of this land, commending them to the hopeful Prince to infuse a desyre in him, to read and understand them.* Sir Adrian, Sir John, no lesse than three times Sheriff of this County in the too troublesom reigne of Henry VII. A prince that well knew how to make choice of fytt men for his service. What shall I speake of Polisborn in Hereford: Fulborne in Essex: Sauldon in Bucks: wher Sir John Fortescue, (which issued from this springe) a right honorable Knight hath built a faire and lovely house. He that for his excellent learning both in Latin and Greek, and approved wisdom, was Overseer of the severall studies of Queen Elizabeth, and one of her wardrobe, was Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Duchy of Lancaster, and of the Pryvy Councell to Queen Elizabeth of famous and pious memory. I will enlarge no further. Wimpston is lately alienated. We will visit other of the name, when we meet them at their houses."

'ART. IV. Collections for the History of Royston, &c. in Cambridgeshire.

"Roiston," (says Mr. Layer †) "a village well known, by reason of the situation thereof upon the greatest thoroughfare now of England, a plentifull market weeklie kept upon Wednesday, and much frequented for the buying of corne and cattell in that abundance, that it is thought there is not lesse than a thousand pound a week vented there in these commodities, and I have heard that Queen Elizabeth being told that the Spaniards would restraine their sacks from us, answered, a figge for Spaine so long as Royston will afford such plentie of good malts.

* This famous man was a younger son of William Fortescue, of Wimpston.—From him is descended the present Lord Fortescue.—*Editor.*

† No. 6768. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus.

"No less famous hath this towne bene by the frequent resort of the king and nobles, their to hunt and hawke*, where King James most industrious in his sports, there built a retyring house for his recreation, esteeming it beyond all other places, for the hunting of the hare, and that the hares here were more stoute, and that fents lay better here than in other places.

"It hath a foure mile course or horse-race, heretofore of no little esteeme for the windedues and strength thereof, having a steepe clime or two in it; and heath ground.

"It is a drie towne, and standeth at the foot of a hill, upon the division of two counties, Hartfordshire, in which hath the greater part of the towne, with the church, the Priorie, an hermitage, the hospital of St John and St. James, while they had a being, and the corne and beast marketts.

"On Cambridgeshire side stood the Hospitall of St. Nicholas, a free chappell, the King's house, and part of the market for fowles, butter, cheese, and such like commodities.

"The towne is crossed by two of those famous Roman, or rather British wayes, Exming Street, which passeth from South to North, and Ikenild-Streete, so called because it began in the Icenis country, and stretcheth from East to West.

"The towne is of no antiquitie. Rohesia or Roise, daughter of Aubrey de Vere, Cheife Justice of England, and Chamberlayne to King Henry the first; or as others have it, of Awbrey de Vere, first Earle of Oxford by Adeliza, daughter of Henry of Essex, Baron of Raleigh the King's Constable, and sister to Awbryde Vere, and Robert de Vere, successively Earles of Oxford, first Countess of Salisbury, and after wife to Jeffrey de Magnavile, first Earl of Essex, and lastly married to Paganus de Beauchampe, Baron of Bedford, erected where now this towne of Roiston standeth, (and as it may be conjectured upon the very center and meeting of the forenamed wayes) a crosse, which was thought in that age a pious worke, to put passengers in mind of Christ's passion, whereupon it was called Crux Rohesia, before there was either church or towne, untill Eustace de Merc, Knight, Lord of Nueles, a hamlet hard by, founded here a little Monasterie of Canons Regular, in honor of Sir Thomas Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. Whereupon inns began to be built, and

* This noble diversion is still kept up in this county by the Earl of Oxford, to whom and his friends, I believe it is now solely indebted for its support.

so by little and little it increased, and became a towne, and instead of Rohefias Croffe was called Roifes towne, now contracted into Royfston. This priory as you have heard before standeth in Hartfordshire, and was much augmented in her revenues, and much renewed by Ranulph de Runcester and others.

" Richard the first * gave and confirmed Monasterio Sancti Thomæ Martyris apud Crucem Roifiæ et Canonici ibidem locum ipsum in quo idem Monasterium fundatum est cum pertinenciis suis, quæ Eustachius de Merc fundator ipsius Monasterii et Radulphus de Roucester et alii fideles rationabiliter dederent eis.

" At the suppression it was valued at 89l. 16s. the catalogue of religious houses saith 106l. 3s. 1d.

" The said King Richard granted a faire at certain set tymes, and a market; both which they enjoy at this day. (Others say it was granted Anno 21 Edward I.)

" This towne was in a manner wholie burnt down on the day of the translation of St Martin, the 7th of Henry the 4th, 1406 †

" It stood heretofore in five several parishes, Basingborne and Melborne in Cambridgeshire; Barkway, Reed, and Thalfield in Hartfordshire. But upon the dissolution of the said priorie by a statute ‡ in Henry the eighth's raigne, the church of the priorie was made the parish church, and a vicar perpetual made for the same parish, and the King made patron of that patronage, and the vicarage to be under the Diocess of London, &c. Since which tyme and chiefly since the refozt of the King and Nobles therher it hath much increased in buildings and wealth of the Inhabitants. It had anciently two Mannors, the one belonged to the honor of Clare, and had a leete and a three weeks court of

* Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. 11. p. 264. Cartam R. Ric. 1 donatorum concessiones recitantem et confirmantem, ex car; antiq. R. n. Weaver's Funeral Monuments, p. 597. Tanner Notitia, p. 185. Where he says in a note, " I have placed Ralph of Rochester, (nephew of Eustace de Mere,) as cofounder, being informed by my good friend Mr. Baker, out of Mr. Chester's evidences, that this Ralph built this conventual church, and placed seven canons therein, " quibus priorem præficit."

" The charter of Richard I. reciting the foundation and donations bears date in the fourth month after that King came to the throne; so that probably it was founded some time before; in which I am confirmed by what the last mentioned learned person hath observed to me, that this priory was in being temp Gilberti episcopi London, who died two years before King Richard was crowned. The King presented to it in right of the honor of Clare, as Dr. Hutton, ex pat. 43 Edward III."

† Thomas Walsingham.

‡ 32 Henry VIII. Ca. 44.

good valew, which was in that part of the village on Cambridge side. (These Mannors were only in fee, for there was no demesns or lands belonging to them, but what lay in other parishes) the other part of this towne, called Hartfordshire side, be longed to the Priorie their, and was found lord of the moyetie of the said village, anno. 9th of Edward II. And both of them coming to the crowne, were granted by King Henry the VIII, to Sir Robert Chester, Knight, together with the scite of the said Priorie, the advowson and perpetual donation of the vicarage, the leete and three weeks court. So as he was sole lord of this town, his cheife seate, and usual place of abroad was at Gockinghach, in Hartfordshire, some two miles distant from Roiston; but because he had also divers other fair possessions in this county and in commission of the peace; and for my particular respect to the familie, I thought it fitt not to omitt the mention of him here. He had issue Edward a valiant captain and commander in the low countries, who for the service he did that state was gratified with a yearly pension - - - which he, and Sir Robert Chester his son, an aged man and a good Patriot, received during their lives. This Sir Robert was father of Edward Chester, of Gockinghatch and Roiston, Esq: my very good friend; father of many children; as you - - - - -" *(the manuscript here is imperfect)*

"Richard de Argentine founded the hospital of St. John and St. James here in Cruce Rois: and ordained a master and a chaplain to say service for his soul, &c. - - - - -"

"Henry the III^d granted a fair to St. Nich: Hospitall in Vigilia et in die et in crastino translationis Scti Nicholi. Dat 17 die Ano Reg: vicesimo.

"These hospitalls were ordained and employed for poor lazars and leprous people, a disease more frequent in former tymes than now.*

"In the church of Roiston, though very spacious is no armes, or monuments; save in the wall without the church, at the west end thereof.

"Benefactors to these hospitalls; Richard de Argentine the founder, Giles and Arnold de Argentin, Hugh de Trayly, John and Maud de Trayly of Melborne aforesaid, and Adam the son of Jervase of the same towne; Raphe de Reed, Richard

* Burton's Description of Leic: fol: 64.

the son of the said Raphe, Robert Engaine son of Robert Warren de Bassingborne, Jeffry fil: Baldrici of Bassingborne, Baldricus the son of Simon Ruse of Bassingborne, Hugh de Scalliers, Jerry de Scalliers, and Thomas de Whaddon, William de la Sorelle of Bresworth, and Roger Sine Maniga, Theophilus the son of Fulk: Ra, Robert and Mabill de Saham, &c."

Melborne.

"Melborne, anciently written Meldeborne, standeth upon the plaines some two miles north east of Roiston, and taketh its name from a sweet and pleasant spring that riseth at the south end of the towne. It consisteth of several fees, and anciently had four mannors now reduced into two. Bury Mannor belonging to the Dean and Chapter of Ely. Captons Mannor, which Jeffry de Capton held by the 4th part of a Knts. fee of Harwyn de Scallariis. This Mannor of Captons about the beginning of King Richard II, came to Sir William Castleacre, who gave the same to the priorie of Ely (13 Richard II,) - Argentins Mannor is held of Leyditt fee, and descended to the Furnivals and Latimers, and is now in the king; it payeth 5d. per annum to Rockingham Castell. These Argentins fetch their descent from David de Argentine a Norman, and a martial Knight, temp: William the Conqueror who married - - - - - Da: and heir of Fitz-Tek. There is a Leet belonging to this mannor of Argentines Traylyes manner, of them who lived heer and at Stow Quy.

"The Dean and Chapter of Elye hath the impropriate parsonage of this towne, with the gift of the vicarage, which was endowed with a messuage, 24 acres of land, and two acres of meadow, and 4 - - - - rent per ann. (12 Edw. II.)

"The church is large and beautiful and loftie, having isles on each side. The chancell is faire and seated cathedral like.

"G. 3 covered cups, O.—Argentine. G. a Chevron, Sable, between 3 Lyons paws couped erect, A—Brown.

"Quarterly, A. and S. on the first and 4th a bend fusile, G. paled with S. a Chevron between 3 Leopards faces, O—Chancy and Wentworth.

"B. a crosse formy between 4 Martlets O. B. 3 crownes O. G. 3 crownes O.

"G. a Chevron between 3 Mulletts Argent."

Here

Here follows in the MS, the pedigree of the Argentines but we will first introduce Dugdale's account as much more full and satisfactory, so far as it goes, and then return to the MS, because that carries the pedigree lower.

" In 5 Stephen, Maud, the widow of Reginald de Argenteon, giving a composition to the king for her dowry, had licence to marry again. To this Reginald succeeded another Reginald, who in 5 Richard I, was Sheriff of the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and so continued for the eighth year: and in 9 Richard I, underwent the like office for the counties of Essex and Hertford, the one half of that year.

" This Reginald adhering to the rebellious barons in 17 Joh. had letters of safe conduct to come to the King to treat of peace for them: wherein he effected nothing at that time: But in 1 Henry III, making his own composition, command was given to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, to give him possession of all his lands in the same county; which were seized on for that transgression.

" To him succeeded Richard de Argentine, who in 8 Henry III, being Sheriff for the counties of Essex and Hertford, was constituted Governor of the castle at Hartford. So likewise for the counties of Cambridge and Huntingdon. And in 11 Henry III, was one of the stewards of the king's household. In 14 Henry III, this Richard being a noble Knight and valiant in arms, (as saith my author,*) went on pilgrimage to the Holy Land; and died in 1246, (30 Henry III.) leaving issue Giles, his son and heir, a Knight also of great valour, who in 16 Henry III, being with the King in his expedition, then made into Wales, was taken prisoner (with some others,) in a sharp fight with the Welch, near Montgomerie. But some years after this, viz. in 26 Henry III, the King going into Gascoigne, he had summons (with other the great men of that time) to fit himself with horse and arms, and to attend him thither. And in 47 Henry III, was constituted Governor of Windsor Castle. Howbeit, soon after this, taking part with the rebellious Barons; after the King was made their prisoner in that fatal battle of Lewes, he was by them elected one of those nine counsellors; by whom the realm should be governed. Whereupon after the battle of Evesham, (in which the strength of those rebels was totally vanquished,) his lands were extended. So likewise were the lands of Reginald de Argentine his son, then with him in that insurrection.

* Math. Paris 353. l. 2.

" This Reginald the elder died in 11 Edw. I, being then seised of a certain manor lying in *Weldeburne*; as also of the Manor of Great *Wylemondele*, in Co. Cambridge; which he held by *Grand Serjeantie*, viz. to serve the King upon the day of his *Coronation with a silver cup*: leaving the before specified Reginald his son and heir, then 14 years of age. Which Reginald doing his homage, soon after his father's death, had livery of all his lands lying in the counties of Cambridge, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Hertford. And in 21 Edward I, obtained a charter for a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow, after the feast of St. Barnabas, the Apostle, and four days ensuing at his manor of *Newmarket*, in the county of Suffolk; as also for a fair yearly on the eve, day, and morrow, after the feast of St. Luke, the Evangelist, and one day following at his manor of *Halesworth* in the same county.

" And having been summoned to Parliament in 25 Edward I, but not after, departed this life in 1 Edward II. Whereupon John, his son and heir, doing his homage had livery of his lands; and the same year obtained a grant for Free-Warren in all his demefne lands within his manor of *Haccele*, in Bedfordshire, and *Trucking*, in Hertfordshire.

" This John had two wives; first Joane by whom he had issue three daughters, viz. Joane, Elizabeth, and Dionge, who were heirs to their mother: and by Anne, his second wife, one son called John; and departed this life in 12 Edward II, leaving the same John his son and heir six months old.

" Of this family was also Reginald de Argentine, who in 21 Henry III, being a Knight Templar, was Standard-Bearer of the Christian army, in a great battle against the Turks, near Antiock, in the Holy Land; and carried it, till his hands and legs being broke he was there slain.

" So likewise was Sir Giles Argentine, Knt. slain in Scotland, in the battel of *Bonnockburne*, near *Strivelin*, in 7 Edward II. It is said, that the king himself being in that fatal battel, and seeing the danger; by the advice of this Sir Giles, (who being then lately come from the wars of *Henry de Luxemburgh*, the Emperor, and reputed a stout warrior) fled to Dunbar: and that this Sir Giles, saying he was not wont to fly, returned to the English host, and was slain.

" But farther than what hath been said, considering that no other of this family than the beforementioned Reginald, had
sum-

summons to Parliament, and consequently were not in the rank of Barons, I shall not pursue the story of them.”*

Having now finished Dugdale’s account we will return to the MSS.

“ David de Argentine,* in the time of William the Conqueror married the daughter of Fitz-Tek† by whom he had Richard de Argentine, Kt. who died in the Holy Land. He left a son Giles, Knight, in the reign of Henry III, whose son, Reginald Knight, married Lora daughter of Robert de Vere, Earl of Oxford, by whom he had a son John de Argentine in the time of Edward II, who married two wives, first - - - - - 2d. Alice or Agnes - - - - - afterwards married to John Matravers the elder. By his 1st wife he had two daughters, Joan wife of John le Botteler. and Elizabeth married to William le Botteler. By his second wife he had issue his only son John de Argentin, Knt. 4 Edward III. This Sir John de Argent married Margaret - - - - - by whom he had three daughters, Maud, married to Sir Evdo or Jvon Fitz-Warren; Joan, married to Sir Barthol: Naunton; and Elizabeth, wife of Sir Baldwin St. George. His son and heir William Argentin, Knt. had by Isabel his wife, John de Argentin, who also married and had a son John. This John was the last male issue of the family, leaving a daughter Elizabeth and sole heir, who married first William Allington of - - - - - Esq: High Sheriff 7 Henry VI, and 2dly. William Cheney, Esq. John Allington, Esq: 38 Henry VI, married and had issue a son William Allington 20 Edward IV, who married two wives Elizabeth and Joan, daughter and heir of John Anstie of Stowe-qui and Teavertham, and Joan his wife, daughter and heir of Henry Street, Esq: by whom he was seised of divers lands in Melreth called Legatts and Bretts, but she died S. P.”

* Dugdale Bar. I. p. 614.—615.

† Argentine was among the Knights quartered upon the Monks of Ely by William the Conqueror—See Fuller’s Church History, Book 3. p. 1. where is a plate of the arms of all these Knights.—Those of Argentine are the same as here, except that the cups are *Argent*; in which colour Camden agrees.—See also Bentham’s History of Ely.

‡ Camden speaks of “Wimondley seated in a well-husbanded and good ground, an ancient and famous Lordship, held by the most honourable tenure with us, Grand Serjeanty, &c. This honorable tenure, so called *Fitz-Tek* had in the beginning of the Norman’s reign; from whom by a daughter it came to the Argentons. These fetched their name and pedigree from David de Argenton, a Norman and a Martial Knight, who served under the Conqueror in the wars, and thence they took their arms, &c.” Camden—Hertfordshire.

So far the MS. Here follows the pedigree of the Allingtons from the Visitation Book of Cambridgeshire. 1619.

"Hildebrand was the father of Allane, who was the father of Hugo, who was the father of Solomon, who was the father of Ranulph, who was the father of Hildebrate. This Hildebrate married the daughter of Aploderfeild: by whom he had issue a son Hugh.

From this Hugh was descended Hugh *Allington*, so called of his dwelling place.

His son Thomas Allington had issue William Allington, of Botesham in Com: Cambr: Esq. Lord of Botesham Hall, whose ancestors were great benefactors to Anglesey Abbey in the same town, where many of them lye buried. He married Denis, da: of William Mallott, by whom he had issue,

William Allington of Botesham, Esq. who was Treasurer of Ireland under King Henry IV, and of Normandy under Henry V. He died 19 of October 1446, and seemeth to lye buried at Horsheath. This William married Joane, daughter and heire of William Burgh, by - - - - da: of Sr: Jo: Berners or ut alii Berrare of Westhorsley in Surrey, and of Berners Roding in Essex; by her he had issue three sons.

First, William Allington, son and heire, who married Eliz: da: and coheir of Sr: Jo: Argentine, and neice of that Sr: William who died and lyes buried at Hayndal, in Suff:

Roger Allington second sonne married Sara: da: of Rich: Bruse of Newham in Suff: (and of Joane da: and coheir of Sr: John Argentine.) He died 1429, and lyeth buried at Horsheathe.

John Allington third son, married Mary da: and heir of Ansty.

William Allington the eldest son, had issue Sr: Jo: Allington of Horsheath in Com: Cam: Bt: which lordship, with the town of Hillsworth in Suffolk, and the signiory of Wimondly in Hartfordshire, with much other lands, he had in right of his mother. He died temp: Ed: IV. His wife was Mary da: of Lawrence Cheney, of Long Hanton, in Com: Cambr: Esq: by his wife Eliz: Cockayne, of Cockayn Hatley, in Com: Bedf: She died 1473 and lyeth buried at Horsheath. They had issue two sons and a daughter.

The eldest son Sir William Allington of Horsheath, Bt: married Eliz: da: of Henry Wentworth, of Codham hall in Essex, Esq: and 2d: Eliz: da: of Rich: Sapcote by whom he had no issue.

He was slain at Bosworth-field, Leicestershire, with King Richard III. Leaving issue by his first wife two sons and a daughter.

His eldest son, Sir Giles Allington, of Horsheath, Kt: (where he died and was buried 12 of Henry VIII 1522) married Mary da: and heir of Sr: Rich: Gardaer, by the da: of Thomas Cotton. They had issue three sons.

The eldest Sir Giles Allington, of Horsheath, Kt. where he died 1536, leaving his great grand child to be his heire)* married two wives, 1st Ursula, da: of Sir Robert Drewry of Hamsted in Suff: Kt. by whom he had issue a daughter, married to John Spencer:

And a son Robert, who died before his father, leaving issue, by his wife Margaret, da: of William Hishie, one of the Justices of Peace for the county.

Giles Allington, Esq: who died before his grandfather Sir Giles, having married Margaret, da: of Sir Jo: Spencer of Althorp, in Com: Northampton, Kt: aunt of Robt: Ld: Spencer by whom he had issue three sons and a daughter.

The eldest Sir Giles Allington, Kt: of Horsheath, living 1619, married Doro: da: of Thomas Cecill, E. of Exeter, Ld: Burley, Kt: of the Garter, by his wife Dorothy da: and coh: of Jo: Nevil Lord Latimer."

Mr. Camden says, "Sir Giles Allington, now the heir of this family is the seventh (from Sir William who married the heiress of Argentine) a young gentleman right courteous and of a generous nature, who I hope will give some new lustre by his virtues unto the ancient worship of his house."——See Camden under Wimondley, in Hertfordshire and Horsheath, in Cambridgeshire.

William Allington of Horsheath, was created Lord Allington of Killard, in Ireland 1646.

William Lord Allington, of Killard, was created Baron Allington of *Wimondly*, in Hertfordshire 1682—and the title became extinct in 1692.†

* Sir Giles, who died in 1536 leaving his great grand child to be his heire, married for his second wife, Alice da: of Jo: Middleton, relict of Tho: Elrington: by whom he had issue two sons and a daughter. The eldest William Allington of Westly in Com: Camb: married Mary, da: of William Worledge, by whom he had issue Giles Allington of Westley before-mentioned 1619. He married Ann: daugh: of Robt: Turner of Watling in Suff: by whom he had issue three sons, Giles Allington the eldest; Adrian 2d. son, and Henry 3d, also a daughter Mary.

† Francis Lord Seymour of Troubridge married Elizabeth, daughter of William Lord Allington.

The

The arms of Allington were S. a bend ingrailed between 6 billets A. *

Melreth †

"Melreth, in Domesday booke called Melree, and seemeth to take its name from that spring or borne, which we spake of in Melborne, and here increaseth into a little streame, or Ree, giveth denomination to this village also, through which it passeth, and driveth three water milles, and affordeth besides much profit and pleasure to the inhabitants.

"The towne standeth somewhat lowe, and the soile is deep and fertill, and it hath about 80 families or households. In Barnwell Leager, Alepe de Bancis, one of the lords of Wimpole, is only mentioned to be owner of this village, and I find elsewhere that for it he paid Sheriffs ayd, and did suit to the countie.

"The fee of this towne and of Melborne, as I find in the catalogue of kings fees of the Bishop of Ely, (31 Edward I.) in the countie of Cambridge, did belonge to Christian Leyditt, who held here two Knights fees want the fifth part of the said Bishop.

"The Leete of this towne belongeth to the honor of Clare

In the raigne of Edward II, there were but four mannors in this village (Nomina Villarum 9 of Edward II.) The prior of Elye, Walter de Veyfie, the Bishop of Carliell, and Raphe the sonne of William, but at this day they are increafed.

"Veyfies Manner came to one Thomas Cavell, who I find was owner thereof in the 19th of Richard II, and about the beginning of Henry IV, it was in Nicholas Caldecote.

"Topeliffs Manner held sometime by George de Brumpton of the priorie of Ware being in the king's hands - - - - - Edmund Delapole, Knight, held the same, 6th Henry IV.

"This Manner, for so it is now held and reputed, belongeth to St. Thomas Hospital, in Southwark of their Manner of Savoye.

"The Sheene Manner - - - - - at the dissolution of monasteries it was sold to Sir Robert Chester, and by him again to John Sterne of Malton, who left issue by Marie, daughter of

* Horsheath, the seat of this family was bought by Mr. Bromley, whose grandson was created Lord Montfort, and his son, the present Lord Montfort, has, I believe, sold it.

† Same MSS.

John Magar of Bourne, Kath: his only daughter and heir, married to Sir William Ayloff of Braxsted, in Essex, Knt. and Bart.

"Ralph, the son of William, was one of the lords here, 9 Edward I.

"Eleanor, the daughter and heire of Edm. Flambard or Flambert, held also (6 Henry IV) divers lands here, sometime John Paynells, Knight

"Flambards Manner descended to Sir Thomas Terrell, Knight, (Edward Terrell, father of this Thomas, seemeth to have married Elianor, daughter of Edm. Flambert.

"St. Lowe.—Nicholas de St Lowe or Scto Clavo of Malton, held parcel of a manner here. (12 Edward II,) Richard St. Lowe, his son, died seized the 14th of Edward III

"This Manner came to the Teirrells by descent from the St. Lowes, and is now in the Lord Peter and his heirs.

"Schallers - - - Thomas D'Shallers had a Manner here, (36 Edward III.) Thomas D'Schallers held a messuage and 17 acres of land in Melreth and Whaddon, of the Prior of Elye, which were Ralph de Sahams, Knight, (6 Henry IV.)

"William More, son of Thomas, son of John Moor, who married Alice, daughter and coheir of John de Scallers, Knight, (3 Eliz.) held the said lands called Bradmans.

"Roger de Gempting, Gent. held certain lands in this town called by his name to this day, and bestowed a beautifull windowe in the church on the north Isle, where is to be seen his portrature and his wives kneeling, his armes upon his surcote.

"The church is impropriate, and belongeth to the Dean and Chapter of Elye, who hath the gift of the Vicarage.

"The church is large, neat, and comely, and hath these armes, G. on a Chevron Argt. 3 dolphins bowed and unbrated. A. a fess between 3 annulets G.———D'eschallers.

"Quar.—1. B. on a fess between 3 leopards heads O. an annulet S.—2. A. on a canton G. a rose———Delapole and Bradston.

"A, a chevron G. between 3 - - - —Tho. Cavell.

"G. a fess ingraled between 3 annulets (O.)———Johannes Gempting, Gen. - Crest. A wing erected issuing out of - - - the colour and charge of the armes.

"In the wall next the chancell. Palewise. ar. a cross patonce S.——Hafeldine—2 A. an hatchet head inter 3 griffons heads erased S.——Marshall.

Ecclesia

"Ecclesia de Melreth (false entered Meldeborne) appropriata est Priori Eliens: est ibi Vicarius, et taxatus ad xxx - - - - - solvit per synode 2s. 4d. procurat xviiiid. scilicet Petri iiiis. ornamenta secret hec, - - - - &c.

"This church is within the Deanarie of Shengay."

ART. V. *History of Stratfield-Say, in Hampshire, the Seat of Lord Rivers.*

It appears that this seat very anciently belonged to a family of the name of Say, from whom it got its *addition*.* The heiress of this family carried this estate in marriage to Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt, Kt:† probably about the time of Richard II. for in the 13th of that King's reign, he was made Sheriff of Hampshire.‡

This Sir Nicholas Dabridgecourt was son of John, who was son of Sir John Dabridgecourt, Knight of the Garter, by Maud, daughter of Sir Richard Bromhall, Kt: and widow of Robert Touchet of Cheshire. Sir John's father was Sir ——— Dabridgecourt, K. G. and one of the first founders of that order. And he was son of Sir Oustall Dampredcourt (2d. son of the Lord Dampredcourt in Hannonia,) who came into England with Queen Philippa, wife of Edward III. and married *Elizabeth*, daughter of John Lord Wake, widow of Edmund Earl of Kent.§

Thomas Dabridgecourt of Stratfield-Say (son and heir of Sir Nicholas, who married the heiress of *Say*) married Alice daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Delamare, of Aldermaston in Berkshire, Kt. who surviving him, remarried Richard Elliot.||

* Upon consulting Dugdale, in his account of the noble family of Say, i. p. 510—511—512—I do not find any connection between this family and that ———

† Visitation Book of Hants.—Brit. Mus.

‡ Fuller's Worthies.

§ Visit ut supr.—But her name was *Margaret*. Dugdale II. p. 92, says her first husband was John Comyn of Badenagh.—I do not find this last match mentioned either by him, Milles, Brooke, or Yorke.

|| Visitation Book, ut supra. But see Numb I. p. 33. an account of the Delamares taken from Leland, who does not mention this daughter. The pedigree of the Delamares in this Visitation runs thus. "John Delamare of Oxwich and Port-Noe in Wales, married Agnes daughter of Osbert Le Grosse, by whom he had Ralph, father of William, father, (by Sannet his wife, an heiress,) of John, whose son John had issue John, who married Agnes, daughter and coheir of John Feys of Gowerdale, by whom he was father of Sir Thomas abovementioned.

Thomas

Thomas Dabridgecourt, of Stratfield-Say, his son and heir, married Dorothy, daughter of George Puttenham of Sherfield in Hampshire, and was father of Anne, Bernard a younger son, who died S. P. and

Thomas Dabridgecourt his son and heir who was father of

George of the same place, who married a daughter of Richard Norton, Esq. of ——— in Hampshire* He died 26 Feb. 1 Eliz. By the inquisition taken at Andover, the 23d of May following, it appears he died seised of the manor and advowson of the church of Stratfield Say, which he held of the King in Capite by the service of one Knights Fee and 3s. 4d. rent; also one of the messuage and 10½ acres in Bramley, called *Bells*; one mill and 70 acres in the same; which last were in reversion after the death of Richard Awdeley, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, in her right of dower; one capital messuage and 130 acres in Stratfield-Tunges, and Swallowfield; and 12 messuages and 184 acres in Stratfield-Say, held of William Marquis of Winchester; and that Thomas was his son and heir, and then 13 years old.†

This Thomas was Sheriff of Hampshire 25 Elizabeth, and was Knighted, and married Margaret, daughter of Henry Beecher of London, Alderman, who died October 29, 1621,‡ surviving her husband who died 3d, November 1614, (12 James) as appears by the inquisition taken at Basingstoke 27th June following, seised of the manor of Stratfield Say, &c. and the manors of Beach-hill and Wyke, in Berkshire and Hampshire; and that Henry was his son and heir, and then of the age of 30.§

But he had also two daughters. Susan who married Charles Evans, Gent. Elizabeth wife of Sir Stephen ———, Kt. and a younger son Thomas of Preston Candover, who married 1, Catherine, daughter of ——— Legat, of Co. Kent. ——— and 2, Elizabeth, daughter of William Fisher, of Chilton Candover.¶

Henry Dabridgecourt the eldest son and heir, married Catherine, daughter of Sir Henry Astley, of ——— in Dorsetshire, and had issue George, Thomas, Carew, Lucy, and Elizabeth.¶ He died at London, 19th June 1629, as appears by the inquisition

* Visit. ut supr.

† Cole's Escheats. vol. IV. f. 3.

‡ Visit. ut supr.

§ Cole's Escheats: v. 1. f. 492.

¶ Cole and Visit. ut supr.

¶ Visit. ut supr.

taken the 8th of October following, by which it was found he died seized of the manor of Stratfield-Say, &c. as before, and that George was his son and heir, and then 30 years old, and that he was married to Frances, sister of Nicholas Leyborne, Esq. of Betham in Westmoreland.*

Farther we are not able to continue this ancient family, which we are happy thus to have rescued from *oblivion*. Probably they became extinct soon after; they had certainly sold their mansion at Stratfield-Say, before 1636.

The arms they bore were Ermine, 3 bars humetty Gules. with which they quartered 2 Delamare Gu. 2 lions pass. A.—3 per pale indented A. and G. Pennis. 4 as first.—Crest a bunch of feathers issuing from a ducal coronet.

Sir William Pitt, Knighted at Newmarket 1618, (son of John Pitt, Clerk of the Exchequer) himself Comptroller of the Househould and a principal Officer in the Exchequer, purchased this manor of Stratfield-Say; and made it his residence, and dying May 29, 1636, aged 77, was buried here.†

This is the first time of this family rising into distinction; a family of which three branches now enjoy the honor of the English Peerage; and a fourth not long since possess'd an Earldom in Ireland, but whose chief fame arises from producing two characters (in the persons of the late Earl of Chatham, and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer) whose eminence will blaze to all posterity.

Edward Pitt, Esq. (eldest son of Sir William) was buried here 1643.

George Pitt, Esq. his eldest son was, during the civil wars, an officer in the king's army, and compounded for his estate at £.244 6s. He married Jane, (daughter of John Savage, Earl Rivers,) widow of George Bridges, Lord Chandois, who died 1654, and left in her power, (tho' he had both daughters *by her*, and a brother to succeed him in his honor) his ancient and magnificent family castle of Sudley, in Gloucestershire, with an estate of £.4000 a year, which she *cruelly and iniquitously* gave away even from *her own children by the husband who devised it to her*, to this, her second husband. Mr. Pitt survived her, dying 1694,

* Cole's Escheats ut supr.

† The Earl of Chatham, Lord Camelford, are descended from the younger brother of this Sir William, the purchaser of Stratfield-Say. So were the late Earls of Londonderry in Ireland.

possessed of Stratfield-Say, and these Chandois estates, (which are yet owned) by his descendant Lord Rivers.*

George Pitt, Esq. his son and heir represented (among other places,) the county of Hampshire, in 1702, 1710, and 1714, and dying February 28, 1734, was buried at Stratfield-Say.

His son George, of Stratfield-Say, who died October 1645, was father of George, created Lord Rivers May 20, 1776, whose only son George is now member for the county of Dorset.

Lord Rivers seems to have assumed that title, in consequence of his descent from the widow of Lord Chandois before mentioned, who was a daughter of *Savage*, Earl *Rivers*. Her mother was a daughter of William Lord Morley and Monteege, and said to be coheiress to her brothers. On this foundation it is said Lord Rivers supposed himself to be entitled to those ancient Baronies in fee, but on what pretence we cannot conceive, since Lady Jane Savage, his ancestress, had brothers of the whole blood, from whom the future Earls Rivers descended, and from whom there must now be innumerable descendants of the female line.†

The present seat at Stratfield-Say seems ancient, probably as old as the time of the Dabridgecourts. The stile seems rather that of James the 1st, tho' the whole has been much altered, and the front towards the park totally new. The rooms are in general low, and small; the only good ones being added by the present Lord Rivers, who has spent much money on the park and grounds, which are, tho' well-wooded, rather flat, and deficient in natural advantages, and the stream, which runs thro' them, too much of a serpentine.

In the house are no paintings, no splendid furniture, nor any of those attractions which bespeak either *new*, or *ancient* nobility. This disappointed us, for tho' we did not expect to see any ancient portraits, &c. of the Pitts, of whom at least one branch is too illustrious to require the aid of any splendor reflected from a long line of ancestry; yet as this family possessed the Baronial Castle of Sudeley, we expected to see the reliques of more splendid times rescued from the ruins of that noble pile, and here preserved. We thought we might have seen some of the gorgeous statesmen of the Court of Harry the VIIIth.

* See Shaw's Tour to the West of England, p. 246. 247.

† The arms of this family. S. a fesse checquy A and B between 3. bezants were granted by William Camden 1604, to the purchaser of Stratfield-Say, then of Ewern Stepleton, in Dorsetshire.

Hither, we flatter'd ourselves might

“ The lady Janes and Joans repair

“ And from the gallery stand peeping,

“ In peaked hoods and mantles tarnish'd

“ High Dames of honour, once that garnish'd

“ The drawing-room of fierce Queen Mary !*

Yet we ought to have recollected, that those fell destroyers of all the precious memorials of former times, the *Parliamentarians*, had burnt the Castle of Sudeley almost to the grounds.

ART. VI. *The Antiquity and Description of Totnesse, Devonshire, from Westcott's manuscript.*

“ Totness that hath no higher tytle than towne may (with his bretheren Plymouth and Barnestable) compare for wealth and prosperitie and government with dyvers cytties of this kingdome. It hath floryshed, and felt also the storms of affliction under Brytons, Romans, Saxons, and Normans. To speake somewhat of the antiquitie thereof, I hope I shall take no great payns to prove yt (and that without any opposition) the prime towne of Great Bryttayne, and that upon the good warrant of Gessry of Monmouth, who boldly and resolutely affirmeth, that the famous Trajan Brutus took first landing at this place, when he conquered and inhabited this land, which is also strongly confirmed by all the Credyt of the Poet Havillan (yf he take not too much poetica licentia) when he sayth.

Inde dato cursu, Brutus comitatus Achate,
Gallorum spoliis cumulatus, navibus æquor
Exarat, et superis, auraque faventibus usus
Lytthora fœlices petiit Totonesia portus.

Then boyisting sayles, with gaulish spoyles,

The blest fraught sea doth take

Our Brutus with his trusty friends :

And through waves way doth make.

The Gods did guide his sayles and course,

And wynde he had at will :

And Totnesse was the happie shoar,

Where he came to and fate still.

* Gray's Long Story.

C c

„ This

"This granted (for I hope no man will question the longe believed historye of Brutus) we shall boldly and sayrly prescribe before all the townes and cyties in Great Bryttayne. Now (to averr our tenet and to passe the tyme when Bruit arrived heere.) Mr. Grafton and som others say it was when Hely was Highe Priest of Israell; which they accompt to be from the creation 2856 yeares; before the precarnation 1108 yeares. Now after he had fought many cruell battyles, conquered many huge giants, and his cosin Corineus in a faire pull of wrestlyng throwne their chief leader Gogmagog, over the house of Plymouth (though the Kentish men will have yt down at Dover cliff) he tooke with an easie journey (for he could not make great speed in the enemys countrye) a survey of the whole island; and commyng to the river Thames, for the great delight he toke in the fayre meadows, pleasant pastures, amenytie of the ayer, and fruitful soyle bordering her banks, (I do but exemplifie the history out of my authors, he resolved heer to build a cittie, and after a tyme begann yt, which, in remembrance of famous razed troy, he named Troy Novant, or New Troy: which som 1041 yeares after, was by kinge Ludd altered and called yt Luds-town, now briefly London. Then let us suppose that Brutus made all possible speed, yet he rode not post, nor could he march with his army, in strange untrod-den wayes, in some places woodland full of bryers and bushes, other wher boggye and myrre, the ryvers unfordable and having no bridges, nor townes resort to lodge in: neyther finding any victuall but what he gate by huntinge, with any halt: neyther could he conquer the whole land, which had such robustous strong inhabitants, and survey the whole land in les than twenty yeares. I sett a short tym, yf you but consider our proceedings with our late colonyes, especially adding thereunto the building of a cittye. This granted that yt was twenty yeares before London, yt must be 376 yeares elder than Rome, which is younger than London 356 yeares. And Chayr Ebranck (now named Yorke) builded by Kinge Ebranck Mempriceus som 140 yeares after, an: 2792.

"Now lett us see what other matter yt yields worthy our observation. Wee find that Aurelius Ambros, with his brother Pen-dragon, sonns to Constantius (of the mixed blood of the Brytians and Romans) who fledd very young from hence into Lyttle Bryan, (upon the death of their elder brother King Constantius the younger traytorously slayn by Vortetigern, termed the kinge killer and scourge of the countrye) returned hither in their better strength,

were

were received into this towne, with assistance whercof and people of this countye, they pursued him into Wales, and there besieged him in his own castle, and consumed him and his fort with fire, about the yeare of our redemption 450.

"Yet have we not spoken a word of the etimologie of this towne and whenc yt should take the name of Totnesse. Some would have yt of the French worde Tout a lesse, or Tout a loesse, which is in English, all at ease. As yf Bruit at his arryvall on such a pleasant soyle and fruitfull country, and healthy ayer, after so paynfull and dangerous navigation, should here assure himself and his fellow travellours of ease, rest, and content. And the T. in this longe tyme is changed (which is no great alteration) into N and so for Toutalesse, we now call yt Toutanesse and briefly Totnesse. This would I willingly applaud could I think, or be induced to believe that Brute spake so good French, or that the French tongue was then spoken at all. Therefore I shall with the more ease be perswaded to wyne an opinion with those who have yt named Dodonesse, which signifieth the rockye towne, or towne on stones which is much more probable (and is also agreeable with the opinion of Leland, that ancient and industrious Antiquarian) for it stands on the declivity of a hill very stony and rockye, close by the ryvers side which swelling at certen howers with the ocean tydes maketh the channel so deepe, as yt is ennabled to carrye vessels of good burden close up to the towne, which had somtyme a priory founded by Newman. The first Conqueror Brute gave this towne and the two provinces Devon and Cornwall (then but one) to his cosin and great assistant Coryneus, as is well known, wherof the western part is (as they say) called Cornwall, who peopled it with his own regiment, and being an excellent wrestler, as you have heard, trayned his followers in the same exercise, wherof it comes that the western men in that sport winn the masterye and gaine whersoever they com."

We will here throw Westcott's History of the Owners of this place from the Conquest into a note, and insert a more full account drawn from Dugdale, and other authorities.* This borough in

C. c. 2

Dooms-

* The second Conqueror, William of Normandy, bestowed this towne together with Dartmouth and Barnstaple, on a worthy man named Judeal, who erected here a castle, to which many services are due. It longe combated with tyme, but inforced to yeald, yt yet shewes what yt hath bynn. It haath had change of lordes, as Cantelupe Lord Abergavenny: from whom

Doomsday-book is said to be Terra Judhael de Totnais; but after the death of William the Conqueror, King William Rufus expelled this Johel de Totnais (though for what offence I find not) and gave his lands unto Roger de Novant. The daughter of Johael de Totnais married William de Braose, who came over from France as is evident from that charter which he made to the Monks of St. Florence at Salmure. (now vulgarly called Somers) in France.*

That his lands in England were of no small extent is evident from the General Survey; where it appears that he then had the Lordships of Sudcote in Berkshire, Effage in Wilts, Tadorne, and Bockeham in Surrey; half a hide of land in Petham hundred in Hants, in Dorsetshire 12 lordships, and in Sussex no less than 41. To this William succeeded Philip de Braose, his only son; who in 9 William Rufus, was one of those that adhered to the King against Robert Curthose Duke of Normandy; and in 4 Henry I, came to an agreement† with the Abbot of Telcamp, at Salisbury, in the presence of the King and Queen, concerning some claim made by the said Abbot to certain lands in Staynings in Sussex, which was a cell to Telcamp: but being afterwards rebellious to King Henry, he was disinherited of his lands to Henry I. This Philip, by Berta his wife, daughter of Milo Earl of Hereford; and one of the three sisters and coheirs to William Earl of Hereford, of whose inheritance he had all the lands of Brecknock, Ower-Went, and Gowher, left issue two sons; viz. William and Philip. Which William succeeded in all that great estate of his father and mother. In the 3d. Henry II, he gave to the King 100 marks of silver, for his part of the honor of Barstaple in this county. At this time therefore it is probable Totness was restored to him, as the descendant of Joel de Totness.

In the 10th of the same reign this William de Braose, was one of the witnesses to that recognition, then made by the King, touching the liberties of the people. And in 19, 20, and 21 of this reign, underwent the Sheriffsalty of Herefordshire.

it came to the ancient Baron Zouch, between whom and the Burgeses their was a composition. He reserves all services due unto himself: And the Mayor obtained of King John divers immunities, liberties, and freedoms. But yt fell againe into the King's hands, and King Henry VIIth gave it to Sir Peter Edgcumb, who by his excellent wisdom was in great favour with his soveraigne.

* Mon. Angl. vol. 1. n. 30, &c. Et 581. a. n. 10.

† Ibid. vol. 2. 972. a. n. 40, 50, and 60.

In the reigo of King John, for reasons about which historians differ, we find this William de Braose was made an outlaw. And, since it is not easy to discover what his demerits were, take therefore what usage he had at last, from the credit of these two historians who lived near that time. "This year (viz. Anno. 1210, (12 John) sayth Matthew of Westminster, the noble Lady Maud, wife of William de Braose, with William, their son and heir, were miserably famished at Windsor, by the command of King John; and William, her husband, escaping from Scorham, put himself into the habit of a beggar, and privately getting beyond sea, died soon after at Paris; where he had buriall in the Abbey of S. Victor, on the Eve of St. Lawrence." And Matth. Paris, putting his death Anno. 1212, (which differs a little time) says, "that he fled from Ireland into France, and dying at Ebula, his body was carried to Paris, and there honorably buried in the Abbey of S. Victor. He was a great benefactor to the religious; and it is observed of him, that in his usual communication he would reverently use the name of God, viz. *in Gods name let this be done*, or, *if it please God*; or, *by Gods grace*; so likewise in all his letters he wrote. Moreover, that in his journeys, whensoever he came into a church, or beheld a cross, though he were then discoursing with another, he would leave off, and betake himself to his devotion; and having said his prayers, return to his former discourse: likewise when he met children in the way, he would salute them courteously, to the end he might have a return, with the benediction of Innocents. By Maud his wife, called Maud de S. Waleric, he had issue William (who was famished with her at Windsores) Giles, Bishop of Hereford, and Reginald, and four daughters, Joane, who was the wife of Richard Lord Percy, (a great Baron in the North) Loretta wedded to Robert Fitz Parnell, Earl of Leicester, who had with her in marriage the lordship of Tavistock in this county; with 13 Knights Fees; Margaret, the wife of Walter de Lacy; and Maud, wife of Griffith, Prince of South Wales. As to the lands of this great, but unhappy man, it appears, that in 11 John, the Sheriff of Devon accounted for *Totenes*, Cornworthy, Barstaple, and Lappeford; and that the stock of cattle upon some other, was sold for the king's use: For in 12 Joh. William de Nevill accounted for 337 kine (part of the number of 704) which came from his lands, each cow then rated at five shillings. Bardestaple likewise, with 15 Knights Fees (which also were part of his possessions) was given by King John, to Peter Fitz-Herbers.

And

And the castle and town of *Totenus*, with the lordships of Cornwall and Lodeswell, were assigned by the same King unto Henry, the natural son of Reginald, Earl of Cornwall, commonly called Henricus filius Comitis.

But after some time the wrath of King John was asswaged; for (being at Bremory in Suffex, in the last year of his reign) he gave way, that Reginald de Braose, 3d son to this William the elder, should have safe conduct to come to his presence, to do his homage and fealty; and granted a great part of his father's lands unto him, upon the same fine and agreement, as Giles, Bishop of Hereford, his elder brother, had made with him for the same. And King Henry III, in the 1st of his reign, intimating to this Reginald, by a friendly message, that in case he would be an obedient subject, he should repossess all his lands upon the same fine and agreement, as Giles, his brother had made with King John; he thereunto complying, had accordingly liberty of the castle and honor of *Totness*, and likewise of the honor of Barnitaple. Of the honors of Cnappe and Brembre he had possession before, as it seems.

He married Græcia, (by some called Grifeld) daughter and coheir to William de Bruere, * and died in 6 Henry III, whereof the king being advertised, presently sent his Steward *William de Cantilupe*, to make livery of his castles to William his son.

This William being suspected of over much familiarity with the wife of Leweline Prince of Wales (sister of King Henry) was by him subtilly invited to an Easter Feast; but after the entertainment was over, was charged therewith by Loweline, and cast into prison: where he suffered death by a barbarous murder. Some say he was hanged, and the wife of Leweline with him. Upon news whereof the king granted the custody of all his lands to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke.

This William de Braose married Ewe, the daughter to William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, and sister and coheir† to Anselm,

* The other coheirs were I. Margaret, wife of William de Ferte.

II. Isabel, first married to ——— Dovre, and secondly to Baldwin Wake.

III. Alice, wife of Reginald Mohun.

IV. Joane, wife of William de Percy. ——— Dugd. Bar. I. p. 708.

† The other coheirs were 1. Maude, wife of Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk and afterwards of John de Warren, Earl of Surry. ——— 2. Joane, wife of Warrene de Moncheney from whom came the Valences, Earls of Pembroke. ——— 3. Isabel, wife of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and

Anselm, Earl of Pembroke (the last of the five brothers,) who successively enjoyed that honor. Which Eve in 14 Henry III, had assigned for her dowry all her husbands lands in Brecknock, Went, Kinton, Radenor, Kingeston, Erleston, St. Clere, and *Totnes*; the *Castles* excepted, which the king retained in his own hands. By her he left issue four daughters his heirs.

I. Isabel, wife of David, son of Leweline, Prince of Wales.

II. Maud, wife of Roger Lord Mortimer of Wigmore.

III. Eleanor, wife of Humphrey de Bohun.

IV. Eve, wife of William de Cantilupe. *

The arms of Braose are said to have been Az. semeè of cross crosslets, and a lion ramp. O.

William de Cantilupe, in 38 Henry III, upon levying the aid for making the king's eldest son a knight, paid 55l. 18s. 8d. for those 28 knights fees, an half, sixth, and twentieth part, of the moiety of the fees belonging to the honor of *Totnes*, which he enjoyed in right of Eve, his wife beforementioned. He departed this life in the flower of his youth, upon the Friday preceeding the feast of St. Michael; was on Wednesday following buried at Studley in Warwickshire, there being then present divers Abbots and Priors; as also sundry great Earls, Simon, Earl of Leicester, and Humphrey, Earl of Hereford, laying his body in the grave, (Eve his wife surviving, who died about the feast day of St. Margaret, the ensuing year; leaving issue, George, who died in his infancy, and two daughters, coheirs to their brother.

I. Milisent, wife of John de Montalt, and afterwards (in 2 Edward I.) of *Ivo La Zouch*; and

II. Joane, wife of Henry de Hastings.

and afterwards of Richard Earl of Cornwall:—4. Sibyll, wife of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby.

The arms generally ascribed to the Marshalls are Parte her pale O. and N. a lion Ramp. G.—but sometimes they are said to have been—A. Bend. Lozengy, which latter is often used in quarterings.

* It is to be observed that Reginald de Braose, father of William, last mentioned, was not the representative of this family, for William, his elder brother, (furnished with his mother at Windsor) left a son John, who was privately nursed up at Gowher by a Welsh-woman. This John had the ancient family estates at Brembre, in Sussex, and Gower in Wales. His son William, was father of William, who left two daughters his coheirs; viz. Aliva, wife of John de Moubray; and Joane, wife of John de Bohun, of Midhurst. Thomas, his third brother, left a son John, whose daughter and heir Elizabeth, was wife of Sir William Heron, Knight.

All hitherto is from Dug. Bar. I. 414, &c.

The

The arms of Cantilupe were, G. 3 leopard's heads inverted jessant-de-lis, O.

Ivo la Zouch, who was a younger son of Alan Lord Zouch of Ashby, in Leicestershire*) had with his wife Mellisent, the coheirefs † of Cantilupe, the manors of *Haringworth*, (which was afterwards his residence and distinction) Berewby, and Bulewike, in Northamptonshire; Eyton and Houghton, Co. Bedford; Bridgewater, Hegrave, and Edenewith, Co. Som. Calneſton, Brightmerſton, Rocle, and *Calne* Co. Wilts. Moles Bracy, Co. Salop. Stoke-St. Edwald, Co. Dors. 13s. 4d. rent in the town of Hereford; *Bingley*, Co. York; Ham, Co. Bucks. Baſeford, Co. Notts. and Cornworthy, Dertemue, and *Totneſs*, Co. Devon. ‡

William his son, in 29 Edward I, obtained the King's charter for free-warren in all his demefne lands at *Haringworth*. He married Maud, daughter of John Lord Lovel of Tichmerſh. In 2 Richard II, he was firſt ſummoned to Parliament among the Barons of this realm. In 7 Edward II, he obtained another charter for free-warren in his demefne lands in Bramcote, § &c. Co Warw. Soon after there is mention of William La Zouche, of *Totneſs*, his *nephew*; by which it ſeems he had a brother to whom this eſtate was allotted as a portion. However this place certainly returned to the elder branch again. For William Lord Zouch his grandſon and heir, (viz. ſon to Ivo le Zouche, who died V. P. by Joane daughter of William Inge) died Wednesday the feaſt of St. George, the 5th Richard II, ſeiſed (inter alia) of the caſtle and manor of Totneys with its Members, Lodeſwalle, and Hiwiſke; the manor of *Ambreſbury*,|| called *Le Conynger*, in Wilts, &c. &c.

Elizabeth his wife ſurvived him and by her teſtament dated 1408 (9 Henry IV) bequeathed her body to be buried in the Abby of Tewksbury; where her brothers lay interred. She left iſſue by them, two younger ſons Thomas, who had the manors of *Ighbam* and Egnsford, in Kent, and Edmund; and

* See No. 2. p. 80. &c.

† Haſtings had with the other coheireſſes the caſtle and honor of *Bergasenny* &c. which John de Haſtings, Earl of Pembroke, afterwards entailed upon his couſin William Beauchamp, from whom it came to the Nevile's, the preſent poſſeſſors, by marriage.

‡ Dug. Bar. I. p. 733.

§ Which now belongs to Sir Robert Burdet, Bart. and has belonged to his anceſtors for at leaſt three centuries. The ancient family manſion there is now only a farm-houſe.

|| I preſume, what is now the ſeat of the Duke of Queensbury.

Sir William, son and heir, who was XL years old at his father's death. He was accused of scandalizing John of Gaunt, and brought before Parliament, but acquitted. In 10 Richard II, being called William Lord Zouche of *Totnes*, residing there at that time, as it seems, he obtained licence from the King to make a Castle of his manor-house of *Haringworth*. In 7 Henry IV, upon the death of Thomas La Zouche, his uncle, who held the manors of *Middle Claydon* * and Cheshingburgh, in Bucks, for term of life, the reversion appertaining to him, he then came to the possession of those lordships. He married Alice, the daughter and heir of Sir Richard St. Maur, the younger, Knight, and of Mary his wife; as also cousin and heir of Ela, the wife of Sir Richard St. Maur, the elder, Knight, Father of Richard, the younger, and making proof of her age, had livery of the lands of her inheritance, doing his fealty. He died 3 Nov. 3 Henry V, then seised of *Haringworth*, &c. Co. Northton, of the *Castle of Totnes*, with the borough and manor of Cornworthy, Co. Devon. &c. &c. leaving William his son and heir, XIII years old; as also John, a younger son, who married Elizabeth the aunt and heir to Henry Lord Grey, of Codnovre, in Derbyshire, (from whom descended the Zouches of Codnovre) and two daughters, Margaret, the wife of Sir Thomas Tresham, and Elizabeth.

Which William was called Lord Zouche, and St. Maur, and in 2 Edward IV, had a special livery of the lands of his inheritance, but lived not long after, for having by his will bearing date, 7 Edward IV, bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of *Allballown*, at *Haringworth*, died Jan. 8, next year seised of *Haringworth*, &c. and of the manor of Cornworthy, with the *Castle* and manor of *Totnes*, Co. Devon; and other very large estates in the west and other parts of England; leaving John, his son and heir, at that time eight years old; also William, a younger son, and two daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret.

Which John took part with Richard the third, at the battle of Bosworth; and was attainted in the Parliament begun at Westminster 7 Nov. 1 Henry VII † That King then granted

D d

this

* Now the seat of Earl Verney, of Ireland, and of his ancestors for a long while.

† This John Lord Zouche had by Joanne his wife, one of the four sisters and heirs to John Lord Dinham, a son John, who was restored in Parliament

men

this castle and manor to Richard Edgecumbe, Esq. and his heirs.

We will now insert the account given of this place by Leland, who lived in the succeeding reign.

"From Rostbridge to Totnefs a 2 miles. All the ground betwixt Modbyri and Totnefs plentiful of goode greffe, corn and woode.

"The towne of Totnefs lyith along from the toppe of an high rokky hille by west onto the roote of it by Est.

ment, and had a special livery of all those lands which were of his mother's inheritance. However the castle and manor of Totnefs were never restored, By his will dated 1550, he bequeathed his body to be buried at Haringworth, and died about a year after. His great grandson Edward, was the last Lord Zouche of Haringworth; he leaving two daughters his heirs, Elizabeth, married to William Tate of Delapre Abbey, Co. Northton, Esq. and Maria, to—Leighton, Esq. between whose descendants the barony is now in abeyance. See Dug. Bar. i. p. 690, &c. from whom the account of this family is taken.

The arms of Zouche of Haringworth were G. 10 bezants, 4, 3, 2, 1, and a canton Erm. with which they quartered 1. Cantilupe. 2. A. 2 chevr. G. and a label of 3 B St Maur 3 Braose. O. a lion ramp. Semè of cross crofslets. B. See Dug. Orig. Jur. p 302.

In Glover's Barona e, No. 1160. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. I find the arms of Zouch of Haringworth with the following quarterings.

1. Zouch.
2. Cantilupe.
3. Brews. B. a lion ramp. int. 3 cross crofslets O,
4. Milo. G. 2 bends O.
5. Marshall. G. a bend Lozengy O.
6. Strongbow. S. 3 Garbs A.
7. Fitzolbert.—on a chief 3 crosslets fitchy—
8. St. Maur. A. 2 chevr. G. a label of 3. B.
9. Lupell. O. a lion ramp. int. 4 crosslets B,
10. Zouch, without the canton
11. Quincie. G. 6 mascles conjoined, 3, 3, and 1. O.
12. Leicester. G. a cinquefoil erm.
13. Grantemenil. G. a pale O.
14. Galloway. B. a lion ramp, A. crowned O.
15. Chester. B. 3 garbs O.
16. Denham. G. 5 lozenges in fesse erm.
17. Arches. G. 3 arches, pillars A. arch O,
18. Lenthall. S. 3 mascles A.
19. Welby. S. a fesse int. 3 fleurs de lis A.
20. Foxley. Barry of 6. G. & A.
21. Fiskenev. B. a saltier int. 4 crosslets O.
22. Stint. Erm. on a bend G. 3 leopards faces O.
- Crest. A falcon with wings extended A. on a bough O.
- Supporters. Two falcons A. beaked and leggd O.
- Motto. Prævalet Virtus.

This

" This town hath beene waulld: but the waulles be now clene downe. A man may see wher the foundation was of them. Ther be yet three gates by west, est, and - - - - -

" The Castelle of Totenes stondith on the hill north-west of the towne. The castelle waul and the stronge dungeon be maintainid. The logginges of the castelle be clene in ruine. Many gentleman held their landes by gard and service to this castelle. The Lordes Zouches were long time lordes of this town and castel: now Eggecomb by a gift of atteindure of Zouche.

" King John gave first privilege of a Mairalte to Totenes. King Edward the first augmented its libertes. There is butone Paroch chirch in Totenes, and that is set in the middle of the town. Ther is a greate steple tour, and the greatest belles in all thosse quarters. There was a Priorie of Black Monkes at the north est side of this paroch chirch impropriate to the Priorie of Totenes.

" There is an hospitall by the chirche yarde.

" Ther is a lazar-house on the south part of the toun endowid with sum landes.

" Totenes bridge on Darte of seven archis.

" Little Totenes a flite shot byneth Totenes bridge.

" The toune of Totenes is servid with conductes of water having three castelles.

" Delabont Lord of Litle Totenes erected ther a cèlle of Freres, ord. S. Trinitatis.

" Oldham Bishop of Excestre suppressid this house, and gave the landes to the Vicars of the cathedrale chirch of Excestre.

" Byri Pomeroy town lyith hard on the east ende of Totenes bridge. Byry Pomeroy chirch almost a mile of: and the castelle aboute half a mile from the chirch.

" Dartington Park half a mile above Tonenes bridge, on the same ripe of the water that Totenes is. In this park is a great maner place, longid to the Duke of Excester. S. Liger, that married the Dutches of Excester, kept house in this place.

" A little lower then this parke cummith down on the same ripe a brooke from west caullid Gulle, and goith into Darte ryver.

" The river of Darte by Tynne workes carieth much sand to Totenes bridge, and chokith the depth of the ryver - - - - - downward, and doth much hurt to Dertmouth haven."

We will now return to Westcott's account.

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. 3. fol. 26 and 27.

" At this town, held the southmoſt part of the kingdome, began the Foſſe-ſtreet, which with Watlinge-ſtreet, Ikneild-ſtreet, and Erming ſtreet, were the fower highe wayes that traivered over all England. Theſe were firſt began, by that Sapient Lawegiver Malmutus Kinge of this Realme, and finiſhed and paved by his martiall ſon Belymus, upon the credyt of the Brytiſh Storye 500 years ere the precarnation of chriſt. Theſe fower wayes croſſed and thwarted over the whole land; a worke not only very neceſſarye and convenient, but very beneficiall to the inhabitants, both for warr and peace; which were priviledged not only by Malmutius Eiſts, but alſo by the Romans in the tyme of government, and ſhould be in like reſpect with us; the name intimating as much. The kings high way. And as Bracton ſayth they are, *Res Sacræ, et qui aliquid occupaverit excedendo fines et terminos terræ ſuæ, dicitur feciſſe præpreſturam ſuper ipſum regem.* They are priveleged places, and he that makes treſpas ther, comyts prepraſture even agaynſt the kinge himſelf. This Foſſe-ſtreet began at the end of this towne and runneth through this whole ſhyre and Somerſet (yet in ſom certen places to be perceived) and ſo (aſ my author for this matter ſayth) to Tutbury, and by Cheſterton to Coventre and Leyceſter, and ſo from thence by the wilds and playns to Newarke, thence to Lyncoln, &c. This towne is diſtant from the cytie of Exeter twenty miles. The weekly markt is Saturday, and hath fower fayers, 1 May-day, 2 St. James, 3 and 4 Symon and Judes dayes. It yealds two Burgeſſes for the ſervice at the Parliament, is governed by a Mayor and Recorder. But we ſhall be better employed to view the church, where dyvers ancient armories and new epitaphes are to be ſeen, ſom of which amonge many we will remember.

One Mr. Phillip Holdich ſom tyme Mayor ———

All you that paſſe by me
Behold mans foden fall
Behold the eſtate of fleſh and blood
How death doth ceaſe on all.

Upon John Eaſtman.

Behold the place wherein I lye
For as thou art ſometyme was I
And as I am ſo ſhalt thou bee
From lyfe to death to follow me.

To

To the poor he was pitifull
And gave oft for Gods sake.
Now thes good deeds are gone with him
All things els him forsake.
Thou mortal man that wouldest attein
The happy haven of heavenly rest
Prepare thy self of graces all
Fayth and repentance are the best.

On Mr. John Wile the elder.

Christ is to me as lyfe on earth
And death to me is gayn,
Because I trust through him alone
Salvation to attayn ;
So bryttle is the state of man,
So sone yt doth decay ;
So all the glory of this world
Must passe and fade away.

Upon Margarat Collins.

Mors Sceptra Ligonibus æquat.

On a stone layed on William Tillet.

Loe seest thou mee ; so shalt thou be.
Therefore repent : in hart relent.

Rychard Lacey hath thus.

Mors mihi primus Adam: vita secundus erit.

Elyzabeth Kelland dyed young and had these verses.

A virgyne young of tender years,
Interred heer doth lye:
She died in hope with Christ to lyve,
In joyes eternally.

On William Wist, a Merchant.

Sith many marchants leave their trade ;
And Marchandiz is poore men's ayed,
Now whether shall the poore man flye,
When trade decayes and marchants dye.

Upon

Upon the stone that covered John Wise, and his wife as should seem.

Marryed on earth we each to other weere ;
But now to heavens highe King we coupled are.

Elizabeth Smyth hath this Epitaph.
Death stands in readinesse all flesh to stricke,
But for rypenesse seldom hitts the lyke,
For though at fower this house of clay fell downe,
Som die at tenn not built so high from ground.

One Mr. Christopher Brokine and some other lyke him as the verse imports.

Old agge with wisdom and religion croun'd,
Hath in this vault a dark pavillion found,
Ambitious toombes may boast of pompos state,
This of two good men and trew magistrates,
Its fytt that such mens precious memorye
Should be recorded to posteritie.

One Mrs. Austyns monument,
Some die in youth, some die in agge,
Some die in rypest yeares :
The lyfe wherof in the dead corps,
Interred here appeares.
She was but young, of body strongge,
Yet she by death subdwed ;
To lyve and dye in him alone,
Through Christ to be renewed.

On the stone that lyes on Rychard Beer.
Heer under sleeps my corps till Christ doe call ;
From out this bed to judgement generall.

John Norris hath this remembrance and caviat.
Behold thy self by me,
Such one was I as thou,
And thou in tyme shalt be
Even dust as I am now.

On George Yeo: and as I gather, his mother.

Here lyeth the tree growing approved,
Likewise her fruit of most beloved.

Here lyeth the stock and branch together;
Free from all sturdye stormes and weather.

Here lyeth the aged, and the youth,
The race of all-approved truth.

This is written on William Yeo.

My lyfe was full of miserye,
Of anguish, grief and payne;
I hope at length to Live with Christ,
For ever to remayne.

This is wrytten on the stone that lies on Edward Beard.

Altho' my flesh be turn'd to dust, I hope to rise agayn,
With Christ in number of the just, for ever to remayne.

On Elizabeth Beare.

She lyes in dust, that lyv'd and dyed none other,
Then a most faythfull wief, and loving mother.
She lyv'd in Christ, her workes declar'd the same,
She died in Christ, whence grew her endless fame.

Elizabeth Prydhows, and som other.

Such as they are, by death wee all must bee,
Such as they were, in lyfe but few we see.

Johannes Giles Armiger, obiit 12^o die Januarii An. 1552,
Anima propitieter deus.

My Buckler of defence,
Is deus omnipotens.
To whom he prays
For his gifts always.

After this so great rest in this cyttie lyke towne, we should
make more haste the better to performe our journey. But I may
not forgett to tell you of an honor more belonging to yt, for Kinge
James of pious memorye, hath dignified yt with the title of an
Earledome, and honoured therewith the highly meriting and
nobly borne Knight, Sr. George Carewe, Baron of Clopton, a
native

native of this Country, of whom I should wryte more largely, but he is eternised by a farr more sufficient penn.

We will here just mention that this honour and manor passed from the EdgECumbes by the Seymours, to the Bogans, in whose possession it was in the time of Browne Willis, who says that the town (which is situated on the side of an hill) consisted of one pretty wide street, three quarters of a mile in length, and that (of the walls and four gates which surrounded it) only the south gate, and some small parts of the rest were remaining. In addition to what Westcott has said of the church, we will add from Willis, that it is a spacious building, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and has three great Isles, and a large chancel. The tower at the West end is 91 foot high, adorned with four beautiful pinnacles, and containing six bells. In the north side of the church, he adds, stand the town-hall, and a school house.

As to the constitution of the borough, we will add, that in the 26th of King Henry II. the Burgeses of Totness, paid a fine of 5 marks for setting up a guild without authority. However, in the 7th year of King John they were incorporated by charter, (as we have said before,) and made a mayor town, which was confirmed by King Edward II, and several of his successors, as the present charter sets forth. The choice of members of Parliament for this town is in the corporation and burgeses, which consists in a Mayor, 13 Burger-masters, and 20 Common-council men, a Recorder, and about 18 Freemen, of whom about 70 polled at the election in 1712. The list of the Burgeses for this Burrough, begins the 23d of King Edward I, and is continued with the common defect in the four reigns of King Richard III, Henry VII and VIII, and Edward VI, to the 12th of Queen Anne. *

The Members that have been chosen at the General Elections, since the restoration are as follows:

1660 Thomas Chafe,	Thomas Clifford.
61 The same.	The same.
78 Sir Edward Seymour.	John Kelland.
81 Charles Kelland.	The same.
85 Sir Edward Seymour.	The same.
88 Sir John Powel.	Richard Madok.
90 Henry Seymour.	Thomas Coulston.

* Browne Willis's Not. Parl.—Magn. Brit. Vol. I. p. 516.

95	Sir Edward Seymour.	Edward Yard.
98	The same.	Thomas Coulston.
1701	Sir Christopher Musgrave.	The same.
2	William Seymour.	The same.
5	Sir Humphry Mackworth.	The same.
8	Sir Edward Seymour.	George Courteney.
10	Thomas Coulston.	Francis Gwynn.
13	Stephen Northleigh.	The same.
14	The same.	Sir John Germain.
22	Joseph Banks.	Sir Charles Willes.
27	Exton Sayer.	The same.
34	Joseph Danvers.	The same.
41	The same.	The same.
47	Sir John Strange.	Charles Taylor.
54	Browse Trist.	Sir Richard Lloyd.
61	The same.	Richard Savage Lloyd.
68	Philip Jennings.	Peter Burrell.
74	The same.	James Amyatt, Esq.
80	Sir Philip Jennings Clerke	Launcelot Browne.
84	The same.*	Hon. Capt. Henry Phipps.

*ART. VII. Monumental Inscriptions in St. Alphage Church,
Canterbury.*

On the second pillar from the west end.

**Gaude Prude Thoma,
Per quem fit ista columpna.**

Underneath his arms; viz. 3 otters, past. each having a fish in his mouth.†

On a mural monument in a corner on the south of the communion table.

* On Sir Philip's death, 1787. Lord Viscount Barnard was elected. Half the borough now belongs to the Duke of Bolton, and the other half, as we are informed, to Mr. Yard, Judge Buller's son.

† This is the only one of the Epitaphs now remaining which were there in Somner's time. "Prude lived in Edward IV's days, and by his will appoints to be buried by Christ church porch, and therein gives as much as will build a pillar in this church, and 5 marks to Christ-church works, Anno, 1468." Battley's Somner, p. 163, 164.

E e

"Hic

"Hic repositæ sunt exuvie Matthei Hadde Armigeri, primi post natu maximum, filii Henrici Hadde de Agro Frenstedienfi in Comitatu Cantii pariter Armigeri.

"Is dum in vivis erat, auctet duplici vice Prælector in Hospitio Lincolnienfi, Civitati Cantuarienfi a memoriâ in comitatu Cantii 27 annos Justitiarius pacis, insuper Quadruplicis simul Curie Sanctissimus extitit Seneschallus, primo ejus quæ est Doroberniæ in gratiam V. Portuum cancellariatus Regalis manerii de Wey, etiam istius, quæ est Monasterii in suburbiis cujus nunc non nisi nomen superest Augustiniani, Postremo portus de Feversham. Unus ille ex universo fere Cantio Jurisconsultus ascitus est in præclarâ commissione duplici de Henrico Principe milite faciendo, deque nuptiis Regis filiæ Elizabethæ.

Obiit ad diem Augusti octavum Anno } Salutes 1617.
æt. suæ, 72.

Jam procul a strepitu legisque forisque quiescit,
Sic moriendo sibi consulit haud patriæ.
Consilio ignaros legis, re juvit egenos,
Viribus oppressos, implicitosque dolis.
Applausum populi fugientem fama secuta est,
Quem celebrant urbes, curia, rura, forum."

Arms.—G. 3 stags heads cabossed O. between the horns of each, a crosslet fitchy A.—a crescent for difference.—Crest. a Talbot's head.—These arms are at top.

At bottom is Hadde, quartering, per fesse, A. and B. a tower G.—impaling A. a chevr. S. charged with 3 escallops O. int. 3 ogres each charged with a martlet of the Field; for Hamond of St. Alban's.

On one side, Hadde impaling, G. a chevr. engrailed int. 3 leopards faces O.—for Wilsford.

On the other side. Hadde impaling Roper of Eltham.*

Edmund Hadde, Gent. repaired this, 1678.

On a brass plate, fix'd on a flat stone, (whereon have also been two figures, of a man, and his wife, now gone,)

"Depositum Johannis Mainwaring Armig. ex antiquâ et vere nobili familia ejus nominis de Pyver in Comit. Cheshheere. Uxorem duxit Barbaram filiam natu maximam Johannis Winteri,

* Roper was his grandmother—and Wilsford his mother.—See *Hastings*, II. p. 512, under Printed the ancient seat of this ancient family, who after removing to this parish, continued here many generations.

Presbyteri,

Presbyteri, Quondam Ecclesiæ Cant. Præbendarii dignissimi, ex quâ prolem genuit unicum filiolum, et tres filias. Obiit Maii 25^o A. D. 1621, Æt suæ 67."

On a flat stone. "Here lieth the eldest son of Captaine Thomas Coakleburie Jan. 17. 1649."

A hatchment.—"Per bend sinister, O. and S a lion rampant counterchang'd, impaling Vert. a chev. int. 3 rams pass. O."—At the bottom. "Roger Simon, Gent. obt. Jan. 8. 1656. Mary his wife died Apr. 14. 1648."

In the fourth isle, on a flat stone.

Arms. per pale, 3 pheons heads. Crest. A Demi Griffin rampant regardant.

"Here lieth the body of Sir John Roberts, Knt. who died the 26th day of October, A. D. 1658, in the LXXI yeare of his age *

"Here lieth interr'd the body of Mary, wife of John Coppin, gent. and daughter of the said Sir John Roberts, who as she lived virtuously, so she died religiously on the 11th day of June, in the 42d year of her age, A. D. 1685.

"Above hangs her hatchment, viz. per pale B. and G. 3 boars heads couped and a chief, O. a mullet for difference, impaling, per pale G. and B. 3 pheons heads O.—Crest. A demi-Griffin rampt. O. legg'd and ducally crowned S. on his shoulder a mullet."

On a flat stone adjoining.

"Here lies interr'd the body of Dame Jane Roberts, widow and relict of Sir John Roberts, Knt. and daughter of Stephen Bunce, of Trowleigh, gent. She departed this life the 27 day of January, A. D. 1664, and in the 54 year of her age.

This virtuous wife and widow, pious mother,
Prudently careful, true friend, such another
Rare to be found, with patience waited all
Her dayes for this blest change, now ways the call
Of the last trumpe, unto her resurrection,
That she may *love and praise* God in perfection."

* Sir John Roberts was of an ancient family at Hawkerst in this country. See Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 3917. Thorpe's Reg. Ross under Brencleley, and MSS. pedigree sign'd by Sir George. See also Haisted's 3d vol. not yet published. He owned and inhabited the palace here, probably as Lessee under the Archbishop, since his widow continued to possess it after the restoration.

Arms. Roberts as before, impaling a fesse charged with 3 eagles displayed int. 3 boars passant.

On a mural monument.

“ Neare this place expecting immortalitie, resteth the mortal part of Jane, the wife of John Roberts, Esq. (eldest sonne of Sir John Roberts of this parish, Knt) the only daughter and heire of Josias Hugessen of Norton, Esq. deceased, by Mary his wife, daughter and heire of Ambrose Rose, Gent. .

A woeman admirable.

A wife incomparable.

A child most dutiful.

A mother most careful.

To whose memory John Roberts, her disconsolate husband this unhappie, unequal, and untimely monument hath placed,”

She left issue only Jane, her daughter.*

Arms. Roberts, impaling Hugessen, viz. A. on a mount vert, ar back proper, int. 2 boars erect S. armed O.—

On a wooden tablet on a pillar opposite.

“ Viator Siste,

Moræ pretium erit non nescire te

Quantæ sub hoc tumulo reponuntur excuvie

Reliquiæ scilicet

Janæ Roberts Josiæ Hugessenis Ar. e maria uxore ejus relicta unicæ filiæ, Johannis D. Joh. Roberts militis natu maximi conjugis lectissimæ.

Si genus inspicias, e stirpe orta generosa, patriæque virtutis minime degener, Patriam in Lingsteda protulit in agro Cantiano villâ in posterum non incelebris. Fortunam admodum lauta, muneribus ejus amplissimis ornata.

“ Si casus varios, et non dissimiles, Hæres ipsa e matre hærede ejusdam matris Pater hæres maternus. Filia unica, unicam enixa filiam, hæredem reliquit (faxit Deus) tantâ matre non indignam. Avia, posthuma filia quinque menses nata, patre neptis, vix quatuor matre orba.

“ Vis dotes? os mansuetum, corpus præerum, formæ et pudicitie rarissimum exemplar; animi acris et vigentis et ab incunabilis, ipsisque crepundiis adeo ultra ætatem maturi, ut optima præcociis ingenii specimina polliceretur. Memoria tenax, Minerva prompta, ut flamma, ut fulgur, ab æthere, expedita. Mens casta, et pia ab omni contagione sejuncta. Quid plura? Tota Venustas.

* See Haisted. v. 2. p. 689. note (z) 743.—The child died soon after her mother.

“ Vis quantus virtutis nitor enituit ? Erga Deum pia, marito fida, matri morigera, Curatori grata, amiciis blanda, erga omnes mire humana.

“ Vis fidem ? nulli purior schismaticâ, et epidemicâ labe minime aspersa. Spem ? Nulli certior Evangelicis promissis firmie nixa. Caritatem ? Nulli ardentior ; egenos miris obsequiis et ministeriis fovens. Castitatem ? Tedæ memor nuptialis pulveraris abhorruit scelestam labem. Fortitudinem ? Omni major infortunio, invictum animum perturbationibusque impervium ad vitæ exordium usque servavit.

“ Prolixus sim, si singula confester, ut vela colligam (rumpantur invidiæ licet ilia) jacet hic, Fœminarum, Uxorum, Christicolarum, Humanum, Hugessenum decus.

“ Vis tandem scire quo tandem fato invido periit tam dilectum caput ? Ah ! Hopes ! Ah ! hinc larga ærumnarum seges ! Hucusque prosperis navigavimus ventis, et crispantia maris æquora labens carina fulcavit ; nunc in scopulos incurrit oratio. Quis enim siccis oculis narrare potest mortem tam importunam, sævam, insperatam ?

“ Compendio dicam :

“ Fœminarum florem dira rapuere *ῥαπῖδα*,

“ Audaces papulæ pustulæque, O sævæ nimis, O nimis superbæ ! Quæ vitæ adeo optatæ filum medium, obrumpere non verubamini, illi tam cito, nobis tam infelicitè !

“ Hæc cum *XIIX* ætatis annum attigisset, post matrimonium initum *XV* mensium curriculo emenso, per quinque dierum spatium ingruentelue, inter doloris aculeos, quos mirâ patientiâ sustinebat, beatissimo exitu naturæ fatoque concessit, Corporis exuvias hic deponens, potiore autem parte ad cœlestis vitæ consuetudinem migrans, Prid. Calend. Decemb. Anno reparatæ Salutis humanæ *CICDCLVI*.

Age igitur, hopes, evequias celebra
Stupeſce primo, mox verte in lachrymas,
Si hunc interitum nimis dolendum
Non fles ; perpetuo fleas, Viator,

“ Hanc epicedii acerram mœrens libabit Jo. Roberts Ar. quâ pie piis dilectissimæ conjugis manibus parentavit.”

“ Hæc nescire te, nollem, Perge.”

On a small flat stone, next that of Lady Roberts.

" Anne wife of - - - - - Norton,* Esq. and daughter of Sir John Roberts, Kt. died - - - - - 1681."
Arms. A. crosse potent quartering Roberts, as before.

On an adjoining flat stone.

" Here lie the remains of Mrs. Deborah Timewell, only daughter of John Bridges, Esq. † late of this city, and wife of Edward Timewell of Chigwell in Essex, Esq. She died June 17, 1752, aged 47 years. Much might be said in her praise, as her virtues were many and great, and ought to be gratefully remembered by multitudes for the benefits received by them.

" Here also lies the body of the said Edward Timewell, Esq. who died May 9. 1762, aged 77 years. He was the eldest son of Benjamin Timewell, Esq. one of the Commissioners of the Navy, in the reign of Queen Ann; was a gentleman possess'd of many valuable qualities, and for above 60 years executed an employ in his Majesty's Navy or Victualling offices with great diligence and fidelity.

* Of Fordwich. The Nortons were a very ancient family in this county. Those of Fordwich were descended from William, who was younger brother of that Sir John Norton, who married the heiress of Northwood, of Northwood in Milton, (by Sittingbourne) in the reign of Henry VIII.—See Hasted, 11. p. 685, &c.

† He was Barrister at Law; born in 1680, educated at Pembroke College, Oxford; whence he removed to study the Law, at Gray's Inn. In 1704 (about September) he married Jane, only surviving child of Edward Gibbon, Esq. of Westcliffe, by Martha, daughter of Sir John Roberts beforementioned. (See Gentleman's Magazine for August, 1788, under the account of the Gibbons of Westcliffe.) In July 1712. He was suddenly seized with a fever, and died after a few days illness, in the 32d year of his age, leaving an only daughter abovementioned, and two infant sons, to whom his death was an irreparable loss, as all, who have remembered him, have born testimony to his excellent character, to his great abilities, his assiduity and his uncommon intellectual acquirements, in almost all branches of polite literature, as well as the Law, which is confirmed by his papers, and MSS. notes in the margins of the books he left behind him, in the ancient and most of the modern languages. His seat was Wotton-Court in this County, but he had also an house in this City, where his Death happen'd; in consequence of which he was buried in *this church*, of St. Alphage, amongst his wife's maternal ancestors; *but without any memorial*. It is therefore hoped that this small tribute to his memory, will not be *here* ill-placed. His widow was also buried here in 1738.

"In memory of the deceased, and in gratitude for their uncommon kindness to himself E. B. their brother hath caused this stone to be placed here"

Arms. Erm. on a chief crenellèe 3 lions heads erased, impaling a cross charged with a Leopard's face.—Crest.—An eagle displayed, ducally crowned.

In the North Isle —On a flat stone.

" H. S. E.

" Petrus Peters, de Cœnobio Dominicanorum dissolute, hæc parochiæ proximo, M. D. Johannis Peters ejusdem Loci M. D. filius primogenitus. Elizabetham Reverendi Johannis Stoning Londinenfis filiam unicam et hæredem uxorem duxit, quæ illi tres liberos Johannem scilicet, Annam, et Elizabetham peperit, Quorum Johannes et Anna præmaturâ mortē correpti innupti obierunt.

" Elizabetha. vero superstes Thomæ Barret De Lee in Agro Cantiano Armigero enupta est.

" Vir in arte Appollinari non levis monienti extitit qui dum aliorum saluti assidue invigilavit, suam nimium neglexit.

" Morbo nimirum graviet difficili oppressus, Egrotantium postulat nimis humaniter obtemperans, in officio fungendo plus laboris perpeffus est, quam adversa admodum valetudo fuslinere potuit.

" Anno igitur Salutis 1697, ætatis vero suæ 40^o ab omnibus desideratus placide efflavit.

" Sub eodem tumulo conduntur cineres Elizabethæ uxoris charissimæ plurimarum virtutum mulieris quæ A. D. 1722, Æt. suæ 48, e vivis sublata est."

Arms. O. 3 roses G. impaling, A. a chevr. G. charged with 3 martlets A. int. 3 hurts, each charged with a flower de-luce, Q.—as on the hatchments above.—Crest, An arm, holding a rose sprig.*

On an adjoining stone.

" Anna Peters Petri Peters M. D. filia natu maxima, Obiit A. D. 1712"—Arms, Peters and Stoning quarterly.

On another stone.

" Here lieth the body of Michael Peters, Gent. He died May 2, 1754. aged 69 years." Arms—Peters with a crescent.

* Dr. John Peters, M. D. father of Dr. Peter Peters, and Mr. Peter Peters, his grandfather, both of the Black Friars, were also buried here, but without any memorial.

Under

Under an Hatchment, at the north-east corner.

"Near this place lieth the body of John Stockar, who was Rector of this parish, almost 46 years. He departed this life, Jan. 14, 1708, Æt. 84."

Near the Communion rails, on a flat stone.

"Sub hoc marmore jacet Thomas Wife, S. T. P. (Generoso stemmate in Com. Oxon. oriundus parochiæ hujus, et de Beakesbourne Pastor,

Ecclesiæ Cathedr. } Cantuar. unus e sex concionibus
Lincolniensis Præbendarius.

Serenissimæ Walliæ Principi a Sacris, Theologus eruditus et orthodoxus, Qui obiit Jul. 24, Anno. } Salutis 1726.
Æt. 55"

Arms.—3 chevr.—Crest. A Lion's head erased.

On the adjoining stone.

"In hopes of a joyful resurrection here lieth the body of Brodnax Brandon, Gent. eldest son of William Brandon, late of Portsmouth, by Anne his wife, daughter of Sir William Brodnax, Kt. of Godmersham, in Kent. He married Charlotte, eldest daughter of Sir Edward Ward, late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and left issue 3 children, Edward, Grace, and Philip. He died Jul. 1, 1733, aged 35.

Arms, Barry of 10, a lion ramp. ducally crowned, † impaling, a cross fleurè—Crest. A Lion's head erased, ducally crowned.

* He wrote an answer to "propitiatory oblations in the Holy Eucharist truly stated, and defended from Scripture, &c." "by Mr. Johnson of Cranbroke, on which Johnson animadverted in the preface to, "The unbloody Sacrifice, &c." And Wife replied, to which Johnson wrote a fresh answer. See Pegge's account of Mr. Johnson, Bibl. Top. No. XXV. p. 35.—He succeeded Stockar in this living, and was himself succeeded by Mr. Taylor of Bifrons, (younger brother of the famous Dr. Brooke Taylor, and) father of the present Rev. Edward Taylor, of that place. See Go. 2. p. Mr. Taylor was succeeded by Mr. Airson (a minor-Canon of the Cathedral) whose successor, in Mr. Hearne, is the present incumbent.

† These arms. viz. Barry of 10, A and G. a lion ramp. O. ducally crowned, are those of the famous Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, in the reign of Hen. VIII. All the sons of that great man, died issueless, as did his only Uncle, Sir Thomas Brandon, K. G.—See Dugd. Bar. 11.

Charles

Charles Knowler, Gent. obt. Jan. 20, 1750, and was buried here with his wife, and several children, as appears by an adjoining stone to their memory.

On an oval marble tablet, against an adjoining pillar.

Here lieth interr'd the body of Samuel Vassal, Esq. son of Col. John Vassal, who changed an earthly city for eternal glory, Æt. 38. A. D. 1714.

Arms. Az. a Sun in chief, and Vase in base, O.

On a flat stone.

" Elizabeth Maundy, daughter of William Maundy, M. D. formerly of this city. Obiit Feb. 6, 1776. aged 78."

Under an hatchment. (viz. vairè G. and S. on a scutcheon G. a chevr. O.) " Near this lieth the body of Mr. Thomas Bix, lately of the parish of Bishopgate, London. He died Mar. 2, was interr'd the 6th, near this place, where his Grandfather, and Grandmother lieth, Æt. 47, 1697."

An hatchment. O. on a chevr. vert, 3 birds heads erased A. a mullet for difference—Underneath—" Near this place lieth the body of Edward Crayford, Esq. son of Edward Crayford, Esq. of this city. He died Feb. 2, 1693. Æt. 26."

On adjoining hatchment of 6 coats. 1 Crayford. 2 S. a saltier A. an annulet for difference.—Wootton—3. S. 3. - - - - - past. O. ——— 4. A. a chevr. int. 3 bulls heads cabos'd S. ——— 5. A. a fish - - - - - int. 2 flaunches, barry of 6. A and G.—At-See. 6. Crayford.—Underneath, " Jane wife of William Crayford, Esq. daughter of Mr. Tho. Rogers, obiit, Aug. 20, 1698, aged 22. She left issue Susanna, William, and Elizabeth."

On a flat stone, in the north isle.

" Here lieth the body of William Crayford, Esq.* formerly recorder of this city, who departed this life Aug. 12, 1733, aged 38 years."

* William Crayford, Esq. The Recorder's father, was Barrister at Law, as was also Edward Crayford, Esq. his grandfather, who married the sister of Dr. John Peters of the Black Friars, M. D.—All three resided in this parish, but the ancient seat of their family was at Mongeham, where they had long been settled.—The recorder was succeeded by Mr. Randolph, in that office, and he by Mr. Knowler, whose successor, Charles Robinson, Esq. at present enjoys it, and is M. P. for this city.

In the same grave is likewise interr'd the body of Susanna Crayford, who died 1726, and Eliz. who died 1735, both infants.

"Here is also deposited the body of Susanna Crayford, his relict, who died Nov. 24, 1775, aged 78 years.

Also Bennet Crayford, wife of Edward Crayford, Surgeon, who died Oct. 29, 176, —aged 35 years."

On another stone,

"Anthonetta Crayford, wife of Peter Crayford, of this city, Gent. died Sept. 23, 1727, aged 51." "Peter Crayford, Gent. died Oct. 13, 1732, aged 56"—Arms, Crayford impaling, A. 2 chevrons S. int. 3 mullets G.

On another flat stone "William Cullen, Gent. died Oct. 3, 1647."

On a mural monument over a door in the south side. It appears that "Mr. Simon Wakefield, died Apr. 4, 1710, aged 58. His son Mr. John Wakefield, died unmarried May 13, 1717, Aet. 37." Arms A. a fesse inter 3 water-bougets G.

On a flat stone "Edward Fowtrel, 1720."*

In the upper window on the south side these arms.

S. a fesse G. int. 3 swans A.

The same, impaling, vert, on a chevr. A. 5 horses shoes. Over them a mitre.

The same impaling, vert, a saltier O. a chief Erm.

In a window on the north side,

A Chevr. int. 3. birds heads erased.

ART. VIII. *Review of the Western Tour, continued from p. 168 of our last.*

We will take up this author at the same page (190) which concluded our last extract. And tho' Mr. Gilpin, in his tour down the Wye, may very fairly be supposed to have anticipated him

* Several of the Robert's, Peters's, Haldes, Crayfords, &c. have been buried in this church without any memoria's. For instance, John Roberts, Esq. (eldest son of Sir John,) beforementioned who married a second wife, the daughter of Sir William Turner, of Richmond, in Surry, Kt. by whom he had a daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Symphon, of Bleane, Esq. Barrister at Law, father by her of John Symphon, Esq. of St. George's in Canterbury. (See his monument in the Cathedral Canterbury.) Also Edmund Roberts, Esq. younger son of Sir John—Mr. Peter Peters—Dr. Peters—Edward and William Crayford, Esq. &c. &c.

on the subject of picturesque beauty. Yet many new observations are here introduced worth the notice of our readers, particular upon those subjects which are entirely omitted by Mr. Gilpin.

"Scenery of such inimitable beauty as that viewed down the river Wye, which is unquestionably unique, necessarily requires a minute detail and analization of its constituent parts; the steepness of its banks; its mazy course; the ground, woods, and rocks, and every other native and artificial ornament. These are most accurately and admirably defined by the celebrated comparer of natural and artificial landscape, Mr. Gilpin, in his excursion down this river in 1770*, for which purpose he has employed his second section; and I think with much greater success than the subsequent description. This indeed, as he previously observes, might be attributed to his having seen them under the circumstance of a continued rain. Leaving my reader therefore to furnish himself with the necessary outlines from that able delineator, I shall proceed to give the result of these combinations under the auspicious beams we now viewed them. For this purpose we procured a boat for a guinea and a half, to take us to Monmouth, in which we embarked about three o'clock, and leaving Wilton-castle † on our right, passed the noble bridge westward in continual serpentine nearly four miles, without any very striking feature to attract our notice. We were amused with some fishermen in their curious little boats, angling for trout and grealing; these delicate vehicles are made of wicker, or basket work, and covered on the outside with prepared canvass, which they paddle down the stream, and carry on their backs home again, like turtles in their shells."

"We now came opposite Mr. Gilpin's second landscape, Goodrich-castle, a most romantic reliick of moss-grown towers, which more than answered every idea of his pencil, or description; the vast hill, called Copperwood, apparently on the right, tho' really far beyond, adds greatly to the boldness of this prospect. William Earl Marshall had a grant of this castle 5th of King John. In the reign of Edward III. this was the chief seat

* * This little work is become so scarce, that I was not able previously to procure a copy; the hints and occasional descriptions of such a companion, were highly desirable, and would have been of infinite assistance, but I was forced to be content in an after comparison."

Since this was printed Mr. Gilpin has published another edition.

† Mr. Gilpin, by a deception in this winding river, has described this ruin as on the opposite bank.

of Gilbert Lord Talbot, great grandfather of John, the first Earl of Shrewsbury, to whom, and his posterity, it continued the principal residence, till Gilbert, 7th Earl, left three daughters his coheirs, of whom Elizabeth carried this castle to her husband, Henry Grey, Earl of Kent, who died S. P. 1639, yet this place seems to have gone to his collateral relations, Earls of Kent, down to the late Duke. Down the next reach on our left, a beautiful livery of green clothed the surrounding steep; this is the general complexion of the adjacent country, for every ten or twelve years, the woods are cropped quite close to the ground, principally to supply the forges and furnaces with charcoal, &c. and as they sprout again this delightful verdure appears, scarce distinguishable at some distance, from the most luxuriant crops. As in other spots their vigour is increased, or come to full growth, different tints and shades are seen, which constitute the wonderful variety so peculiar to these scenes. The hill beyond, on our right, is covered with lime kilns; we saw a small hut by the water side carelessly heaped together, which, according to established custom, the indigent natives raise in the night; this, if they can accomplish it so as to cover in, and boil a pot within the space of twelve hours unmolested, becomes their own, and they are allowed to inclose a sufficient quantity of land round it, and to rebuild a more suitable cottage; thus in a few years by this laudable custom and indulgence, the whole face of the country wears a general aspect of cultivation, and the most barren spots become adorned with woods, gardens and orchards. This in miniature resembles the great world at large in its original state of nature, with this restriction, that their King is already established; they may wage wars and have trivial hostilities about infringements of property, and other jealousies or animosities, but no violent danger can ensue; the Lord of the manor has the supreme power, to keep them in awe, and rectify these commotions in their state. We next passed some iron works on our left, called Bishop's-wood-furnace, belonging to a company at Ross and Bristol; the scene here greatly improves, and the stream flows thro' a winding avenue of richer cloathing. In the reach below this, is Ledbrooke colliery, a very plentiful mine and of good quality; which supplies Ross, and various places at 13s. per ton. After so much grandeur and tranquillity, this busy contrast upon the banks of the wharf produced a new and lively effect. A little lower on the right, stands Court field, an ancient pile, with an artificial ruin above, belonging to Mr. Vaughan. A few fine deer were bound-

bounding on the ridgy banks; the parish church in miniature, just below, is truly picturesque; it is called Welch Bicknor to distinguish it from another village of the same name about two miles below, on the opposite side of the river, in Gloucestershire, which now only divides the two counties, but was formerly the boundary between the Welch and English; according to this verse of Necham.

“ *Inde vagos Vaga Cambrenses, hinc respicit Anglos.*”

“ Hence Wye the English views, and thence the Welch.”

In this church is a chalice of great antiquity, being from its date made in 1176, and altho' finished in a very rough manner, it has some resemblance to those used in the present age. It is supposed that it was made by some of those Arabians living in the Norman territories near the borders of Spain, who embraced the christian religion, and was by them brought to Britany or Normandy, and from thence to England. At English Bicknor, a triangular bushy mount hangs like a noble rampart to the water at the next reach. The verdant rocks now spread their tufted heads in variegated order, and at the half way point, the abrupt cliffs, called Coldwell, opened an amphitheatre of romantic beauties, beyond the power of words or canvass to express; the creeping ever greens upon the protuberances of each mouldering rock, and the profusion of other hanging foliage, present a variety of vivid tints inimitably soft and fine. No tapestry of art, not even of the rich Gobelins* can possibly excell this admirable production of the loom of nature; we only wanted sun to paint the colours stronger. The massy heaps beneath, thrown from their native rocks by the devastation of time, are very curious, and some of them little inferior to the famous Bowdler-stone in Borrowdale; one in particular, infinitely more deserves the similitude “ of a ship lying on its keel,” immersed too in the bosom of these lucid streams. We now came to the second ferry called Hudson's-rope, at Whitechurch, which, to give an idea of the beauteous course of this river, is seven miles distant from the upper one, at Goodriche, by water, and only one by land. The parish church here is another picturesque object on the verge

“ * A house in Paris, in the suburb of St. Marceau, so called from Giles Gobelin, an excellent dyer, who found out the secret of dying scarlet, in the reign of Francis I. This is the place where they make the finest tapestry in Europe.”

of the water, so near as sometimes to be surrounded by the flood; the vast hills beyond are remarkably bold, and form a sublime termination to this reach. The thinly scattered cots, as we approached the new Weir, are richly reclusive; no gripe of poverty, no perplexing cares seem to disturb these quiet haunts; a more primæval scene cannot well be conceived to exist. Passing thro' a lock we saw the busy Cyclops working on the opposite shore, and as the evening was far advanced and rather overcast, this scene became more awful and sublime.

The moon scarce seated on her silver Car,
The veil of night hung heavy o'er the world,
And o'er the solemn scene such stillness reign'd,
As 'twere a pause of nature: on the banks
No murmuring billow breaks, but all is hush'd;
Save ever and anon the thund'ring stroke
That beats the fiery mass. While upwards rise
The smoaky volumes sparkling thro' the air.
But hark! the full assembled owls begin
To shriek their orgies mid't the rocks and woods.
Pensive I sit and hear the frightful din
Responsive echoing thro' the sullen skies,
'Till, lull'd by music of the dashing oar,
My untun'd soul again finds sweet repose.*"

After giving an account of Monmouth, where the Author rested that evening, "in order to vary these scenes as much as possible" he proceeds by land to Tintern-Abbey; giving us, in his way, the history of Ragland Castle, which is entirely overlooked by the *picturesque* traveller.

The remaining part of the road our Author finds very intricate "thro' hollow and uncouth tracks, seldom attempted by any carriage but those of the natives; after a few specimens of pleasing reclusive scenery" he enters a profound dell for several miles, and then arrives at the large iron works above the village of Abbey Tintern; where, after giving his own remarks upon their manner of working them, he adds several pages of compiled matter upon the nature and uses of iron in general, from the authorities of Plott, Woodward, Hill, Borlase, and Dr. Watson.

As the much admired scenes of Persfield have undergone great

* Parody on part of the first Scene, Act third, of the Grecian Daughter.

alterations since the observations of preceding writers, as well as having changed their possessor; we will here lay before our readers what the present Author has given.

“ Between this and Chepstow stands Perffield, famous for the much admired walks of the ingenious Mr. Morris, which we now visited. This place originally belonged to the Rous's, and was bought by Mr. Morris, and beautified most consonant to the natural endowments of rock and water. He enjoyed it till within these three years, most hospitably inviting all company to partake of its inimitable delights. The grounds are now not in such perfection, nor so extensive; the whole length of them is about five miles, but since the present purchaser, Mr. Smith, has had the place, one half are grown wild and not at present displayed. He has however begun to open them again, and is greatly altering the whole; whether his new models will be more valued than the originals, time and taste must determine; many of the beautiful serpentine, I fear, from what we now observed, will be thrown into straight lines. The whole was an advantageous purchase for £.26,500, and this gentleman intends soon to erect a new and excellent mansion.

“ The first view we had after we entered this scenery of enchantment, was a pleasing sight of Chepstow castle, cliffs, &c. Also Land-caught cliffs and the broad Severn beyond. The next opening, we beheld a wonderful dip of 500 feet perpendicular into the Wye, whose waters were not so agreeable and lucid as above, where the briny waves of ocean had not adulterated them. We next came to a sweet point, called the pleasant view, truly descriptive of its name. Next from a bench, Land-caught woods and rocks were most majestic and fine, the river winding nobly underneath; opposite the cave are bow railings with a seat, which if we compare the works of nature with those of art, may be called a front box of one of the completest theatres in the universe; the whole appears from hence a perfect circular theatre, marked out by the surrounding wood fringed cliffs. Here wants no painted canvas to express its scenery, nature's sweet landscape is quite enough, and instead of an artificial sky depicted over our heads, the blue vault of heaven hangs sublime and lovely. Returning from this we ascended on a path above the cave which leads to a similar box to the one described, that is called the lover's leap. Having take a final view of the scenery from this tremendous precipice, we were conducted to the corner of the adjacent field, where stands the Temple, commanding a
most

most glorious prospect in an opposite direction; the conflux of Wye and Severn, the Bristol channel opening into the main sea, the smoke of that great city on the opposite shores, interspersed with snow-white houses, &c. while the reflexion of the setting sun gilded their windows, that shone like real fires; these together with other distant prospects of stupendous hills on the Welch coast, the abrupt rocks, immanent woods, and all the softer beauties of improvement, conspire to render Persfield a scene that fills the breast with delight and admiration above all others."

In the authors route thro' Gloucestershire, he dwells largely upon the city of Gloucester, Cheltenham, Sudeley castle, the cloathing country, and Cotswould, the great Tunnel on the new Canal, Lord Bathurst's woods, and the town of Cirencester, Berkely-castle, &c. In Somersetshire his observations comprehend much of the cities of Bristol, Bath, and Wells; the mines upon the adjacent hills of Mendip, with copious illustrations of the use of Calamine, from the best authorities. The description of Okey-hole may not be an unwelcome extract.

"In the morning early, accompanied by heavy showers, we went about three miles of bad and intricate road to see the famous cavern, called Okey-hole, under Mendip hills, one of the greatest natural curiosities in this island. Our approach to it was by a paper-mill, on the stream which flows from this cavity. Mr. Tudway, Member of Parliament for Wells, is the proprietor, and lets it to a person on the spot for £.10 per annum. Of this, as many idle stories (says Camden) have been related by the inhabitants hereabouts, as the Italians have of their Sibyl's cave in the Apennine mountains. But laying aside these silly tales about the old witch, let us consider and examine what really appears, some great convulsion of nature. The person who attends, led us in through a small orifice about six feet high, composed of lime and pier-stone, mixed with spar: after a few yards the cave began to expand, and the lofty roof, hung with spar, shone like diamonds by the light of our candles; we passed two vast lumps of petrification, formed by the drippings of the rock on the floor, which resembled a pillar of salt, and a lion couchant: we now descended about 14 steps, called Hell-lader, the only appearance of art thro' the whole, hewn down the slippery rock for the convenience of visitors; at the bottom we saw what is fancied this old witch's footstep, and her porter's tomb; the casual swells of petrification. We now entered what is called the kitchen, about 150 yards from the first mouth; this is formed very spacious and

and circular, with a curious vaulted roof, near fifty feet high; on one side flows the river, in some places deep, and contains large trout and eels. This is supposed to run from some boggy lands in the hills above. On the opposite side of this vast apartment, which is near seventy yards over, is what they call a brew-house, and in a basin of water is a mass of petrification resembling much the froth on wort: close adjoining is the boiler and furnace, and near them sits the old hag herself, as watching her domestic concerns. In another part lies an exact picture of some animal's kidney, which they call a bullock's; above this hangs a great part of a hare, made ready for the spit, the back being a very strong resemblance; in another part is what they name a flitch of bacon. All these, with thousand others, are immense petrifications from the weepings of the rocks; a single drop congealing on the floor, thus becomes in time like globes of vast circumference. To the left of this is another apartment called the hall, which tho' not so spacious is very lofty; from the ground to the centre of the roof, gradually coved, is about 100 feet. Next we enter the parlour which is an oval of about 60 feet by 40, but very low in comparison with the others; on one side is a small hole thro' which a dog is said to have passed betwixt this and Cheddar Cliffs, with the loss of his hair only, as he explored this wonderful passage of five miles in quest of some vermin. We now arrived at the extremity, 300 yards from our entrance, the river here preventing any further passage; tho' our guide has at low water gone many yards further, and has been able to throw stones beyond, till finally impeded by the depth of the river. Returning we admired the various stalactites, petrifications, and spars, in their various gradations; our eyes being longer accustomed to this imperfect light we could now distinguish better.

—————“ And see where it is hung
“ With forms so various, that no power of art,
The pencil or the pen, may trace the scene!
Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high
(Fantastic misarrangement) on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
And shrubs of Fairy land. The crystal drops
That trickle down the branches, fast congeal'd
Shoot into pillars of pellucid length,
And prop the pile they but adorned before:
Here grotto within grotto—————

G g

—————, There

———— There imbofs'd and fretted wild
 The growing wonder takes a thousand shapes
 Capricious, in which fancy seeks in vain
 The likeness of some object seen before.
 Thus nature works as if to mock at art,
 And in defiance of her rival pow'rs;
 By these fortuitous and random strokes
 Performing such inimitable feats
 As she with all her rules can never reach.*

ART. VIII. *Review of observations, relative chiefly to picturesque beauty, made in 1776, on several parts of Great Britain; particularly the Highlands of Scotland. By William Gilpin, A. M. Prebendary of Salisbury; and Vicar of Boldre in New-Forest, near Lymington. London, Printed for Blamire, 1789.*

One science only will one genius fit,
 So vast is art, so narrow human wit.
 Not only bounded to peculiar arts,
 But oft in those confin'd to single parts.†

This very sensible observation is applicable to every branch of literature. Even the subject of tour-writing divides itself into a variety of small parts, in one alone of which the generality of writers have employed their attention, or have a natural capacity of excelling. Some there are who possess no prevalent power of the mind, but are endowed with a considerable and equal portion of fancy, memory and judgement. Such will excell to a certain degree in whatever intellectual pursuit they apply to. Tho' they will strike out no new lights; tho' they will never astonish; yet they will always be useful, and pleasing. But so confined are our powers, as Pope observés, that to arrive even at *this degree* of excellence, they must confine their minds to one subject. Others there are, whom nature has endowed with *prevalent* powers of intellect, whom some prepollent parts of the understanding capacitate to excell in one line, and *one line alone*. This is *genius*. For that there is such a thing as natural genius, tho' some thro' ignorance, more thro' affectation, and yet more thro' *envy* deny it, seems to be as clear as the sun at noon-day.

* Cowper's Task book 5th, page 186.

† Pope's Essay on Criticism. ver. 60.

Thus may different writers of eminence travel over the same ground, at the same time, and each publish his accounts of his travels to the world, without interfering with the other. Whatever Dr. Johnson sees, raises in his sublime, and comprehensive mind some deep moral reflection, some sombre observation upon the fate of individuals, or of nations.* This is genius.

Those who come within the other definition are too numerous, to be particularised. One confines himself to Agriculture; another to manufactures; a third to the petty manners of the people, and others to one or two of all the various branches of antiquities. Mr. Pennant indeed possessing greater abilities has embraced in his enquiries both history, antiquities, and natural history, so that all his tours † are both useful and entertaining in a great degree. But in proportion as the same mind extends its enquiries to *many* subjects it will possess less precision, less originality, less excellence, in *any one*. Thus abilities lose in depth what they gain in surface by the extension of their enquiries, and genius is seldom more willing, than it is able, to stray from the path, in which nature has formed it to shine. So the writer of the book now before us sees no beauty in nature, which is not picturesque; is heedless of Agriculture, inattentive to arts, and passes in silence over countries, where heroes have bled, or sages have pursued their contemplations. But following the road which his genius has pointed out to him, he marks with the eye, delineates with the hand, and describes with the language of a master, the artless scenes of uncultivated nature. "Wherever man" says he, "appears with his tools, deformity follows his steps. His spade, " and his plough, his hedge, and his furrow, make shocking encroachments on the simplicity and elegance of landscape. The " old acorn season was unquestionably the reign of picturesque " beauty, when nature planted her own woods, and laid out her " own lawns;

" ——— immunis, rastroque intacta, nec ullis

" Saucia vomeribus.

" Could we see her in her native attire, what delightful scenery " should we have!"

In thus characterizing Mr. Gilpin, we hope it will not be understood, that we mean to depreciate him. We have too great a respect for men of genius to do this, those of that description, (men of original and inventive faculties,) are rare. In whatever

* See his Tour to Scotland.

† See his two Tours to Scotland;—His two Tours into Wales;—And his journey from Chester to London.

subject their peculiar powers lead them to apply to, they produce something new and valuable, and tho' that subject should be the meanest of all those, to which capacities of so high a kind are by nature fitted, yet the result of their efforts upon it will be far more estimable, than what the greatest abilities, without genius, can produce on the most interesting subject. But let it not be thought that we consider *that* of Mr. Gilpin's books, unimportant. To rescue nature from the torturing hand of art, to deliver thousands from the spleen that is the unperceived consequence of a false (tho' fashionable) taste, and by bringing back that simplicity, which more or less "comes home to the bosoms" of all, not only to encourage an innocent, nay a sublime source of never-tiring amusement in those who reside in the country, but perhaps also, (or are we chimerical?) to induce many to spend more of those hours upon their estates, which they are now wasting, with loss of health, fortune, and virtue, in an overgrown and luxurious capital. To do this is surely worthy of genius.

The first volume contains only 196 pages of letter press with 24 prnts. The author pursues the great north road from London, with his usual short, but pertinent observations, seldom deviating from his route, or scarce ever noticing what does not immediately relate to his favourite subject. We will therefore commence our pleasing task in Nottinghamshire.

From Newark Mr. Gilpin deviates rapidly to those principal objects in Nottinghamshire, commonly called the Dukeries. The park at Thoresby he surely speaks of too slightly, as it has ever been esteemed with justice to be well worthy the notice of even the picturesque traveller. Welbeck he did not see. But of Clumber-park he has conveyed a very exact idea, in language concise and brilliant, that breathes the proper spirit of disappointment. "We expected an old magnificent house, a park adorned with oaks, that had seen a fourth or a fifth generation of their noble owners; and other appendages of ancient grandeur. But every thing is new; the house is just built, the woods just planted; and the walks just planned; Clumber-park will hardly be worth a travellers notice before the next century."

In the subsequent section Mr. Gilpin gives a description of Roche Abbey, on the borders of Yorkshire, "a beautiful scene in the possession of the Earl of Scarborough. It stands (says he) in the centre of these vallies; each of which is about a mile in length; but otherwise their dimensions, as well as forms are different. One is open, another is close; and a third still closer,
and

and rocky. All of them are woody, and each is adorned with its little stream. A very small part of the abbey remains; two fragments only of the transept of the great church. The architecture is rather of a mixed kind; but in general the gothic prevails." He then proceeds to a few critical observations upon Mr. Brown's improvements at this place, in which he says, "He is now at work; and has nearly half completed his intention. This is the first subject of the kind he has attempted. Many a modern palace he has adorned, and beautified; but a ruin presented a new idea; which I doubt, whether he has sufficiently considered. He has finished one of the vallies, which looks towards Laughton Spire: he has floated it with a lake, and formed it into a very beautiful scene. But I fear it is too magnificent, and too artificial an appendage, to be in union with the ruins of an abbey." He afterwards adds, "I do not mean to place Mr. Brown's works at Roche-abbey, and those of a late improver of Fountain's-abbey in the same light. At Fountain's-abbey every thing was done with a childish hand. Here every thing is manly, and in its way matterly. The *character* only of the scene is mistaken. If Mr. Browne should proceed a step further — pull down the ruin, and build an elegant mansion, every thing would then be right, and in its proper place. But in a *ruin* the reigning ideas are *solitude*, *neglect*, and *desolation*." After having fully pointed out the difference between art applied to the environs of a ruin and a mansion, he concludes the section, with the following beautiful *images of desolation*, interspersed in different chapters of Isaiah, which the prophet introduces in subjects of this kind, and are here brought together in one view.

"It shall never be inhabited: neither shall the Arabian pitch his tent there; nor the shepherd make his fold. Thorns shall come up in its palaces; nettles, and brambles, in the fortresses thereof. The cormorant, and the bittern shall possess it. The raven shall dwell there. It shall be an habitation for dragons; and a court for owls. There the wild beasts of the desert shall meet. The satyr shall cry to his fellow. The screech-owl shall find herself a place of rest; and the vultures shall be gathered together, every one with its mate."

In the opening of the 5th section we accompany our author across the Esk, at Longtown, seven miles beyond Carlisle, where he soon enters Scotland, the grand object of his picturesque pursuits. On these pages he is more historical than we usually find him, and more copious in the literal detail of facts. For we seldom

dom can accuse his pen of wandering from its favourite theme, beyond what serves to make an ornamental story, or harmonious account. In the next section, after having travelled along the banks of the Esk many miles, he says, "the banks of Teviot soon after received us; and conducted us into a new country. On the borders of the Esk our views had been in general confined within contracted vallies. But now the country began to expand; and assumed features intirely different."

Page 49 is annexed the 1st plate worth notice, which gives a pleasing view of Hawick bridge, "Hawick has a romantic situation among rocks, sounding rivers, cataracts, and bridges; all of which are very picturesque. When we meet with objects of this kind (the result of nature, and chance,) what contempt do they throw upon the laboured works of art? there is more picturesque beauty in the old bridge at Hawick, than in the most elegant piece of new-made river scenery." The next plate (p. 51) exhibits as beautiful a chain of mountain scenery, and perhaps more distinct and better executed in the tints of nature than any in the future pages. But we will give the delineation in Mr. Gilpin's own words.

"At Ferney we had a grand scene of mountain-perspective. It is not often that these elevated bodies coincide with the rules of beauty, and composition — less often indeed than any other mode of landscape. In a level country, the awkwardness of a line is hid. But the mountain rearing its opakeness against the sky, shews every fault both in its delineation, and combination with great exactness. These mountains however had few faults to shew. They were both well-formed, and well connected; and shewed also in great perfection the beauties of gradation—gradation in form—gradation in light—and gradation in colour."

The 8th section commences with the author's approach to Edinburgh from Dalkeith. He there expresses his disappointment at not finding the town so picturesque as had been represented. "Arthur's seat which is still the principal object, appears still as odd, misshappen, and uncouth as before" (i. e. at the preceding distant view) "it gave us the idea of a cap of maintenance in heraldry; and a view with such a staring feature in it, can no more be picturesque, than a face with a bulbous nose can be beautiful." However true Mr. Gilpin may be in these remarks, the same objections do not hold good on the contrary approach, From the Dalkeith road indeed the objects, amongst which the principal is the castle boldly placed on a vast rock, "so lofty,
that

that it was called by the Romans, the *alatum castrum*, or the winged castle, as if it stood in the air," dwindle away before the sight in an aukward manner; but from the contrary approach, Queen's ferry road, the rising gradations are very striking, and the noble castle towers above all in a most majestic manner. Mr. Gilpin has given two plates to this section, one of Arthur's seat and a distant view of the Forth from the Dalkeith road. The other a composition of part of the rock on which the castle stands, and a bridge in the North-loch, altered to his fancy.

From Edinburgh Mr. Gilpin takes us hastily along the Sterling road to Hopton house, where he presents us with a plan of its situation, and a pleasing lake like perspective of the Forth. The following extract will give a just idea of this charming place. "As we approach Hopton-house, its situation appears very grand. It is seated on a magnificent lawn, which forms a kind of terrace along the Forth. This lawn extends more than a mile in the front of the house; and at the extremity of it the Forth (which is still a noble estuary,) making a bold sweep, winds round it, and presents the appearance of a wide, extensive lake, interspersed with islands, and enlivened with a variety of shipping. Behind the house the ground is more various, breaking into hills, vallies, and promontories, which shoot into the north."

"Around this vast and magnificent scenery, arise mountains in various forms, and at various distances. In short the whole scene, and all its appendages, on every side, as far as the eye can traverse, is great, and noble; and the house is so fixed, as to receive the full advantage of its situation."

That the external appearance of the building is of an equal magnificence with the situation, we learn from our author, and several much more recent ones, as well as the confirmation of our own inspection. But the internal construction and ornaments are very inferior to the outward splendor of the place.

The next scene described by Mr. Gilpin is a view of Blacknefs castle on the margin of the same noble river, with a plate to shew that "objects often owe their happiest effects to accidental circumstances; and among others as we have often observed, to evening suns." This he has done in a very masterly manner. "The sun was now set, and the shades of evening were more and more effacing that ruddy glow, which had not yet left the horizon. Right against this fading splendor rose the towers of the castle. The outline appeared very distinct; but all the detail and surface were lost in obscurity, while the landscape around

was

was overspread with that grey, and dubious tint, which brought the whole into the exactest harmony."

The next plate is taken from a distant approach to Sterling-castle; which he says "has the air of the castle of Edinburgh; only instead of the formality of Arthur's seat, the back-ground here is a simple mountain." "Viewed upon the spot, the *outside* of it is very inferior to the castle of Edinburgh. The rock, on which it stands, has neither the height, the circumference, nor the broken surface of that superb fortress. But if it be inferior on the outside, it is infinitely grander *within*."

The 10th section gives a description and view of Loch Leven and its castle, memorable for the confinement of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, from whence she escaped with the aid of George Douglas, brother to the keeper. The historical facts here agree with all former and later writers, but these were not sufficient for the flowery pen of Mr. Gilpin, who has concluded the section with the same story couched under an allegory.

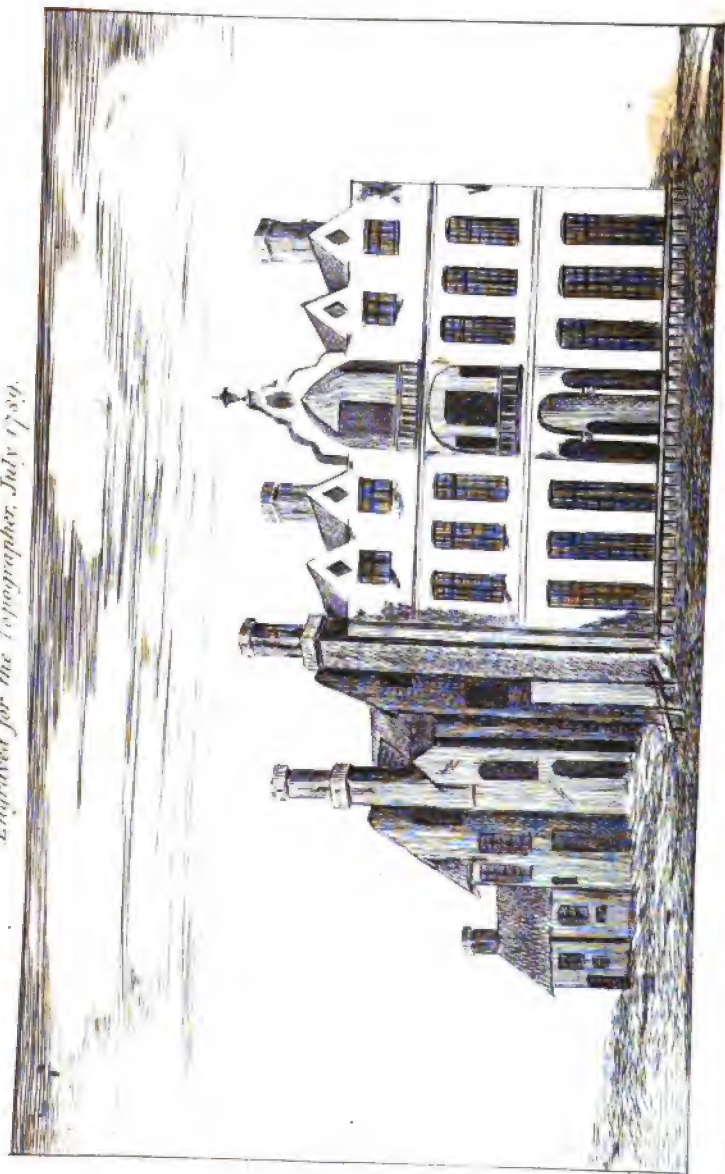
We cannot think this forced description any ornament to the simple historical fact; nor can it justly be allowed as is here advanced, "replete with circumstances, which admit of allegory; but are little adapted to history." But on the contrary, the subject is sufficiently grand and noble of itself, and therefore wants no embellishments; much less those of allegory, under the form of a Venus and a Cupid. "Wherever truth" says Johnson, "is sufficient to fill the mind, fiction is worse than useless." These though, with the colours of our author's pen, they might have highly embellished the page of a novel or a romance, are ill-suited to real history.

Leaving this place Mr. Gilpin mounted on part of the Grampian hills, concludes this section with many classical remarks upon the engagement between the Romans and the Britons, in which the latter were finally defeated. And who dares comment upon the purity and elegance of his diction?

In the 12th section we find our author greatly pleased with the valley, in which Dunkeld is situated, tho' somewhat dissatisfied that art had not done as much as nature. Since these observations were made the Duke of Athol has made many improvements, and perhaps some agreeable to Mr. Gilpin's anticipation. In the next section he crosses the Tay to inspect "the hermitage; a name the Duke has given to some improvements he has made on the Bran."

He

Engraved for the Topographer, July 1739.



DENTON COURT, KENT.

He is enamoured of the tumbling torrents that here present themselves, as must every one who has participated the same delight. But he is disgusted with the mode of exhibiting the scene as "it bears no resemblance to the idea of a *hermitage*." If the old building had such an effect upon the mind of Mr. Gilpin. How much more must his feelings be awakened by the incongruous splendor and fairyism of the present structure, which has been finished about two years; and from its croud of mirrors that hang upon the walls seems like some gaudy temple for the Goddess Vanity to admire herself in, instead of the moss-woven cell of the hermit, whence to have listened to the roar of the cataract, and watched the torrent forcing its way with foaming violence down the abrupt channel.

About a mile and half above this is "another grand scene upon the Bran, at a place called the *Rumbling-brig*. Here nature had almost formed a bridge of rock, which is finished by art. Under its arch the river makes a noble rush, precipitating itself near fifty feet, between the two cheeks of the rock, which support the bridge." Of this Mr. Gilpin has given a very beautiful aqua-tint, (p. 125.)

—"Almost all the Scotch rivers are rapid, and rocky, as the rivers in mountainous countries commonly are; but we thought the Bran superior in these respects, to any we had seen. Its whole course is a continued scene of violence, opposition, and every species of agitation; till its impetuous waters find peace at length in the tranquillity of the Tay." The two views next described by the pencil are upon the river Tummel. From whence we accompany our Author to Blair-Castle, the seat of the Duke of Athol.

(To be continued in our next.)

ART. IX. *History and Description of Denton Court, Kent, of which an engraving is given.*

Denton lies in the Hundred of Kinghamford. The house here engraved is the mansion of the principal manor. But of this we shall not say all we are able, for the same reason we have hitherto declined giving long accounts of the property of *this county*. This is, that what has not hitherto been described, will be to be found in the *third* volume of Mr. *Hasted's* history, soon expected to be published. *

H h

This

* And here it may not be improper to remind some of our readers, who may have accused us of *dryness* in the articles of *this county*, that this is the reason,

This Manor belonged anciently to the family of Yerde,* whose heirs, after they had long continued here, carried it to the Langleys of *Knowlton*, and their heirs in the time of Henry VIII, carried it with *that estate*, to the Peytons of Cambridgeshire. Sir Robert Peyton, died seized of it to Henry VIII. † This family then sold it to Boys. John Boys held it in 35 Henry VIII with the advowson of the church, and the manor of Tapton, and 200 acres of land in ‡ Denton, Wootton, Okebridge, § and Hougham, and William Boys was then his son and heir. || Boys sold this estate to Rogers. ¶ Richard Rogers, the owner of it, was the last *Suffragan Bishop of Dover*. To this he was appointed by Q. Elizabeth's letters patent sealed with her privy seal, dated May 12, 1568, and consecrated by the Archbishop at her command, who about sixteen years after, Sept. 6, 1584, promoted him to the Deanry of Canterbury. On Archbishop Grindal's death, 1583, Whitgift, who succeeded, granted him a new commission to act as Suffragan of Dover, as Archbishop Grindal had probably done on the death of Parker. The commission empowered him to catechise and confirm the children of the diocese and province of Canterbury, according to the reformed rites, and to ordain deacons and priests of those of the same diocese and province and such as brought him letters dimissory from other dioceses in the province: and to do all other things pertaining to the pontifical office. ** This person was also

reason, why they have often consisted of bare monumental inscriptions, which are not within the plan of the abovementioned author.

* There is another manor called Tapington, or Tapton, in this parish, which belonged to the same family, and was held by Knight service of the Honor of Chilham. (which was the barony of Fuhest de Dover, one of Fienes's captains) upon condition to perform a limited service, called *astle-guard* at Dover Castle. "John de Earde paid aid at making the Black Prince a Knight, for one fee which Henry de Tapington, and John de Earde held at Tapington." (*MS. book of Knts fees, by Giriac Petyt, Fedary of Kent*) This manor now belongs to Mr. Berham, of Canterbury.

† Petyt's book. ut sup.

‡ In the several closes, called Sillloodhall, Bigginwood, and Horfmead-Barrow. Ibid p. 197.

§ Query, *Arise*, vulgarly called *Aukridge*?

|| There is still a branch of this ancient family remaining in the person of William Boys, Esq. F. R. S. of Sandwich, a well-known antiquary, who, we hope, will give an ample account of his numerous ancestors, in the ad part of his history of Sandwich.

¶ Philpot Vill. Cant.

** See Lewis's essay on Suffragan Bishops. Bibl. Top. No. xxviii. p. 25, &c. for an account of Suffragan Bishops, with lists of them from the MSS.

also master of East-bridge Hospital, and Rector of Chart-Magna to which he was inducted Jan. 19, 1567: He died May 19, 1597, and was buried in the chapel of the Virgin Mary, near the martyrdom, in the Cathedral of Canterbury, under a fair marble stone, with the following imperfect inscription.

"A. D. 1597. Maii 19. Ricardus Rogers, Sutto-Wallensis, Vir antiquâ Familiâ. & antiquorum virtute, Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, Annos 28 Suffraganeus, ejusdemque ecclesiæ Decanus annos 13, ætatis suæ anno 64, Hic sepultus, justissimæ tibi vitæ memoriam reliquit: Exemplum fuit, - - - - -"†

We have been the more particular about this person, because the tradition is, that *he* was the builder of the mansion, here engraved. Tho' in a late sale there of the furniture, &c, there was found some old painted glass of the arms of the former owners, the Boys's, which, if it was not perceived there from the *older* house, looks as if *they* were the builders. The family of Rogers sold it to Swan; and this family soon resold it to Sir Anthony Percival, of Dover. ‡ He sold it again to Phineas Andrews of Hertfordshire, Esq. and in that family it continued till the beginning of this century, and was then bought by the Whorwoods, of whom Captain Whorwood being the last, devised it upon his death about 40 years ago, to Mrs. Cælia Scott, (of the most ancient family of Scott, of Scott's hall in this county) for her life. It then went to the heir at law, who, if I recollect, was Lord Clive. It is at present the property of Lady Markham. During Mrs. Scott's life, it was inhabited for more than 20 years, till 1785, by the Rev. William Robinson, who was then also Rector of this parish; as he is still of Burfield in Berkshire §. But it is now empty, and melancholy, deprived of its inhabitants, and stripped of its shade; the fine grove of trees is cut down; and the whole fabric is hastening fast to decay.

MSS. of Wharton. It seems that, "the Archbishops, and other Bishops, who had large dioceses, or who were employed in secular affairs, being made Lord Chancellors, as Kemp was, or Lord Treasurers, or the like made these titular Bishops their Suffragans, to perform episcopal functions for them, which they could not perform themselves by reason of their secular employments, or sometimes by reason of age, or infirmities, or the largeness of the diocese." See *ibid* p. 4.

† See Bartolæy's Somner, p. 123, and Append. No. II.

‡ See No. III. p. 124, where this house is mentioned.

§ He is younger brother of Matthew Robinson, Esq. of Monk's Horton, in Kent, formerly M. P. for the city of Canterbury, and next heir to the Irish barony of Rokeby; brother also of Mrs. Montague, and of Charles Robinson, Esq. the present Recorder and M. P. for Canterbury. He has a son and two daughters.

The stile of architecture of this house is rather singular; particularly the balconies. The rooms within are large and lofty, and numerous. On the upper story, thro' the whole length of the front, runs a gallery, along the sides of which are small rooms, and closets, and passages, enough to terrify a superstitious mind. The garden, now running wild, was one of the last of those formal ones, called *King William's*, with high clipped hedges, terraces, and a mount, which were really introduced at least as early as the reign of *Henry VIII*, as appears by many of the descriptions in *Leland's Itinerary*. The materials of the house are brick, but the front has been cased over with plaister, probably in this century. The windows also have been sashed, which were originally, no doubt, the same as those which are now seen along the upper story, and at the side.

We here take an opportunity of correcting, from the hint of a gentleman well acquainted with the arts, a mistake we believe we made in the account of *The Vine*, No II. p. 58. We there asserted that *The Vine* was sashed probably under the direction of Webb, before the restoration. But sashes do not seem to have been used in England, till long after that time.

The situation of Denton Court is very low. On each side rises an abrupt and high hill. In the front is the village of Denton, and behind winds, for a mile or two, a most beautiful green valley, that affords the most pleasing sequestered walk imaginable. The poet Gray used to delight in many of the reclusive scenes hereabouts.

The small parish church is close adjoining on one side of the front, an infallible proof that this was the ancient scite of the principal manor-house.

ART. X. *Catalogue of Paintings, &c. illustrative of British Topography, exhibited in the Year 1769.*

Having in our second Number given a catalogue of such paintings and drawings exhibited this year in the Royal Academy, which serve to illustrate the subject of British Topography, we have now extended that idea by collecting all that have ever been exhibited since the year 1769, when that part of the institution, supported by royal munificence first commenced. By thus ornamenting each Number with the productions of each year down to the present time, we shall not only illustrate our own work, but also gratify the curious in such rare selections, nay even the Artists themselves, and we hope afford some amusement to our readers

readers in general. By this means too we can observe the changes that have taken place amongst the Artists, the progress of the art itself, and the great increase of the Exhibition. The whole display of the first year amounted only to 136; the present, 619. Out of the former, upon British Topography we can only select 27; of the latter, as appeared in our second No. were 70.

Those in the first year's exhibition were as follow :

- 5 A view in Penton Lynn, in the county of Dumfries,
G. Barret, R. A.
- 6 Part of Melros Abbey on the Tweed, by moonlight, be-
longing to the Duke of Buccleugh. The same.
- 15 Elevation and plan of a hunting casine, belonging to the
Earl of Charlemont in Ireland, W. Chambers R. A.
- 16 Ceiling of the Dutchess of Buccleugh's dressing-room in
Grosvenor-square, The same.
- 17 Ceiling of the Countess Gower's dressing-room at White-
hall. The same.
- 18 Elevation of one of the flanks of a Royal Palace, The same.
- 41 A view of Piercefield, the seat of Val. Morris, Esq.
Edmund Garry.
- 42 Another view of the same place, The same.
- 43 A view of Tintern Abbey, in water colours, The same.
- 48 The castle at Canterbury, with St. Mildred's church,
S. H. Grimm.
- 49 An Architectonick drawing designed for the alteration of an
old room in Shropshire, John Gwynn, R. A.
- 65 A view of Westminster-bridge, with the King of Denmark's
procession by water, taken from Mr. Searle's timber-
yard, Elias Martin.
- 93 A view of a cascade at Hester-combe, in Somersetshire, the
seat of C. W. Bamfylde, Esq. J. Richards, R. A.
- 96 A view of Liverpool, stained drawing, } M. Angelo
- 97 A view of ditto, across the river Mersey, ditto, } Rooker.
- 101 A view of Roche Abbey, P. Sandby R. A.
- 103 A view of the old abbey gate at Reading, The same.
- 104 A view of ditto, The same.
- 106 A view from the gun-wharf at Portsmouth, D. Serres, R. A.
- 110 A view of a ruined Abbey by moonlight, The same.
- 112 A view of Roehampton, the seat of the Earl of Besborough,
W. Tompkins.
- 113 A View of Bolderwood-Lodge in the New Forest, Hamp-
shire, belonging to the Earl of Delawar, The same.

- 114 A view of Belvena, in Bamfshire, the seat of the Earl of Fife, The same.
 133. A view of Cliefden from the meadows, Theod. Forest, H.
 134 Riding gate, Canterbury, Capt. F. Grosse, H.
 135 Croydon Church, The same.

ART. XI. To the EDITORS of the TOPOGRAPHER.

GENTLEMEN,

June 28, 1789.

I HAVE seen your Topographer and like the plan of it much. It seems to be of a kind that is much wanted, and I hope nothing will prevent the continuance of it. I have a question or two which I wish to have answered, if not foreign to your plan.

In Collins's proceedings and precedents on Baronies by Writ (page 326) it is said, "that a Barony by Abeyance is in the clutches of the Law, so as not to be taken out from thence by any power whatsoever, other, than by a *new creation*." Does then a Barony, the moment it falls into Abeyance, cease to be a Barony in fee; and can the next possessor only hold it as a *new creation*? Cannot the King give the Barony in Abeyance to either of a Baron's daughters, or their issue; as in the case of Lady Margaret Tufson (third daughter of Thomas, 6th Earl of Thanet) to whom the King gave the Barony of Clifford, which lay in Abeyance among the five sisters?

In Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa* (page 222) mention is made of a Saxon Lord Longueville, who was kill'd, fighting against the Danes about the year 870; and buried at Overton Longueville, in Huntingdonshire. Who was he? I never before have met with the least mention of him.

Who, when created, was the Gilbert Lord Samford, Chamberlain to Queen Eleanor, whose daughter Alice is said by Yorke, Heylin, &c. to have married Robert de Vere 5th Earl of Oxford? I can find no further mention of him, either in Bolton's extinct Peerage, Dugdale's Baronage, or Writs of Summons, Beaton's Political Index, or a ny other Author. He seems to have been a Baron before the existence of Writs, at least before Edward I, before whose reign, Dugdale says, no Writs of Summons are extant.

If this is consider'd worthy of attention, I may possibly trouble you with some more queries of the same nature; and if I meet with any thing more particularly adapted to your plan, I will communicate it.

Your humble servant,

M. K.

In

ART. XII *Answer to the Queries of M. K.*

In answer to the first query of our correspondent, (of whose favors we shall always be glad.) It is indisputable that the assertion in Collins, as cited by him, is wrong. For nothing is more clear, than that the King has a power, which he continually exercises, of taking a barony out of abeyance. The barony of Clifford he has twice exercised that power upon; first in conferring it, (*and that not as a new creation*) on the wife of the late Coke, Earl of Leicester, whose only child Lord Viscount Coke, dying before her issueless, it returned upon her death into abeyance; and secondly, upon the late Mr Southwell, of King's Weston, in Gloucestershire, whose eldest son now enjoys that honor. The barony of Ferrars of Chartley, was taken out of abeyance in the last century, and conferred on the Shirleys. In the present reign, the barony of Le Despencer, was taken out of abeyance, and conferred on Sir Francis Dashwood. Upon the death of his sister, as well as himself, without issue, the abeyance being determined, it went of course to Sir Thomas Stapleton. The barony of Willoughby of Eresby, falling into abeyance, upon the death of the last Duke of Lancaster, between his two sisters; the King has since conferred it on the eldest. It were endless to enumerate all the instances one might heap together; but it is a power which the King exercises, as an high favor to the person chosen. The number of baronies still remaining in abeyance are very great indeed; some totally forgot, and others which the interests of the parties, however great, can never get conferred on them. The baronies of Strange, of Knocking, Stanley, Fitzwalter, Fitzwarren, Sandys of the Vine, Zouch of Haringworth, Morley and Monteagle, Darcie of Chiche, and numerous others are all in abeyance.

With regard to the second query—We can give no light. The name of Longueville does not sound like Saxon. The improbability of a monument at that time, of the kind his is described to be, is, we believe, very great; and if tradition is all that is to be trusted to, it seems too vague to gain credit for such improbabilities, at so remote a period. As, however the passage itself is curious, and recorded by a learned antiquarian, we will here transcribe it for the benefit of our readers. It is entitled

“A short account of the Saxon Lord Longueville, and of his monument at Overton Longueville, in Com. Hunt. from a note of the late Right Reverend and learned White, Lord Bishop of Peterborough, inserted in Gunton's History of Peterborough, and transcribed thence by the very Reverend and learned Mr.

Thomas

Thomas Baker, of St. John's College, Cambridge, and by Mr. Baker, communicated to the publisher."

"Memorandum, on Sunday October 18, 1719, preaching at Overton-Longueville, and dining with the Earl of Lincoln, his Lordship, and Mr. Taylor, the minister, shewed me a very ancient monument in stone, of a Knight lying prostrate in armour, with what they called his puddings and guts twisted round his left arm, and hanging down to his belly. Of whom a tradition is still kept up among the people there, that this was the body of the Lord Longueville, who went out to meet the Danes coming to destroy that place, (or san anno 870, F. P.) and in his first conflict with them, had such a wound in his belly, that his guts fell out. But he took them up in his hand, and wrapped them round the wrist of his left arm, and so fought on with his right hand, till he killed the Danish King: and soon after fell himself."

W. K.

In answer to the third query—As no account of Lord Samford, is to be found in Dugdale,* (the only peerage which is to be depended upon, as to ancient honour) we are not at present prepared to give our correspondent any information regarding him. The reason of his not being found in Dugdale, is probably the one our correspondent suggests, that no writs of summons are extant before the time of Edward I. Whereas Lord Samford died in the reign of Henry III. for Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl of Oxford, paid, in 33 Henry III, a thousand marks for the wardship and marriage of his daughter and heir Alice, and afterwards married her to his son and heir Robert. ————— The arms of Sandford were Barry wavy of 6, A. and B. which the Earls of Oxford generally quartered with their own. There was a family of this name, who gave the addition of Sandford, to Melbury-Sandford in Dorsetshire, now the handsome seat of the Earl of Ilchester; but upon consulting Hutchins, he does not state any connection with the Lord Samford.

ERRATA.

- P. 212. line 14, for *salutes*, read *salutis*.
 P. 213. note (*) for *Sir George*, read *St. George*.
 P. 214. line 17, for *ar back*, read *an oak*.
 ——— line 23, for *maria*, read *Maria*.
 ——— 27, for *Patriam in*, read *Patriam?*
 P. 215. line 2. for *amicis*, read *amicis*.
 ——— line 21, for *ingruentue*, read *ingruente*.
 ——— 27. for *ingruentue*, read *ingruente lue*.
 ——— 32. for *equeias*, read *equeias*.
 P. 217. line 12 and 13, for *Elizabethem*, read *Elizabetham*.
 ——— line 16. for *Barret* read *Barrett*.
 ——— line 18. for *monienti*, read *momenti*.
 ——— line 20. for *graviat*, read *gravi et*
 P. 218, note (*) line 10, dele *in*.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. V.

FOR AUGUST 1789.

ART. I. *History and Ancient Description of Grimsby Magna,
in Lincolnshire.*

THIS ancient market, borough, and port-town, is situate upon the north-east borders of the county, in the hundred of Brodley. The manor with Torksey in Well Wapentake, was given by King John to Philip de Albini, Regis Anglorum Magister, et Eruditor fidelissimus (i. e. The King of England's master, and most faithful instructor; saith Matth. Paris, meaning it of King Henry III) for his better support in the King's service.

The origin and foundation of this place hath been much disputed by Antiquarian writers. Camden gives no credit to the common reported foundation, but rather ridicules the supposition in the following manner. "Grimsby, which our Sabines or conceited persons dreaming what they list, and following their own fancies, will have to be so called from one Grime a Merchant, who is said to have brought up a little foundling of the Danes royal blood, named Haveloke, when it had been cast forth to perish, or take his luck or fortune, is much talked of, together with Havelocke that lucky foster child of his; who having been first a scullion in the king's kitchen, and afterwards promoted to the marriage of the king's daughter for his heroical valor in feats of arms, and worthy exploits. A narration right well be-coming and meetest for them that take pleasure to passe out the long nights with telling of old wives tales." The best elucidation of this subject we can find is by the learned Gervase Holles, which, together with his other history of this place, arms and monumental inscriptions, &c. we will here lay before our readers as

transcribed from his beautiful folio MSS. No. 6829 in the Harleian collection, British Museum.

“Grimby Magna.

“This is as auncient a corporation, as most are in England, and consists of a Mayor, twelve Aldermen, and thirty-six Burgeses. Out of the Aldermen are yearly chosen (the Tuesday fourteene night before the feast of St. Michael the Archangell) the Mayor, and two justices, and two coroners, whereof the old Mayor is always one. Out of the 36 Burgeses are chosen two Bayliffs, being elected out of the twelve who onely (of the Burgeses, have voyces in electing of two Aldermen, to goe upon the Leete, out of which two by the voyces of the whole corporation the Mayor is chosen: the other Bayliffe is elected onely by, and out of the foure and twenty, as the head Bayliffe is by the Aldermen, and the twelve. These keepe their weekly courts upon Friday, as the Mayor doeth his upon Tuesday. Their be likewise too Chamberlaines chosen yearly for gathering the townes rents, and for discharging the King's Fee farme. The Mayor yearly keepe two Court Leetes, where alwayes the Recorder is present to assist the Mayor with his Counsell, when he sits upon matters criminall, which in those Court Leetes, are determinable. There belonge to the corporation three Maces, which by as many Serjeantes are borne before Mayor, and Bayliffes on their dayes of solemnity, the cheife of which is Midsummer day, when also the Mayor makes his cheife feast. They were incorporate by King John who by his charter granted them many immunities, and priviledges, which were from tyme to tyme confirmed, and sometymes enlarged by the succeeding princes; amongst others this that they should every parliament send forth two Burgeses to advise of the great affayres of the kingdome. Grimby heretofore hath been fortified with two block-houses (though now not so much as the ruines remayne to testify, that they were) and beautified with two churches, (of which the church of St. Mary, a handsome peece, and a good sea marke, was sacrilegiously pulled downe, and quite demolisht within the memory of some late living; the other of St. James yet stands ill-repayred, being a church large and spacious, but nothing beautified) an Abbey, a Nunnery, two Frieries, a Chauntrey, and a house of Hospitalliers of St. John's of Jerusalem. The haven hath bin heretofore commodious, now decayed; the traffique good, now gone;

gone; the place rich, and populous, the houses now meane, and stragling by reason of depopulation, and the towne very poore. In the dayes of Edward III, Grimby furnished out to the seige of Calais (as appears by a record now in my hands) eleaven ships, 170 marriners, where now she hath but one poore coaleship belonging to it, and scarce marriners in the towne to man it. So will we leave it venerable for antiquity, and write over the gate *Fuit Ilium*. And it will not be amisse to say something concerning the common tradition of her first founder Grime, as the inhabitants (with a catholique faith) name him. The tradition is thus. Grime (say they) a poor fisherman (as he was launching into the river for fish in his little boate upon the Humber) espied not far from him another little boate empty, as he might conceave) which by the favour of the winde, and tyde still approached nearer, and nearer unto him. He betakes him to his oares and meets itt, wherein he founde onely a child wrapt in swathing cloaths, purposely exposed (as it should seeme) to the pittlesse of the wilde, and wide ocean. He moved with pittie, takes itt home, and like a good foster-father carefully nourisht itt, and endeavoured to bring it up in his owne occupation: but the childe contrarily was wholly devoted to exercises of activity, and when he begun to write man to martiall sports, and at length by his signall valour obteyned such renowne, that he marryed the King of Englands daughter, and last of all founde who was his true father, and that he was sonne to the King of Denmarke: and for the comicke clofe of all; that Haveloke (for such was his name exceedingly advanced, and enriched his foster-father Grime, who thus enriched, builded a fayre towne neare the place, where Havelocke was founde, and named it Grimby. Thus say somme: others differ a little in the circumstances, as namely, that Grime, was not a fisherman, but a merchant, and that Havelocke should be preferred to the King's kitchen, and there live a longe tyme as a scullion: but however the circumstances differ, they all agree in the consequences, as concerning the towne's foundation, to which (sayth the story) Havelocke the Danish Prince afterward graunted many immunities.

“This is the famous tradition concerning Grimby, which learned Mr. Camden gives so little credit to, that he thinkes it onely *Illis dignissima, qui anilibus fabulis noctem solent protrudere*. Yet under favour of so reverend an Antiquary, I do not thinke it deserves utterly to be exploded for false, and fabulous; my reasons are these. First the etemology of the word (Grimby)

will carry a probability, the termination (by) signifying in the Danish tongue habitatio, a dwelling; so as I know noe reason, why Grimsby should not import the dwelling of Grime, and receave this denomination from him, as well as Ormesby from Orme, and Ketelsby from Ketell, two Danish captaines under Canute in the dayes of King Ethelred, which Captaine Henry Skipwith (a valiant gentleman, and judicious antiquary) affirmed unto me, and that he could prove itt, not onely out of the Legend of Nun-Ormesby, but from other good and unquestionable records. Secondly, that there was such a Prince as Havelocke, take old Robert of Gloucester for prooffe, who speakes him the sonne of Gunster, or Gurthrun, Gutron, or Gurmond, (for all those foure names I fynde given him) Kinge of Denmarke.

“ Than Gunster, that fader was of Haveloke

“ King of Denmarke, was than of myckle myght

“ Areyvd so than in Ingyland with his floke, &c.”

“ Thirdly, that Havelocke did sometymes reside in Grimsby, may be gathered from a great blew boundry-stone lying at the east ende of Briggowgote, which retaines the name of Havelocks-Stone to this day. Agayne the great priviledges, and immunities, that this towne hath in Denmarke above any other in England (as freedome from toll, and the rest) may fairely induce a beleife, that some preceding favour, or good turne called on this remuneration. But lastly (which proof I take to be instar omnium) the common seale of the towne, and that a most auncient one (for the circumscription is thus in old Saxon letters. **SIGILLUM COMUNITATIS** (not **MAIORITATIS**) **GRIMEBY**. The antiquity of which seale cannot be far remote from the Saxon tymes, it being their seal before they were incorporate) takes away all objection, and gives us, as it were an epitome of the whole story; for there wee may see the effigies of a tall growne man brandishing a drawne sword in his right hande, his left arme advancing before him a broad target, over him in Saxon letters **GRYME**: on his right hande the effigies of a stripling holding in his left hande an halberd, a crowne, a little distance from his heade, and neare him this written **HABLOC**. On the left hande of Grime stands a young virgin in a longe vestiment with a crowne over her head, hold-

Engraved for the Topographer August 1789

Fig. 4

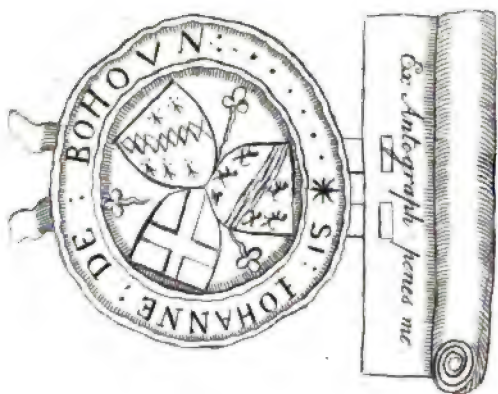


Fig. 1



Fig. 2

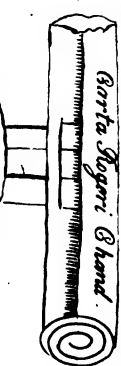
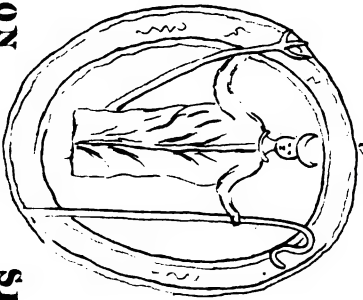


Fig. 3



SAXON

SEALS

holding a scepter in her left hande, about her this, **GOLDEBURGH**. But least I pisse you with an untoward description, take here the draught of it in the margin.*

"Thus much for the tradition, which notwithstanding I may not beleave to be true in all circumstances (for rare it is, to have any tradition without the mixture of something fabulous) yet that the founders name was Grime, I easily incline to beleave; but neither Grime the merchant, nor Grime the fisherman; I can name a third, who (if my judgement may passe) shall be the man. You shall finde him in the chronicle of Isaac Pontanus to have bin a Norwegian pyrate about the tyme of Frotho, King of Denmarke; which Grimus (by Pontanus relation) was a man of vast stature, that attempting the marriage of Thorilda the Kinge of - - - daughter, he was slayne in single combate by Haldanus, a Danish Prince. The stories have some resemblance, Haldanus, and Havelocus are in sound not extreamely distant, and not unlikely is it, that a maritime towne in Lincolnshire should be built by a Norway pyrate.

"But noe more, least I be thought Conamine magno nugas agere. Onely thus much for the support of decrepit antiquitye He, that is not satisfied with this, let him repayre to Dicke Jackson's famous manuscript concerning this matter, where he shall fynde a great deale more, to as little (if not lesse) purpose.

"Monuments in the Church of Great Grimsby.

"In the uppermost part of the north isle is a fayre monument of free stone carved, and arched, under which arch-worke are divers fayre sheildes cut in stone, on which are these armes, (viz.) on a bende 3 heartes betweene the Roman W and an annulett—Wele—Divers escocheons of the same bordured about the top; the inscription thus.

"Hic jacet Walterus de Wele, qui obiit undecimo die Februarii. Anno Dni N°. CCC°. Lxxx°. viii°. Cujus animæ propitiatur Dominus.

"Over agaynst this monument close adjoining to the north-isle-wall are two monuments made of free-stone; the uppermost covered with a blue marble, whereon yet is noe inscription; underneath lye boeth in one grave Frescheville Holles, Esq. sonne,

* See Fig. 1. in the Plate.

and heire of Sir Gervas Holles, Kt. who died the tenth of May, Anno Dni 1630, and Elizabeth his wyfe, sole daughter, and heyre of John Kingston of Great Grimsby, Esq. who dyed in childbed at Grimsby the last of October 1608.

"Under the other lyes Sir Gervas Holles, Knight, father of the sayd Frescheville Holles, who dyed the fifth day of March, 1627.

"At the feet of the tombe of Frescheville Holles lye two of his children, which he had by his wife Elizabeth, of whom the sonne named John lyes under a flatt free stone: the daughter named Anne lyes within him, having her brothers grave on the south, the church-wall north, the partition-wall between the north-isse, and the bell house east, and their father's tombe west. John Holles departed this life 11^o. Aprilis, 1607. Anne Holles dyed xxv^o. Octobris, 1608. In the same grave lye George, William, and another sonne not christened, all children of Gervas Holles, Esq. sonne, and heyre of Frescheville Holles, Esq.

"Close by the side of the tombe of Frescheville Holles, and his wife, lye buried her father and mother, John Kingston of Great Grimsby, Esq. and Katherine, daughter of Henry Gaynsford of Carsholton, in the County of Surrey, Esq. wyfe of the sayd John Kingston. He departed to Heaven, xxvi^o. Maii, 1617. She iii^o. Martii, 1628.

"South from the monument of Walter Wele, lyes the body of John Kingston, father of the forenamed John, whose gravestone once had his picture, and epitaph insculpt in brasce, but now with divers others defaced, and stolne away. He dyed Anno ii^o. et iii^o Phil. et Mar. and was buried * xv^o. Maii 1555. He dyed xii^o. ejusdem mens.

"Upon a pillar on the lefte hande, as you enter into the quire is this inscription.

"Orate pro anima Johannis Kingston, qui hanc Columnam fecit. Anno Dni. N^o. CCC^o. LXV^o.

"It appears by this inscription, that the Kingstons have bin auncient inhabitants of this towne, and benefactors to this church.

"They bore for their armes, B. a plaine cros of golde, between 4 leopards faces silver. ——— Kingston.

"One of this family named Richard Kingston, was Abbot of Wellow juxta Grimsby, as appears by some court-rolls of Swal-

* Ex Registro de Grimsby.

low, which courts were held for him there, Anno X^o. xi^o. xii^o. Henry VIII.

"On another gravestone in the north-isle are the portrayture of a man and his wyfe; he with a collar of SS aboute his necke, and his sword by his side; the inscription thus.

"Hac sunt in Fossa Wilhelmi Wele, miliscenæ Corpora iustosa Christo - - - - -

Anno Caleno Juliiue die quasi seno.

"In the same isle lyes buried Eden Kingston, wife of John Kingston, who was buried 7^o. die Aprilis, Anno, 1543.

On another Gravestone.

"Hic jacet Dna Elizabetha Fundatrix istius loci, Filia, & heres Wilhelmi Francke Militis, quondam Uxor Richardi Tunstall Militis, & Camerarii Henrici Sexti Angliæ, quæ obiit - - - Mensis - - - A^o. Dni. M^o. CCCC - - - & Thomas filius ejus, qui obiit, Vii^o die Mensis Maii, M^o. CCCC^o. XCIII^o. Cujus aiabus propitiatur Dns. Amen.

"Upon the stone engraven are she, and hir sonne in their winding sheetes; about the middle of the stone. 2. escocheons. Tunstall's coate within the quarter, and her owne paternall coate by itt.

"S. 3 Combes argent ——— Tunstall.

"Vert a saltier engrayled Or ——— Franke.

"(Fundatrix istius domûs) she was the foundresse of the - - - Friers in Grimsby, where it seemes, she was buried, and from whence att the dissolution of Monasteries this stone (likely) was removed.

"In Fotherbyes Isle on a faire thicke marble, whereon is engraven a sword length-ways, this inscription in Saxon characters —

ICI GIST SIR PIERS DE GOUSELLE LE FRERE SIR GILES.

"A man on another with a belt about his neck, and a sword hanging in it, boeth his handes elevated, on either of them a gauntlett, about the stone this.

"Hic jacer Galfridus Pedde, qui obiit xxii^o. die Mensis Decembris Anno Dni. M^o. CCCC^o. VIII^o. Cujus animæ propitiatur Deus. Amen.

"Over his head written this.

"In God is all quoth Pedde

On

On another.

"Hic jacet Wilhelmus Banningholme Capellanus, qui obiit
Mense Novembris Anno Dni. M^o. CCC. LXXXVIII^o. Cujus
animæ propitiatur, &c.

On another.

"Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Keleby Capellanus, qui obiit
sexto die Mensis Septembris Anno Dni. M^o. CCCC^o. x L^o. III^o.
Cujus animæ, &c.

On another.

"Hic jacet Dominus Johannes Binbroke - - - - -
- - - - -

On another.

"Obitus Wilhelmi Duffeld primo die Martii, Anno Dni Mil-
lesimo. CCCC^o. Vicesimo primo, & Margaretæ uxoris suæ
- - - Anno Dni M^o. CCCC^o. - - - - -

"In the quire under the communion table lye the bodyes of
William Kirkton, and John Kirkton, sonnes of John Kirkton, of
Great Grimsby, Gent. of which William dyed x^o. Februarii.
M. DC. III^o. and John dyed XLII^o. Octobr. Anno Dom.
M. DC. X^o.

"In the north ende of the uppermost isle, upon a playne free
stone, lyes the statue of a Chevalier of free stone, artificially
wrought in full proportion, and stature, and compleate armour,
gilded at the first, as yett may appeare in some places; he hath
on him a shirt of mayle, and over that a surcoat, upon which
are 6 lyons rampant crowned 2. 2. 2. His sword in a belt buc-
kled about his belly, his dagger by his side, his head (as likewise
his feete) resting upon a couchant lyon: no inscription.

"This (say the townesmen) is the monument of Grime their
founder; but indeed it is the very monument of Sir Thomas
Haseleton, Knight, first founder, or reedifier of the Nunnery of
St. Leonard's in Grimsby, as appeares evidently by these ensue-
ing circumstances; viz. first, the 6 lyons rampant crowned,
which are upon his surcoat, have relation (without all doubt)
unto a fayre coate of armes in the windows over the Bayliffes
seate,

feate, which coate is Haselelertons, who bore gules, 6 lyon cells rampant argent, crowned gold. 3. 2. 1. ——— Haselelerton.

“ Now he being a founder, or (which I rather thinke) a benefactor, or reedifyer (for this Nunnery hath bin several tymes ruyned by fire) it is most likely he was enterred in his owne new foundation, and his monument removed hither att the dissolution of monasteries. And though it be a northerne family, yet that they had landes hereabouts, appeares by a record I have seene, which sayth that, Euphemia de Haselelerton tenuit unam medietatem in Alesby pro termino vitæ suæ; which Alesby is within three myles of Grymsby; and likely they were neare hande seated.

“ But it shall not be amisse here to rectify an errour, which I fynde currant in authors about the foundation of this Nunnery. Bishop Godwine (in his catalogue of Bishops) makes Robert Grosstest, Bishop of Lincolne, the first founder; and Speede in his catalogue of religious houses) names the said Robert Grosstest, and this Sir Thomas Haselelerton for the men, and this in the dayes of Henry the III^d. in the 37th year of whose reigne (indeed) Robert Grosstest died Anno Dni 1253, and therefore could be noe founder. For above 70 yeares before that had this Nunnery a being, as fully appeares by a bull * of Pope Lucius III, who lived Anno Dni. 1181, sate 4 yeares, 2 moneths, and 24 dayes, and died att Verona, (whence this bull was dated) Anno Dni 1185 (after they had put out his eyes for endeavouring to put downe the Consulls of Rome, and banisht him to Verona) in the Cathedral church of which he lyes buried.

“ The seale is of lead in an hempen labell, on one side of which is stamped a crosse between two faces, and above them written in great Roman letters, SPASPE, which I take it, is as much as Sanctus Paulus, Sanctus Petrus. On the other side this: LVCIVS. PP. III.

“ And yet I have extant a more auncient bull* of his predeceffour, Alexander III, directed to the Abbotts of Thornewton, and New-fam about the same businesse.

“ By these two recordes it plainly appeares, that this Nunnery was founded before the tyme of Bp. Grosstest, and that he, and Sir Thomas Haselelerton were onely benefactors, or happily (as I sayd before) reedified it.

* Ex A&tris Ger. Holles.

“ In the top of the steeple this.

“ Pray for the soule of John Empringham.

“ This family of the Empringhams hath bin very auncient and eminent in this corporation. To one of this name happily the man above mentioned, who it seemes was a benefactour to this church, the prioresse of St. Leonard's granted a messuage* in Briggowgate in Grimsby, Anno - - - Henry IV. Richard Empringham, who lived in the dayes of Henry VIII, and Edw. VI) had a daughter named Margaret, married to John Kingston, Esq. by whom he had John Kingston, whose sole heyre Elizabeth, was married to Frecheville Holles, Esq. by whom he had Gervas Holles now living Anno Dni 1634. The armes of Empringham were argent, a bordure vert, enalvron of martlets gold.— Empringham.

“ Michael Empringham, sonne of the aforementioned Richard, and Margaret his wife, siller of Sir Richard Thimelby of Iraham, Kt. dyed boeth in one houre, and were buryed boeth in one grave in the church porch of Grimsby under a blew marble stone; they were buryed the sixth day of October, 1578.

“ These two families of Empringham, and Kingston with De la See, Fotherby, and Cooke have bin of longest continuance in this corporation. Cooke and Fotherby yet continue boeth Aldermen at this present, (the first having bin three times Mayor) the male line of the rest being quite gone out unlesse Arnold Empringham live, and has children, of which I am ignorant. I have in my hands a letter of King Henry VIII, directed to John Kingston, (the father of the last John) sealed with his seale, and signed with his stampe: the contents are as followeth.

“ By the Kinge Henry.

“ Trusty and well beloved wee greete you well, Lating you wit, that for as much as by the manifold injuries, wronges, and displeasures doone unto us, our realme, and subjects by the Scotts, wee have bin enforced lately to enter into open warr, and hostility with the same, which wee intende, and purpose (God willing) unlesse the Nobles of Scotland shall conforme themselves to reason, to prosecute in such sorte, as shall redound to the honour, and to the common wealth of our realme, and subjects. To the intent wee may the better know the forces of our said realme, and

* Ex Arctris Ger. Holles.

thereby put the same in such order and readynesse, as they may serve us in this enterprize, as the case shall require. Wee have thought meet and necessary to have speciall musters taken of all our pepull, and therein to have also such plaine, and perfect certificate made, as shall declare, what may be trusted to in that behalfe. Wherefore our pleasure and commandement is, that you by virtue, and authority thereof shall with all convenient diligence take the musters of all men, as well horsemen, as footemen, which you can make, and furnish boeth of our tenants inhabiting upon fermes, feildes, and tenures within any office, whereof you have the stewardship under us, (if you have any such.) And also of your owne servants, and tennants dwelling upon your owne tenures, and the same so taken to certify in writing to our right trusty and right entirely beloved cosen, and Counsellour, the Duke of Suffolke, our Lieutenant Generall in the North parties with all possible diligence with a speciall note, and declaration to be expressed in the said certificate, how many of the sayd persons be furnished with horses, hable trapin, a speare, or a javelin. How many be archers, and how many bee billmen, and how many principall men may be pyked out of every sorte of thole number. Forseeing that in these musters, and certificate you medle not in any wise with any marriners. For as much as we purpose to reserve the same our furniture by sea. And that you putt all the same in such a readynesse as they sett forth upon one houres warning, whensoever you shall receave commandment from our said cousin in that behalfe. And these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant, and discharge herein accordingly: Given under our signett at our Honnour of Hampton Court, the xviith day of January, in the xxxiiiiith yeare of our reigne.—Supercribed

“ To the trusty, and wel beloved subject John Kingston, Esq.

“ This towne hath bin honoured with the presence of this prince, Henry VIII. who lodged in it three nights, and with the birth of John Whitgift, Arch. Bp. of Canterbury, Martin Fotherby, Bp. of Salisbury, and his brother John Fotherby, Deane of Canterbury. Likewise John Welfh, or Walleis, that overcame Mortileto de Vilenos a Navarrais in single combate, in the presence of Richard the second, * qui (sayth Walsingham) ad spectaculum duelli, cum principibus Regni sui confederat, was an † inhabitant and most likely native of this place.

* Walsingham. 7^o. R. 2. fol. 311.

† Hollinghead.

"Coates of armes in the church of St. James in Great Grimsby.

"In the windows of the north isle.

First window.

1. Or, 2 Barrs Gules, in chife, 3 Torteauxes——Wake.
- 2 Or, a Lyon rampant azure——Percy.
3. Defaced, but seems to have bin 3. Lyons passants gardents with a labell.

Second window.

1. Gules 3 water baugets silver——Ros.
2. Chequy, happily-argent and gules. for Vaux of Gillesland, but hid with playster.——Vaux.
3. A fesse between divers roundles, the colours not to be discerned for the playster; but I take it to be the coate of the Barons Engaine, which is G. crosse crufully a fesse or.——Engaine.

Third window.

1. G. a chveron betweene xi croslets, or. 4, 2 in chiefe, and 5 in base——Kyme.
2. Azure, Billetty a fesse Dauncetty d'or——Deyncourt.
3. Defaced.

Fourth window.

1. G. a crosse scarcely d'argent——Beke.
2. Verry, argent, and B.——Beauchamp.
3. Defaced.

Fifth window.

1. Gules, a saltier argent.——Neville.
2. Defaced——3. Argent, a Saltier Gules.——

"All these coates abovementioned are fayre, and large Escocheons, and seeme to have bin fet up longe synce, every one of them is encompassed with a roundle, or hoope of iron. These nobles it seemes were principall benefactors to this church.

The

"The west ende window of this isle is a very faire one, wherein are the pictures of all the kings of Judah, Jesse making the roote, and the rest branching from him. This church hath bin of larger extent; for a great part of the quire fell downe some forty yeares agoe; the rooffe also hath bin twice stricken.

"Other armories in houses about the towne, in likelyhood taken from the demolished church of St. Mary, and the other religious houses.

1. G. a playne crosse argent——
 2. Verry argent and B. A fesse Gules——Marmion.
 3. Argent 2 barrs engrayled fables——Stayne.
 4. Sable. 3 pikaxes within a bordure argent——
 5. Argent a saltier engrayled Vert.——
 6. B. a fesse nebuly d'ermine between 6 crosseletts Botany d'argent.——
 7. B. a bend betweene 6 martletts argent.——Lutterell.
 8. G. a crosse Botany golde——
 9. Lozengy Ermine, and Gules——Rokeley.
 10. B. 2 Barrs Nebuly Ermine, a bordure d'or femmy of Saltoires fables——
 11. Or 3 piles sab. a canton ermine——
 12. The armes of England empaled with the Lady Catharine Howard's honorary archeivement, viz. B. 3 flowers de lize in pale d'or, on 2 flanches ermine as many roses Lancastrian.——
 13. The armes of the Archbishoppricke of Canterbury impaled with argent, a pale lozengy fables——
- In the walls of my house these 3 fayre, and large escocheons cutt in stone.

1. Nebuly Or 3. barres nebuly.——
2. An inescoccheon within an urle of roses.——
3. A saltier engrayled.——

If the last coate be for Francke, as I take it, it is, then without doubt they were taken from the——Fryars.

On the outside of a stone window in the dining chamber.

JOHN KYNSTON, AND HEDON HIS WYFE.

This John Kyngston was father of the last John Kyngston." In Tanners Notitia (p. 284) is the following Ecclesiastical history of this place.

We

"We meet with an house of *friers*, Heremites or Austin friers in this town about A. D. 1304, which was granted 34 Henry VIII, to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and 38 Henry VIII, to Augustine Porter and John Bellow. Vide pat. 33. Ed. I. p. 2. m. penult. vel antepenult. Pat. 8. Ed. II. p. 2. m. 8. vel 9. Pat. 12. Ed. II. p. 2. m. 21. licent. perquirendi placeam terræ pro manso elargando.

"Pat. 7. Ed. III. p. 2. m.—Pat. 11. Ed. III. p. 1. m.—Escaet Linc. 15. Ed. 3. n. 71. Ibid. 16. Ed. III. n. 74. Pat. 16. Ed. III. p. 2. m. 26. vol. 27.

"Here was also a convent of Franciscan or Grey friers, founded in the beginning of the reign of King Edward II, if not before; the site wherof was also granted upon the dissolution to the Deane and Chapter of Westminster, and 38, Hen. VIII, to John Bellow and Robert Brokby. Vide pat. 6. Ed. II. p. 2. m. 2. pro aqueductu faciendo de Holm usque ad prioratum: pat. 11. Ed. II. p. 1. m. 22. pro manso elargando."

In the account of the monastries of this county in the 2d. vol. of the *Magna Britannia* we read as follows, "Grimsby, a Priory of Canons regular of St. Austin, founded by King Henry I, and by him endowed with the place of its situation, called Webhove, and the churches of St. James, in Grymesbye, Chee, Leiseby, Grimesbye, &c. and the tenth of all his farms in these two last, and all the fish in his port of Honfleet in pure and perpetual alms, with large liberties and priviledges.

"Henry II confirmed them, and added to these donations, the church of Tetenay, and lands at Humerston and Tetnay, the church of Hotoft, Reiby, Cateby, with all their rights and appendages, with a charge that the Canons of Grimesby shall possess all the said rents and lands with Sac and Soc, Toll and Them, and Infagtheff, free from all exactions and secular services, customs, and other duties whatsoever. Valued at the suppression at £.9 14s. 7d. per ann. *Dugd.*—£.12 3s. 7d. per ann. *Speed.*"

Gough in his additions to Camden, vol. 2. p. 275 thus describes this place. "Grimesby is a market, corporation and borough town: the church is spacious and handsome, in form of a cross, the tower in the centre. Here was a Benedictine nunnery, founded before 1185, valued at £.9 14s.* houses of Austin friars about 1304, and Grey friars, 1., Edward II.† The harbour

* Tan. 274.

† Ibidem 284.

is choaked up. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, was born here 1530, and died 1603—4; also Martin Fotherby, Bishop of Salisbury 1618, 1619. The men of Grimsby paid 55 marks and a palfrey for having the king's charter of their liberties, according to the tenor of the charter of Northampton.* The abbot and canons paid 30 marks, that their tenants residing on their farms in the town of Grimsby might not follow the court of the burgeses of Grimsby, but their own court, and that they might be no ways responsible to the said burgeses, but so nevertheless that if the king should talliage the burgeses the tenants of the canons should be tallied by themselves †

“ Blow wells are extraordinary fountains in and about Grimsby, even with the surface of the soil in pure water, and nearly circular, always full, never overflowing though embanked round for security of cattle,‡ but falsely supposed unfathomable.”

We will now conclude, according to our usual plan, with the list of Members that have represented this borough at the general Elections, since the Restoration.

1660 William Wray,	Edward King.
61 The same,	The same.
78 William Broxholm,	George Pelham.
81 The same,	The same.
85 Sir Thomas Brinsden,	Sir Edward Askow.
88 The same,	The same.
90 John Chaplin,	The same.
95 Arthur Moore,	The same.
98 The same,	The same.
1701 The same,	William Coatsworth.
2 The same,	John Chaplin
5 The same,	William Coatsworth.
8 The same,	The same,
10 The same,	Robert Viner,
13 The same,	William Coatsworth.
14 Sir Robert Chaplin,	Joseph Banks.
22 Charles Pelham,	Benjamin Collier.
27 George Monson,	John Page.
34 Robert Knight,	Sir Robert Sutton.

* Mag. Rot. 3 Joh. rot. 2—6.

† Madox History of the Exch. 279.

‡ Spald. Soc. min.

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41 The same,	William Lock.
47 John Gore,	The same.
54 The same,	The same.
61 John Gore,	Joseph Mellish.
68 Anthony St. Leger,	The same.
74 Evelyn Anderson,	The same.
80 Francis Eyre,	J. G. Harrison.
84 D. Long,	The same.

ART. II. *Of the maner of Buylding and Furniture of our Houses, from Holinshed's Description of Britain,* (vol. 1. B. 11, cap. 10.) (Edit. 1577, * p. 85.)

"The greatest parte of our buylding in the cities and good townes of England consisteth onely of Timber, for as yet few of the houses of the comminalty (except here and there in the west-country townes) are made of stone, although they may in my opinion in divers other places be builded so good cheap in one as in the other. In olde tyme the houses of the Britons were slitley set uppe with a few posts and many radles, the like where of almost is to be seene in the fenny countries unto this day, where for lacke of wood they are inforced to continue this auncient manner of buylding. It is not in waine therefore in speaking of buylding,

* This Edition which is the first, in 2 vols. fol. with a great number of wooden cuts, (which were all omitted in the 2d Edition) is very scarce. See Biogr. Brit. IV. p. 2624.—Vol. I. contains. I. The description of Britaine, 126 folios, by William Harrison, household Chaplain to Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, and the Chronicles of England from the first inhabiting to the conquest by Raphaell Holinshed, 290 folios. II. The description of Scotland, translated from Hector Boethius, by William Harrison, 22 folios, and, the Chronicles of Scotland to 1571, by R. Holinshed, 418 folios, besides a full index. III. The description of Ireland, by Richard Stanyhurst, 28 folios, and the Chronicles of Ireland, till 1500, by R. Holinshed, continued to 1547, by Richard Stanyhurst, 116 folios. Vol. II contains, the Chronicles of England, from William the Conqueror to 1577, by R. Holinshed, 1876 pages, besides an index. The second Edition, published 1587, consists of *three* volumes folio, and has several continuations and additions. Vol. I. contains that part only of vol. I. of the former Edition, which regards England.—Vol. II. contains the remaining part of that Vol. viz. Scotland and Ireland; the history of the former is continued down to 1586, by Francis Boteville, alias Thin, and others, and the latter has the addition of the Conquest of Ireland, translated from Giraldus Cambrensis, by John Hooker, alias Vowell, of Exeter, Gent. and the Chronicles continued from 1547, to 1586, by R. Stanyhurst, and

buylding, to make a distinction betweene the playne and woodie cuntry, for as in these, our houses are commonly strong and well-timbered, so that in many places there are not above six or nine ynches betweene stude and stude, so in the open and champaine soyles they are inforced for want of stuffe to use no studdes at all, but only raylines, groundfelles, transomes, and upright principalles, with here and there an overthwart post in their walles, where unto they fasten their splintes, or radles, and then cast it all over wyth clay to keepe out the winde, which otherwyse would anoy them: In like sort as every country house is thus appareled on the outside, so is it inwardly divided into fundrie rowmes above and beneth, and where plentie of wood is, they cover them with tyles, otherwyse with straw, sedge, or reede, excepte some quarry of slate be neare hande, from whence they have for theyr money, so moch as may suffice them. The clay wherewith our houses are empanelled is eyther white, redde, or blewe, and of these the first doth participate very much with the nature of our chalke, the seconde is called lome, but the thirde eftsoones changeth coulour so soone as it is wroughte, notwithstanding that it looke blewe when it is throwne out of the pit. Of chalke also we have our excellent white lime made in most places, wherewith we stricke over our clay workes and stone walles in cities, good townes, rich farmers, and gentlemen's houses; otherwyse in steede of chalke (where it wanteth, for it is so scant that in some places it is solde by the pounce) they are

and J. Hooker.—Vol. III. contains the history of England from the Conquest, continued in this Edition, to 1186, by John Stow, Fr. Thinn, Abraham Fleming, and others. Several sheets were castrated in the 2d and 3d volumes of this Edition, undoubtedly because there were passages in them disagreeable to Queen Elizabeth and her Ministry. They are chiefly some of the additions made by Fr. Thin. These castrations were reprinted some years ago, and are sold by themselves to compleat Gentlemen's sets. A copy of this Edition, with the castrations, now sells for about nine guineas.

Very little is known of the history of this industrious writer. He was descended from those of his name at Bolelev, in Cheshire, and educated at one of the Universities, and at Wood (Athen. i. col. 312) says, was a clergyman, but Hearne affirms he was steward to Francis Burdet of Bramcote, Co. Warw. Esq. or in some other service in that family. It is certain that he died at *Bramcote*, for of that place he writes himself in his will dated 1578, proved April 24, 1582, and Wood himself seems to confirm Hearne's assertions, for he says that he "died at Bramcote, towards the latter end of 1580; whereupon all or most of his notes, collections, books, and MSS. came unto the hands of Thomas Burdet, Esq. of Bramcote," whose descendant, Francis Burdet, Esq. son and heir of Sir Robert Burdet, Bart. is still owner of that ancient tho' now dilapidated seat.

compelled to burne a certaine kind of redde-stone, as in Wales, and elsewhere other stones, as I have seene by experience. Within their doors alsoe such as are of abilitie doe oft make their flowers, and parget of fine alabaster burned, which they cal plaster of Paris, whereof in some places we have great plentie, and that very profitable against the rage of fire. In plastering likewise of our fayrest houses over our heades, we use to lay first a laire or two of white mortar tempered with heire upon lathes, which are nayled one by another (or sometimes upon rede or wickers more dangerous for fyre, and made fast here and there with sappe lathes, for falling downe) and finally cover all with the aforesaid plaster, which beside the delectable whiteness of the stuffe it selfe, is layed on so even and smouthly as nothing in my judgement can be done with more exactnesse. This also hath been common in England contrarie to the customes of all other nations, and yet to be seene (for example in most streetes of London) that many of our greatest houses have outwardly beene very simple and plaine to sight, which inwardly have been able to receyve a Duke with his whole trayne, and lodge them at their ease. Hereby moreover it is come to passe that the frontes of our streetes have not beene so uniforme and orderly buylded as those of forrain cities, where to saye truth, the utter side of theyr mansions and dwellings, have oft more cost bestowed upon them, then all the reast of the house, which are often very simple and uneasie within, as experience doth confirme.

“Of olde tyme our country houses in steede of glasse dyd use much lattis, and that made eyther of wicker or fine riftes of oke in cheker wyse. I reade also that some of the better sorte in and before the tymes of the Saxons did make panels of horne insteede of glasse, and fixe them in wooden calmes; but as horne is quite layde downe in every place, so our lattises are also growne into lesse use, bycause glasse is come to be so plentifull, and within a very little so good cheape as the other. Heretofore also the houses of our Princes and Noblemen were often glased wyth beril (an example wherof is yet to bee seene in Sudley castell*) and in divers other places, with fine crystall, but this especially in the time of the Romaines, wherof also some fragments have beene taken up in olde ruines. But now these are not in use, so that only the clearest glasse is most esteemed for we have divers sortes, some brought out of Burgundie, some out of Normandie,

* In Gloucestershire, then the seat of the Lord Chandois.

much out of Flaunders, beside that, which is made in Englande so good as the best, and each one that may will have it for his buylding.

“Moreover the mansion houses of our country townes and villages (which in champayne grounde stande altogether by streetes, and joining one to another, but in woodelande soyles disperfed here and there, each one upon the severall groundes of theyr owners) are builded in suche sorte generally, as that they have neyther dairy, stable, nor brewhouse, annexed unto them under the same rooffe (as in many places beyond the sea) but all separate from the first, and one of them from another. And yet for all this, they are not so farre distant in sunder, but that the good man lying in his bed, may lightly heare what is done in each of them with ease, and call quickly unto his meney if any daunger shoulde attacke them.

“The auncient maners and houses of our gentlemen are yet and for the most parte of stronge tymber. Howbeit such as be lately buylded, are commonly either of bricke, or hard stone, their rowmes large and stately, and houses of office farther distant from their lodgings. Those of the nobilitie are likewise wrought with bricke and hard stone, as provision may best be made; but so magnificent and stately as the basest house of a Baron doth often match with some honours of Princes in olde tymes, so that if ever curious buylding dyd flourish in Englande, it is in these our dayes, wherein our workemen excell, and are in maner comparable in skill with olde *Vitruvius* and *Serlo*.

“The furniture of our houses alsoe exceedeth and is growne in maner even to passing delicacie: and herein I do not speake of the nobilitie and gentry onely, but even of the lowest sorte that have any thing at all to take to. Certes in noblemen's houses it is not rare to see abundance of Arras, riche hangings of tapistry, silver vessell, and so much other plate, as may furnish fundrie cupbordes to the summe often times of a thousand, or two thousande pounce at the least: wherby the value of this, and the reast of their stuffe doth grow to be inestimable. Likewise in the houses of Knights, Gentlemen, Marchauntmen, and some other wealthish citizens it is not geson to beholde generallye their great provision of Tapistrie, Turkie-worke, pewter, brasle, fine linen, and therto costly cupbordes of plate worth five or sixe hundred pounce, to be demed by estimation. But as herein all these sortes doe farre exceede their elders and predecessours, so in time past, the costly furniture stayed there, whereas now it is descended

yet lower, even unto the inferiour artificers, and most farmers, who have learned also to garnish their cupbordes with plate, their beddes with tapistrie, and silke hanginges, and their tables with fine naperie, wherby the wealth of our countrie doth infinitely appear. Neyther do I speake this in reproach of any man, God is my iudge, but to shew that I doe rejoyce rather to see how God hath blessed us with hys good giftes, and to behold how that in a time when all thinges are growen to most excessive prices, we do yet finde the meanes to obtayne and atchieve such furniture as heretofore hath been impossible.

“There are olde men yet dwelling in the village where I remayne, which have noted three thinges to be marvelously altered in Englande within their sounge remembraunce. One is the multitude of chimnies lately erected, wheras in their young dayes there were not above two or three, if soe many, in most uplandish townes of the realme, (the religious houses and maner places of their lordes always excepted, and peradventure some great personages) but each made his fire against a *Veredosse*, in the Hall where he dined and dressed his meate.

“The seconde is the great amendement of lodgings, for, sayde they, our fathers and we ourselves have lyen full oft upon straw pallettes covered onely withe a sheete under coverlettes made of *dagswain* or *bopharlots*, (I use their owne termes) a good round logge under their heades insteade of a boulder. If it were so that our fathers or the good man of the house, had a matteres or flockbed, and thereto a sacke of chafe to rest hys heade upon, he thought himself to be as well lodged as the lorde of the towne, so well were they contented. Pillows, sayde they, were thought meete onely for women in childbed. As for servants, if they had any sheete above them, it was well, for seldome had they any under their bodies, to keepe them from the pricking straws, that ran oft thorow the canvas, and raced their hardened hides.

“The thirde thinge they tell of, is the exchange of treene platters into pewter, and wooden spoones into silver or tin. For so common were al sortes of treene vessels in olde time, that a man should hardly find four peces of pewter (of which one was peradventure a salte) in a good farmer's house, and yet for all this frugalitie (if it may so be justly called) they were scarce able to lyve and paye their rentes, at their dayes without selling of a cow, or a horse, or more, although they payde but foure poundes at the uttermost by the yeare.

Such

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“Such also was their poverty, that if a farmour or husbandman had bene at the alehouse, a thing greatly used in those dayes, amongst six or seaven of his neighbours, and there in a bravery to shew what store he had, did cast downe his purse, and therein a noble or six shillings in silver unto them, it was very likely that all the rest could not laye downe so much against it: whereas in my time although peradventure foure pounce of olde rent be improved to fourty or fiftie pounce, yet will the farmour thinke his gaines very small toward the middest of his terme, if he have not six or seaven yeares rent lying by him, therwith to purchase a new lease, beside a faire garnishe of pewter on his cowborde, three or four feather beddes, so many coverlettes and carpettes of tapistrie, a silver salte, a bowle for wine, (if not an whole nest) and a dussen of spoones to furnishe by the sute. Thys also he taketh to bee his owne cleare, for what stocke of money soever he gathereth in all his yeares, it is often seene that the landlorde will take such order with him for the same, when he renueth his lease (which is commonly 8 or 10 yeares before it is expyred, sith it is now growen almost to a custome, that if he come not to his lorde so long before, another shall step in for a reversion, and so defeat him out right) that it shall never trouble him more then the heare of his bearde, when the barber hath washed and shaven it from his chinne.”

ART. III. The History and Ancient Description of Barnstaple, in Devonshire.

This ancient market and borough town is situated on the north west borders of the county, in the hundred of Branton, and on the river Taw: In the Norman survey it is mentioned as a borough of the King's Demesne. It was held by King Edward the Confessor as a burough having forty burgesses within and nine without, all which paid the king forty shillings by weight, and the Bishop of Constance twenty-nine by tale. William the Conqueror gave this to Judahel de Totnais, who built the castle here and priory, in which he designed to have lived a monk, but was disappointed by King William Rufus, who divested him of this his inheritance, and banished him the kingdom. But William de Braose, his grandson and heir, afterwards recovered part of the honour of Barnstaple, the other moiety being given to Henry de Tracy.

In

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" In the time of King Stephen (says Dugdale,) Henry de Traci possessed the honour of Berstaple, by the gift of that King. Which Barony, Johel, the son of Alured de Toinais, formerly enjoyed. This Henry being a valiant and expert soldier, was the only person in all this country, who stood firm to that king; and making frequent excursions out of Berstaple, much annoy'd the enemy: in one of which, after a sharp skirmish, being victorious, he brought away an hundred and four of them prisoners; and at length, by his prowess, forced William de Moium (a person of the greatest power in those parts, and most active against the king, to desert from his hostile practices. But after this, having laid siege to Cari-castle, to the end he might by gaining it, subjugate that part of the country; Robert Earl of Gloucester coming upon him, with a potent army, demolished his works, and forced him to submission.

" All that I have farther seen of him is, that in 1146 (11 Steph:) he ratified those grants which had been made to the Monks of Barstaple, of all the lands given to them by the before specified Johel de Totneis: and that he left issue Oliver his son and heir; who, in 11 Henry II, gave 500 marks to the king, for livery of his purpartie of the honour of Berstaple; and in 12 Henry II, upon the assessment of the aid for marrying the king's daughter, certified, that he held 28 Knights Fees, *de veteri Feoffamento*: and *de novo*, one and an half, three parts, and a fourth: for which in 14 Henry II, he paid £.18 12s. 4d. but died before 31 Henry II, as it appears; for in that year the Sheriff of Devon accounted to the Exchequer for the profits of his lands, and paid £.6 13s. 4d. to Robert Manduit for the maintenance of Oliver (his son and heir.)

" Which Oliver, in 6. K. I, was acquitted of his scutage for the king's redemption.

" In the 7. R. I, upon an accord betwixt this last-mentioned Oliver, and William de Braose, whereby the inheritance of the honour of Berstaple was acknowledged to be the right of the said William, he agreed, that Oliver should enjoy it for his life, &c.

To this Oliver de Traci, succeeded Henry his son and heir: who in the 15th John had livery of the manors of Berstaple and Taustoke, as also the whole honour of the former. But in 12 Henry III. the king sent his precept to the Sheriff of Devon, to cause the walls of the castle at Berstaple, belonging to this Henry, to be abated, so that they should not exceed ten foot in height.

This

This Henry de Tracy died 2 E. I, or before, being then seised of the burrough of Barstaple, as the head of that barony: likewise of the mannors of Bovy-Tracy, Freminton, Taustoke, Nymet-Tracy, &c. all in this county. Also of the advowson of the Priory of Barstaple, and church of Tavestoke; &c. His only daughter and heir, called Eve, married Guy de Brienne: who had issue by her a daughter, Maude, wife of Jeffrey de Camvile, at that time found to be his next heir, and 31 years of age. Which Geoffrey thereupon doing homage, had livery of the lands of her inheritance.*

This Geoffrey de Camvile, descended from the ancient family of that name, whose principal seat was at Lillburne, near Creeke in Northamptonshire, where (says Dugdale) "the vestigia of an ancient castle are to be seen," in 43 Henry III, was acquitted for his scutage of Wales, for 28 Knights Fees he held in right of Maude his wife, for that part of the honour of Berstaple which formerly belonged to Oliver de Tracy.

In the 22d. E. I. this Geoffrey had summons to attend the King at Portsmouth, well fitted with horse and arms, thence to go with him to Gascoyne; and having sate in the several Parliaments of that king, from 23 until 34 of his reign inclusive, departed this life in 2. E. II. seised in right of the said Maud his wife (as tenant by the Courtesy of England) of the lordships of Fremyngton, Bovy-Tracy, Nymet-Tracey, Barnstaple, &c. leaving William his son and heir, then 40 years of age. Which William had also summons to Parliament in 2 and 4 Edward II. But farther of him I cannot say.†

In another part of Dugdale‡ we find the said *Maud* afterwards married to Nicholas Martin (descended from Martin de Tours, a Norman) who had issue a another Nicholas who died in his lifetime, but left a son William, who upon the death of Nicholas his grandfather, in 10 Ed. I, doing his homage, had livery of all his lands in the county of Devon, &c.

So likewise in 2 Edward II. upon the death of Maud, the wife of Geoffrey de Camvile beforementioned doing his homage, had livery of the lands, whereof she died seised.

In the 8 Edward II. he had summons (amongst others) to be at Newcastle upon Tyne, upon the festival of our Ladies assump-

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1. p. 621, &c.

† Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1. p. 628.

‡ Ibid. p. 719.

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tion, well fitted with horse and arms, to restrain the incursions of the Scots. He married Eleanor, the daughter of William de Mohun; and having been summoned to Parliament from 23 Edward I. till 18 Edward II. inclusive, departed this life the same year, leaving William, his son and heir.

Which William, doing homage, soon after, had livery of his lands, but died the year following, being then seised of the whole territory of Kemeys in Com. Pembr. (which his Ancestor Martin de lours, had obtained by conquest) and which he held of the King in Capite, by the fourth part of a Knights fee, wherein he had the Castle and Town of Newport: likewise he died seised of the Mannors of Barnstaple, Dertington Kingston, Tavistoke, Frome, Nymid Tracy, Ilford Cumbe, Bovy-Tracy, South-Moulton, Cumbe-Martin, &c. all in the County of Devon. He dying without issue, his sister Eleanor, then married to William de Columbers, 40 years of age, and James, the son of Nicholas de Audley, by Joane his other sister, at that time 14 years of age, were his next heirs.

William de Columbers had Barnstaple, &c. in right of his wife for life, but dying issueless, it descended to James the son of the other sister, but he dying without issue, his honour descended to his sister Joan, who married John Touchet, ancestor of the Lords Audley, in which family it continued till it became vested in the crown.

Leland gives the following description of this place.

“ From Braiford to Berstaple an 8 miles by hilly graund, having much enclosures for pasture and corne.

“ The toune of Berdenestaple hath been waulld, and the waulle was in cumpace by estimation half a myle. It is now almost clene faullen. The names of the four gates by Est, West, North, and South, yet remain, and manifest tokens of them.*

“ The suburbes be now more then the town.

“ The houses be of stone, as al houses in good townes thereabout be.

“ There be manifest ruines of a great castelle at the north-west side of the towne, a litle beneath the town bridge; and a peace of dungeon yet standith. One Johelus de Totenes, filius Aluredi, was the first that I can see of that lay yn this Castelle.

* “ I think that the olde name of the towne was in the Britanne tunge Abertaw, bycause it stode toward the mouth of Taw ryver. Berdenes shortely or corruptely spokin, as I thinke, for Aberneffe. Staple is an addition for a market.”

There

“ There is but one parochē church in the town.

“ There hath beene four chapelles yn the town, of the which one was at the Est end of the bridge, dedicate to Thomas Beket, now profanid.

“ The other three yet stande one of Alhalowes, at the north gate. Another of St. Nicolas, at the west-gate, as I remember.

“ One Holman Vicar of the parochē church in Berstaple, made a fair chapelle, and foundid a Cantuarie in it in the paroch church yard in Berstaple.

“ The priorie of blacke monks at the northe ende of the towne was foundid by Joheluſ de Totenes, that was Lorde of the toun and castelle of Berstaple.

“ There is a fair at the nativity of our Lord.

“ One Tracy was after Lorde of the castelle and towne of Berstaple, and taken as founder of the priorie.

“ Sum say that one of the Tracys made the right great, and sumptuous bridge of stone, having 16 arches.

“ There be landes gyven to the maintenance of this bridge.

“ One Phillipus de Columbariis was after Lord of Berstaple; and this Philip died circa annum Dni. 1344 or 47, he and his wife lay booth buried in the priory of Berstaple.

“ There lay summe of the barons of Stanc yn Ireland buried in Berstaple priory.

“ Then was one William Mertun a knight, Lord of Berstaple.

“ The countes of Richmont, grand dame to Henry the VIII, was lady of Berstaple.

“ Henry late Duke of Richemont and Somersete was Lord of Berstaple. There is a mayer in Berstaple, and the burgeses take King Ethelstan as chief of Privileges to the town.

“ Plimtoun (Pilton) is divided from the north suburbe, and the priory only by a grete causey, of stone, having an arch'd briddge at eche ende of it.

“ This bridge was made long since by a merchaunt of London, caullid Sawford, by this occasion.

“ He chaunced to be at Berstaple to by cloth, and saw a woman ryding to cum over by the low salte Marſch, from Plymtun towarde Berstaple, and the tyde cam so fore yn by a gutte, that brekith yn there from the Haven shore to the marſch, that she could not passe; and crying for help, no man durst cam to her, and so she was drowned.

“ Then Stawford tooke to the Berstaple a certen summe of money to begyne this causey, chekid on eche side, and the briddges,

M m

and

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and after payid for the performing of it. These cummith a praty broke from the hills at Berstaple by est, and rennith a'long by the priory waulle, and so goith through the bridge at the ende of the causey, and itrayte dryvith a mill and so ynto the Haven.

" Picartes, and other small vessels cum up by a gut out of the Haven to the bridge on the causey at Plymtun townes ende.

" Plymtun is but one fair long street, and is maigteynid by cloth making.

" The west north west side of the toun for the more part longid to the priory of Berstaple.

" The est side of the toun longid to Thabbay of cliff for the more part. King Athelstan gave fair landes in and by Plymtun to Thabbay of Malmesbyri.

" Malmesbyri had also the personage of Plymtun impropriated.

" The bishop of Excestre hath an auncient maner place a mile above Berstaple. Bridg caullid Tawton on the est part of the Haven. Bishop Veysey of late made this house sumwhat lesse then it wa but more handsum.

" The erle of Bathe hath a right goodly maner and place at Tawstoke on the west side of the Haven a mile above Berstaple bridge.

" The King gave of late to the Erle of Hampton a great Lordship caullid Tremington, it lyith from byueth Berstaple bridge on the west side of the Haven to the Nesse.

" The ryver o. Tau risith in Exmore by est south est from Berstaple. It is no very mayne streame at the ebbe as apperith at Berstaple.

" From Berstaple to the very Haven mouth a 5 miles, and the very mouth of it is no large thing, and a little without is barre.

" There rennith a shore on the west side of the Haven a 3 miles byneth Berstaple, to this Nesse or point metith the ryver of Surege or Taw together making abroad water, and go to the Severn Se."*

Here follows Westcott's account, from the same Manuscript which afforded us materials, in our former numbers, for Totonesse, Tiverton, &c.

" Barnestaple or Barstaple is a very ancient Burrow near the mouth of Tow, and therof may be sayd to deryve name in the Iryttishe speech, Aber Tow, the mouth of Tow. Leland will have the word Barstaple. A chief mart town upon Tow.

* Leland's Itinerary, vol. 2. f. 65 &c.

Others will deduce yt, from Baram (the ancient name, taken from the barr at the ryvers mouth) and Stapolia, which should signifie a fayre market or place of trade, and merchandizing. It is one of the eyes of the country, and the northern Emporium, and may without offence be compared, with some cyties, having liberties, priviledges equalling some of them. The inhabitants trade into foreign countreyes, especially in regard of the scituation to Spayne and the Flands. The streets are somewhat lowe, yet well paved, and thereby clean and sweet in all weathers. For antiquitie, fayr buildinge and frequencye of people, yt may passe equall to some of greater fame. It is placed among hills standing in forme of a semi circle, the ryver being (as it were) diameter, which together with the ryver called the north Yeo, at the two highe springs, by the swelling of the sea, so overfloweth the fields that yt seemeth a demy-flaud. But when the sea retyres ytself thes ryvers seem to creep between shelves and sands, as hardly to carry small vessels. The south part is beautified with a stately brige, built as Mr. Camden was informed by one Mr. Stamford, a rych Cytizen of London. He might be a good benefactor to yt, but tradition deliueys that yt was began by two mayden sisters, who by spinninge and teaching young children, ther skill finysht the two first peeces. And ther was somtyme (and lately yf not now) to be seen, a charter (among other their muniments) wherby yt appeareth that lycence was given unto them, to sieke and implore the benevolence of good and charitably disposed people towards the finishinge therof. At the north end of the towne, ther is also a long bridge, called Pilton Bridge, (nothinge for beautye, or height equall to the other, but rather to be termed a causey) which as the common voyce deliueys was built by Judge Stowforde, or Judge West of Stowford, for he comminge frome his howse Stowford, at West Downe, towards this towne, found a woeman and her childe drowned in this ryver, uppon which woeful accident and sadd spectacle, he presently moved, to erect this brige, (for the securitie of travellers) and piously performed yt; which might be taken for the south bridge. And between Stamford and Stowford is not such great difference, but the one in soe long a tyme may be taken for the other; as well as Emige for Ewige in the articles between the Emperor Charles and the Lansgrave.

"This town was of good esteem in the tyme of Kinge Athelstane An: 924: of whom yt obtayned dyvers liberties, freedoms, and immunities, which to this day (with augmentation

from other princes) they now injoye. He bears the name to be the builder of their Castle, but som referr yt to a later tyme, To Judeal de Totteneffe to whom the Norman conqueror gave this towne, for keepinge and defending whereof dyvers manners and parcells of land were held in castle-guard. I name what hathe byn there, but now the reliques are nothing but ruins, and can scarcely tellifye what yt hath byn, only to be pointed out by relation of thoes that have seen yt in som better sorte, as Penelope saythe that thoes that came from the destruction of Troy did with ther finger (wett in wyne) upon the table delyneat, and describe that citie.

Hic ibat Simois, hic est Sigæia tellus
Hic steterat Priami regia celsa senis

Here rawn the ryver Simois,
Here was Sigeum towne.
Here old King Pryam's pallace stood,
So famous for renowne.

"It was in succession held by the Tracies, Fitz-Martin's, and by James Lord Audeleigh, under Edward III. Of whoes heroicall spirytt, valour and bountye to his servants give me leave (in regard he was a native here, and possessed a great estate and inhabited, though he had his honor from Helighe) to exemplifie a history taken out of Mr. Grafton, being a worthye president for all nobles and gentlemen, to shew them how to regard faythfull and trusty servants, especially such as have adventured their lyves in ther defence and service.

"This noble Knight and Baron had made a vowe that in some battle of Edward the Third, on one of his children he would strike the fyrste stroock, so being with Prince Edward, (commonly called the Black Prince) at the battle of Poyters, he with his fower Esquiers fought so longe in the fronte of the battle that he was very sore wounded, and having performed many noble feats of armes, was caryed by his fower squiers out of the field. The battle ended and the French Kinge and his sonne taken prysoners, the heroicall Prince forgote not the Lord Audeley but enquired after him, and answer was made that he was sore wounded, and lay in a lytter not farr off. I am sorry (saide the Prince) for his hurts, but goe and know if he may be brought hyther; or else I will goe see him wher he is. The two knights
that

that were sent relating this to the Lord Audeley. I thank the Prince (sayth he) that he will remember a poor knight as I am; and forthwith was carryed by eight of his servants to the Prince's tent, who took him in his arms, embraced him and kissed him; and sayed, I ought greatly to honor your valor, for this day you have obtayned the fame (by all our judgments) to be the most valliant knight, of all that fought in this battle. This his worthy commendation, the baron myldly put off, as not meritinge so highe a prayse, but the Prince proceeded; I repute you (and so do all others) and declare you to be the best doer in armes. And the better to furnish and encourage you to the wars, I reayne you ever to be my knight, with five hundred markes of yearly renew, out of myne inheritance. Sir answered the knight you make me worthy the kindnesse you shew me.

"The Lord Audelye brought to his tent, sent for Sir Peter his brother, and five other Knights of his Lynage, in whoes presence he called before him his four Esquires, and spake thus, thes four gentlemen have ever served me truly and especially this day, and the honor that I have obtayned is by their valiantnesse, and therefore am I bound to reward them. Therefore doe all yow testifie, that when my lord the prince hath given me 500 markes of yearlye revenues, I resigne into their hands the sayd gyft, to them and their heyres for ever, as surely as yt was given me, and doe dismynheryt myself of the same. The Lords and Knights present beheld one another with some wonder, commendinge his bountye, and with one voyce answered they would not forgett to bear wytnesse in that behalfe. The newes of the lords larggesse was told the prince, who thinking seriously of yt sent agayne for the Baron who was brought to him in his lytter, whom the Prince courteously received, and thus bespake him: "Sir James, we are given to understand that the revenues we gave you, you presently bestowed on your four Esquiers, we would know why you did soe, whether you thought not the gifte worthy for you or not."

"Sir, sayd the noble Knight, it is true I have given yt them, and will shew the reason. Thes four Esquires have a longe tyme served me well and truly in many great dangers, and at this present especially in such wise, that yf they had never done any thinge els, I was bound unto them, and ere this tyme they had never any thing of me in reward. And sir you know I was one man alone; but by the courage, ayde, and comfort of them, I tooke on me to accomplish my vowe, and certenly I had byn dead in the battayl had not they holpen me, and indured the

brunt

brunt of the day; wherefore when as nature and duty dyd oblige me to consider, the love they bare me; I should have shewed myself to much ungratefull, yf I had not rewarded them. And I thanck god I have estate sufficiently to mayntayn myself, and fear nothing lesse than the want of wealth. But wheras I have donn this without your license, I humbly crave pardon. And be assured, that both myself and my four Esquires will ever serve you hereafter, as well and truly as we have now don." The Prince replied; "Sir James, I cannot but highly commend you, for all your actions, of valour and bounty: and for the service of your four Esquires (whom you so highly commend) I allow willingly to them your gift, and I will render to you agayne 600 marks in lyke manner as you had other granted to you before.

"But agayn to Barnstable, King Rychard the IIId. gave it to his half brother, John Holland Earle of Huntington, after great Chamberlayn of England and Duke of Exeter. But to the Crowne yt agayn returned, and Queen Marye gave yt to Thomas Marrow, whose son possessed Chychister therewith. By order of Kinge Athlestone yt was governed by two baylifs, one for the kinge to collect his duties the other for the towne to receive their customs. Thes baylifs had their cognizance of pleas and decyding all matters in controversie between partie and partie, which continued som 280 years. Next King Henry the first incorporated yt, as appeareth by a resitall in one of their ancient charters, which King John by his letters patents confirmed with addition of more ample prerogatives, that they should have a mayor and baylifs. So yt continued to the second year of Queen Marye, when their privileges were agayne enlarged. As a Mayor, two Aldermen, yearly to be chosen, and 22 burgesses. Then agayn Queen Elyzabeth, in the 37th year of her raigne enlarged their liberties, granting them three Justices of the Peace and Quorum, with all other officers appurteyninge to the same, and to keep quarter sessions as the county doth. In former ages yt was guildable to the King, as Exeter Totnesse and Lydford, and served as them in all expeditions at sea. Domesday book testifieth that at his ingrossing yt had forty Burgesses within and nine without. Sir Geffry and his son Sir William Canvile, held this also somtymes, as at a Barony to fynd his soveraigne two Knights and fower Esquiers for his service by land or sea, with all armour and furnytur at his owne costs for 48 dayes, as valued at twenty pounds,

" Here

" Here was sometymes a Priory founded by Joell son of Alphred (formerly remembered) and repynished with Moncks of Clonian order, called now the Magdalen. It was first a cell to St. Martin's in the Fieldes, juxta Paris, at the surrender valued at £.123 6s. 7d.* The last Pryor (now I remember by a good token) was Robert Thorne, who beinge a Benefactor somewher had this pretty remembrance of him in a name devise, or as they now terme yt Rebus. For wheras a poesye is sayd to be a speaking picture, so this is sayd to be a speechlesse poesye, they wer much in request in former tymes, that he was thought of no worth that could not hamer out of his name some pretty invention by this wytt-craft, and so picture yt: as was this—— In an Eschochion a Roe-buck, leaning to a hawthorne tree, with the letters BERT, as much as Robert Thorne. Subscribed with a bitter verse.

Capria cum Spina, protegat potestas divina:

" In January 1607 this towne with sundry other places on the Seavern syde, were much annoyed, and more terrified, by a great inundation, which by the force of a strong wynd at a hyc tyde, was dryven forcibly in, and the surging billowes came with such violence, as yt subverted houses, drowned beast, and dyvers were so terrified, as they retyred from their houses when they saw the water com in so fast to the height of the lower storye; and yet at their returne at the ebbe, found no great hurt don.

" It serves the parliament with two Burgeses; and hath every Fryday a great markett much frequented; and a fayr at the assumption of the blyssed Virgine.

" I have told you that at the northe syde of the towne comes in a lyttle ryver called Yoe (whenc they are furnished for the most part with sweet water) of which and Tow, one gave me this epigram, as a profopoeia.

* Tanners Notitia p. 90 confirms this foundation by Johel fil. Aluredi, or Joel of Totnefs.—Temp. Will. Conq. vel Rufi. and says in a note that " this is certain, because there is extant a charter of King William ratifying the foundation. The charter of Joel directed to William bishop of Exeter (who was not so till A. D. 1107) printed in the monasticon, is not that of the foundation, but a second grant". Vide in Mon. Angl. tom. 1, p. 684, ex cart. 10 Ed. 2. n. 39. per inspeximus, cartas Joelis fil. Aluredi et R. Hen. 1.—p. 685 cartas Henrici Tray et Will. de Braosa. Ibid p. 1024 cartas Will. regis Angl. Will. 1. et 2. episc. Exon.

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To thee fayr town for scite, delightfome to the eye
Throughe pleasant meads and marshes Tow meryly doth Rye
Frequented much for merchandiz and trafiking so good;
For that his stream is intermixt with Severns swelling flood,
Yet Barnstable though graffe thou be, by bracknish ryver Tow
In all thy glory. doe thou not neglect sweet lyttle Yow.

Having previous to Westcott's MSS. deduced this manor till it became vested in the Crown, we will now continue what Brown Willis says, that "Queen Mary, by her letters patent, gave to Thomas Marrow, of the county of Warwick, Esq.; the manor of Barnstable, advowson of the Vicaridge, and impropriation of the tithes of the Rectory, whose son sold them to the Chichesters, of whom Sir Arthur Chichester is the present owner of them,"*

Mr. Gough tells us, "it is now one of the neatest towns in the county, and by favour of the river drives a considerable trade.

"At or near Barnstable was born, 1688, John Gay the Poet, who died 1732"†

The corporation, as it now stands, consists of a Mayor, and 24 Common Council-men or capital Burgessees, of which two are Aldermen; here are also an High-steward, Recorder, Deputie-recorder, and other officers. The Members of Parliament are elected by the Mayor, Aldermen, Capital-Burgessees, and Common-Burgessees, which are upwards of 200, and the Mayor is the Returning Officer.

The list of Burgessees for this corporation to represent them in Parliament begins 23d. of Edward I, and is carried on entire to the 17th of King Edward IV, where the rolls and returns are lost for the four next reigns; after which they continued entire to the 12th of Queen Anne.‡

The members that have been chosen at the general elections, since the Restoration are as follows.

1660. John Rolle,
61 The same,
78 Sir Hugh Achard,
81 John Bassett,

Nicholas Denny.
The same.
John Bassett.
Richard Lee.

* Magna Britannia, vol. 1. p. 519.

† Gough's additions to Camden, vol. 1. p. 40.

‡ Browne Willis's Not. Parl.—vol. 1. p. 520, Magna Brit.

85	Sir Arthur Chichester,	John Basset.
88	Richard Lee,	Sir Arthur Chichester.
90	Sir George Hutchinson,	Arthur Campanis.
95	Arthur Campanis,	Nicholas Hooper.
98	The same,	The same.
1701	The same,	The same
2	The same,	The same.
5	Nicholas Hooper,	Samuel Rolle.
8	Richard Acland,	Nicholas Hooper.
10	The same,	The same.
13	Sir Arthur Chichester,	Nicholas Hooper.
14	John Rolle,	Sir Arthur Chichester.
22	Sir Hugh Acland,	Thomas Wetham.
27	Richard Coffin.	Theo. Fortescue.
34	Sir John Chichester,	The same.
41	Henry Rolle,	John Harris.
47	The same,	Thomas Benfon.
54	John Harris,	George Amyand.
61	Denny Rolle,	The same.
68	The same,	John Cleveland.
74	William Devaynes,	The same.
80	Francis Basset,	The same.
84	William Devaynes,	The same.

ART. IV. *Basingstoke, in Hampshire.*

Some account of this place has been lately given in the *Gent. Mag.* for December 1787, and in the supplement to that year, we therefore only introduce it here to mention a few circumstances not generally known. That Basingstoke was previous to the conquest inferior to *Basing*, there is no reason to doubt from the Saxon addition of *Soke*, (*or Hamlet*.) And that Basing was the head of the Barony of the noble family of the *Ports*, at the conquest, and has so continued to their descendants to this day, is well-known. How then it happened, we know not, but the fact is certain, that in 1233 Peter de Rupibus, Bishop of Winchester, was possessed of the advowson of the Churches of *Basing* and *Basingstoke*, and that *then*, upon the foundation of the Priory of Selborne, in Hampshire, he gave them to that society, as appears by his foundation charter in the following words. “*Dedimus etiam & concessimus in proprios usus eisdem canonicis ecclesiam predictæ ville de Seleburn, et ecclesiâ de Basing, et de*

Basingstok cum omnibus earundem ecclesiarum capellis, libertatibus, et aliis pertinenciis; salva honestâ et sufficienti sustentatione vicariorum in predictis ecclesiis ministrantium; quorum presentatio ad priorem predictæ domus religioſe de Seleburne, et canonicos ejusdem loci in perpetuum pertinebit.* These were given with the other estates of the Priory in 1459, to found the College of St. Mary Magdalene, Oxford; and have continued in their possession ever since; they presenting a Vicar, who is of course one of their own body. But the principal reason we now have for mentioning this place, is, that one of these Vicars was "Thomas Warton, B. D. sometime Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford," father of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Warton, and his younger brother, the present Laureate, two characters, who now deservedly hold an high rank in the literary world. These two eminent men received the earliest part of their education at this place, their father being also master of a school here. at that time in high repute. From him too they probably received encouragement of those poetical powers by which they are so much distinguished. For he also was a Poet, and after his death, Dr. Joseph his son, published his Poems by subscription in 1748.† As these poems are not generally known, we shall select a passage from some "Verses on Henry VIII. seizing the Abbey-lands," which will at once be a specimen of his poetical powers, and coincide with the subjects of this work.

" And now where towers stretch'd far their taper shade,
 Where hallow'd walls religious pomp display'd,
 The solitary traveller stares around,
 Oft halts, oft deems he hears some screaming sound, }
 And treads with trembling knees the consecrated ground.
 For oft o'er graves the shepherd tends his herd,
 And points where saints and martyrs lie interr'd;
 Here in still deep of night are peasants scar'd,
 When the tall ghosts stalk slow with steps unheard,
 When moaning cries the lonesome ruins fill,
 So pitiful they howl, and shriek so hollow shrill!
 These dismal yells the shepherds shivering hear,
 And feign bold talk to chase the freezing fear;
 But when the nod of some much-injur'd shade,
 Sadly invites 'em with his beck'ning head,

* Dugd. Monast.—White's Selborne, p. 431.

† London. Printed for R. Manby, and H. S. Cox, on Ludgate-Hill.

They fly. They wonder at their speed unknown,
Glad that they shun the sprite, yet hastning on,
Oft look behind to view the sprite they shun.
Where holy pilgrims wont to kneel and pray,
Now browsing goats, and lowing oxen stray,
O'er mouldring pillars creeps the blushing vine,
And leafy fig invests each solemn shrine,
O'er venerable virgins sculptur'd heads,
Nods horrid thorn, and darksome elder spreads,
And with close foliage o'er the pictur'd walls,
Times favourite plant the mournful ivy crawls;
Warning the cock, no more the midnight bell
Call'd the pale sisters from the silent cell,
Whose lamps to bless benighted wanderer's sight,
Cast thro' thick windows a dim doubtful light."

One more poem not totally incongruous with the subject of
our labours we cannot forbear offering to the reader.

R E T I R E M E N T.

A N O D E.

I.

On beds of daisies idly laid
The willow waving o'er my head,
Now morning on the bending stem,
Hangs the round and glittering gem,
Lull'd by the lapse of yonder spring,
Of nature's various charms I sing:
Ambition, pride, and pomp adieu!
For what has joy to do with you!

II.

Joy rose-lip'd Dryad loves to dwell
In sunny field, or mossy cell,
Delights on echoing hills to hear
The reaper's song or lowing steer;
Or view with tenfold plenty spread
The crowded cornfield, blooming field;
While beauty, health, and innocence
Transport the eye, the soul, the sense.

III.

Not frescoed roofs, not beds of state,
 Not guards that round a monarch wait,
 Not crowds of flatterers can scare
 From loftiest courts intruding care :
 Mid odours, splendors, banquets, wine,
 While minstrels sound, while tapers shine,
 In sable stole sad *care* will come,
 And darken the gay drawing-room.

IV.

Nymphs of the groves, in green array'd,
 Conduct me to your thickest shade,
 Deep in the bosom of the vale,
 Where haunts the lonesome nightingale ;
 Where contemplation, maid divine,
 Leans against some aged pine,
 Wrapt in steadfast thought profound,
 Her eyes fixt steadfast on the ground.

V.

O virtue's nurse ! retired queen,
 By saints alone and hermits seen,
 Beyond vain mortals wishes wise,
 Teach me *St. James's* to despise ;
 For what are crowded courts, but schools
 For fops, or hospitals for fools ?
 Where slaves, and madmen young and old,
 Meet to adore some calf of gold !

All minds of sensibility will venerate the place which has been the nurse of genius, tho' we cannot say there is any thing beautiful in the town of Basingstoke, or the new inclosures immediately round it. But to let the past predominate over the present, and imagination over reality, "advances us," as Dr. Johnson expresses it, "in the train of thinking beings."—There is a beautiful ruin on an hill to the north of the town, which has been described, (as well as engraved) by Mr. Grose, in his *Antiquities*, and also by an anonymous writer in the supplement to the *Gent. Mag* for 1787 beforementioned. We shall not therefore give the history of it here.—It is the Holy Ghost chapel, founded by

by the first Lord Sandys of the Vine.*—There is a curious passage in Mr. White's History of Selborne, regarding it, which we cannot however refrain from extracting. It seems to imply that *he also* was brought up at the *school here*. "Wantoness," says he, "no doubt, has had a share in the demolition of the Priory of Selborne; for boys love to destroy what men venerate and admire. A remarkable instance of this propensity the writer can give from his own knowledge. When a schoolboy, more than fifty years ago, he was eye-witness, perhaps a party concerned, in the undermining a portion of that fine old ruin at the north end of *Basingstoke* town, well known by the name of *Holy Ghost Chapel*. Very providentially the vast fragment, which those thoughtless little engineers endeavoured to sap, did not give way so soon as might have been expected; but it fell the night following, and with such violence that it shook the very ground, and awakening the inhabitants of the neighbouring cottages, made them start up in their beds as if they had felt an earthquake. The motive for this dangerous attempt does not so readily appear: perhaps the more danger, the more honour, thought the boys; and the notion of doing some mischief gave a zest to the enterprize. As Dryden says, upon another occasion

"It look'd so like a sin, it pleas'd the more."†

The vicarage of Basingstoke is very valuable, and much increased by the late enclosures. The present Vicar is Dr. Shepherd, of Anne-port.

ART. V. Explanation of curious old Seals found in Wellington.

"Rogerus Chaundos tenet in villâ de Wellington unum feodum militare de honore de Snodhull per servitium militare de veteri feoffamento.

A. D. 1002. At this towne falsely written Wellowin for Weoling and after it had the affixe *ton* to it and then Wellington, was the beginning of the Danish massacre, which see in the life of Egfred, *my chronicle*.

* See No. 11. p. 69.

† White's Selborne. p. 422.

278 *Explanation of curious old Seals found in Wellington.*

Sciunt presentes et posterī quod Ego Rogerus de Chandos* concedo Rob. de Foliot in perpetuam elemosinam ecclesiam de Walintona cum omnibus pertinentiis suis libere et quiete et honorificè possidendam cum omnibus libertatibus et liberis consuetudinibus quibus eam aliquis antecessorum suorum liberius et quietius tenuit. Hiis testibus Waltero Map. Milone de muchegr' Rog. de Solers. Henr. de Solers. Elis de Say. Joh. de Falchtham. Ric. de Beginged. Will. de Hes. Hug. de Cand. cum pluribus aliis.†

"This a deed of Gilbert Foliot, Bishop of Hereford, in the reign of King Stephen, written in a Saxon, more than a Norman hand."

"Notum sit tam presentibus quam futuris quod Ego Gislebertus Heref' divin' gratiā Epus concedo Willielmo filio Veri terram suam de Walintona sibi et heredibus suis de me et successoribus meis in feudo et hereditate tenendam liberè et quietè ab omni servicio ad nos pertinente pro &c. annuatim solvendis. Quod quia ratum et inconvulsum esse volo presenti scripto et figilli mei attestacione confirmo; Hiis testibus. Walt Foliot archidiaconus. Hugo Foliot. Alard, Seneschallus. Will' Foliot. Will'

* See the seal affixed to it, plate figure (2)

"This Roger, in 7 E. III. performing his fealty had livery of his lands; and in 8 E. III. was constituted Sheriff of Herefordshire, and Governour of the Castle at Hereford. In 10 E. III. he obtained license to settle the Mannor of Lugwardyn, in Com. Heref. upon Thomas, the son of Roger Chandos the elder, and Luce his wife, and the heirs of their bodies; retaining to himself the lordships of Snodhulle and Wylington; as also to enfeoffe Walter, the son of Roger Chandos, of the Mannors of Snodhulle and Fawrhope, in Com. Heref. to the use of him the said Roger, and his heirs, and for want of such issue, to Thomas, son of the same Roger, and the heirs of his body, and so for want of issue, &c. to Richard, brother of Thomas, Roger, brother of Richard, Mathew, brother of Roger, and John, brother of Mathew.

"In the 19 E. III. being then a Bannert, he received summons to sit himself with horse and arms, and to attend the King into France. And having been summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons of the Realm, from the 7 E. III. till 27, departed this life in the same 27 year; whereupon Thomas his son and heir, doing his homage, had livery of his lands; excepting the Mannor of Wylington, held by Maud his wife in Dower, as parcel of the Barony of Snodhull; which Maud died upon the feast day of the annunciation of our lady, 36 E. III. Her son Thomas being then a Knight, and thirty years of age; who doing his homage, had livery thereof soon after, and dyed in 49 E. III. (Dugdale's Baronage).

† "Ex Autograph. penes me, et in Reg. Ric. Swinf. p. 17.

‡ See plate Figure (III)

de Alcrug.' Roger.' filio Mauricii. Rob. de Brestes; Rob. de Cliford. Rob. Magno. Walt' de Haydep. Rad. Foliot. Swain de Wulfardwude. Rob. de Cradelega. Ordwi Preposito.

" Gilbertus Dei Gratiâ Epus Hereford' omnibus sancte matris ecclesie fidelibus salutem. Notum sit vobis omnibus Robertum de Chandos concessisse et dedisse Ecclesiam sancte Margarete de Wellington in prebend' ecclesie Beate Marie et beati Ethelberti de Hereford inperpetuum. Inde est quod volumus eam ecclesiam liberam et quietam ab omnibus temporalibus et consuetudinibus et auxiliis sicut ceteras prebendas, quodque ratum, et inconvulsum manere volumus, presenti scripto et sigilli nostri attestacione confirmamus. Hiis testibus Nicholao Epo de Landaf' Gaufrido Decano Hereford'. Archidiaconis Petro et Waltero Folioth. Reginaldo Cantore.

" Universis sancte matris ecclesie filiis ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit Hugo Folioth divina permissione Epus Hereford, eternam in Domino salutem. Novevit universitas vestra nos scriptum autenticum bone memorie G. quondam Hereford' Epi in hæc verba inspexisse " Gilbertus de gratiâ Heref. Epus" (&c. ut ante) Nos ergo presentem cartam ratam habentes eam presenti scripto et sigilli nostri attestacione roboramus. Hiis testibus Tho. Decano Heref. Will. Archidiaconis. Heref. N. Archidiaconis Solepessur. Flyn Thesaurario Magistro Petro de Bergevanny. Elya de Ewyfan, Canonici et multis aliis."

" 1335. Jul. 14. Domina Walterus Guymund admissus fuit ad perpetuam vicariam de Wellington ad presentationem discreti viri Magistri Laurentii De La Barre in ecclesia nostra Cathedrali Heref' canonici viri, patroni ejusdem spectantem &c."†

" The chantry of our lady in Wellington was founded A. D. 1269, 54 Henry III, and temp. Edward VI, was valued yearly at 57s. and 4d ‡

" In this parish is Burbope alias Borowhope, from some ancient fortification upon the hills, under which it stands. It belongs to a family of the Moore's who make it their residence and beare S. a chevr. int. 3 flowers de lis A. a crescent for distinction."§

* " Ex Reg. MS. Tho. Charlton Epi.

† " Ex Eod' "

‡ " MS. Cantuar. Mavl."

§ The whole of this Article hitherto from No. 6868.—and 6726 of the Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus —

Johanna de Bohoun* Domina de Kilpec gave the advowson, and impropriated to the Dean and chapter of Hereford, the church of Lugwardyne, with the chappells of Langarren, St. Waynards, and Henthland, with all the small chappells belonging to them, which donation was confirmed by the King, by the procurement and diligence of Thomas de Chandos Archdeacon of Hereford, and the Bishop of Hereford confirms it to the Dean and chapter by his deed dated at Sugwas, July 22, 1331,† and afterwards the Bishop and Deane, and chapter appropriate the revenues of it to the service peculiar, of the Virgin Mary, because in other churches in England, the mother of God had better and more serious service, but in the church of Hereford the ladies sustenance for her priest was so thinne and small, that out of their respect they adde this by their deeds dated in the chapter at Hereford, April 10, Anno Dni. 1333.

Johanna de Bohoun Dna de Kilpeck appoints one John Badshawe her Attorney, to give the church of Hereford possession of the premises by her deed, dated at Bisdleye decima septima die mensis Octobris Anno Dni. 1327, Regni vero Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum primo, her seal as in Margent (See Fig. 4 in the plate.)

She lies buried in the library in the Minister of Hereford.

Out of Lugwardine parsonage there was payed yearly for her obit in the cathedral church of Hereford, xld and in the list is called the Lady Kilpeck (ex MS. penes Mayl.)‡

ART VI. Some Account of Radbourne, in the County of Derby. with an occasional Digression and Observations upon the Botanical Poem, called "The Loves of the Plants."

The earliest account we meet with of this place is of its belonging to the Chandois's in the time of Edward III. Leland says, "Ther were dyvers Knyghts of fame of the Chaundos afore the tyme of hym that was in Edward the III. dayes a noble warriour. This Chandois dyed witheout yssue, and left his two systers heires, whereof one was married to Bridges, and the othar to Pole.

"Bridges had Cowberlerle and othar lands to the some of 300 marks by the yere.

* See the plate. Fig. 4.

† Ex Regist. MS. Thomæ Chorleton Epi.

‡ Collections for Herefordshire, ut supra, No. 6726, written 1655.

"Poole

“ Poole had Redburne within 4 miles of Darby, and other 300 marks of land by yere.

“ Poole of Darbyshire, beside the partition of the lands of Chandois, that he hath with Bridges of Gloucestershire. hath partition of Muttons, a Knight, sometyne of Lecestershire with one Vincent, the which dwelleth at Pekkenton, the hedde howse of the Muttons.

“ Sins I hard that Harington of Rutland had parte of the Muttons landes.

“ The olde howse of Rodburne is no great thinge, but the laste Chaundois began in the same Lordshipe a mighty large howse of stone, withe a wonderfull cost, as it yet aperithe by foundations of a man's height standinge yet as he left them. He had thought to have made of his olde place a colledge.”*

Camden says the Pooles were remaining here in his time.

“ Radborne, where Sir John Chandos, lord of the place, laid the foundations of a large house, from whom by a daughter it descended by hereditary succession to the Poles, who now live there. But these particulars I leave to the person who has undertaken a particular description.”† Radbourne was the seat of Sacheverell Pole, Esq. who died lately, and was succeeded by his son, a minor.‡ So that it seems to have continued in this family, without interruption. The present house is of no very remarkable structure; a plain moderate sized building, which was erected by German Pole, the great uncle, we believe of the present possessor. The situation is pleasant, at an agreeable distance from Derby, and commands much fine prospect over the country. The estate is in a very handsome condition, and the young heir, who was an only son, now enjoys this respectable seat with an income of about 4000l. per annum. His mother, the widow of the late Sacheverell Pole, of this place, married Dr. Darwin, an eminent Physician of Derby, and whose poetical production of the “*Botanic Garden*” is very justly admired. As publications, not upon Topography, do not come in general, under our plan, we are glad of this oblique opportunity of amusing ourselves with, and giving our readers some specimens of this novel and entertaining work. In the mean time it will be, perhaps acceptable to a world fond of anecdote and character

* Leland's Itinerary, Vol. 8, f. 70. a. & Vol. 4. f. 6.

† Probably St. Lo. Kniveton above mentioned.

—Gough's Edition of Camden, Vol. 2, P. 303.

‡ His additions, P. 306.

particularly where they relate to objects made conspicuous, either from fashion or real merit, to attempt a farther history of this author, particularly as it will appear more consistent with our own plan; besides that we may have it in our power to clear up various conjectures and mistakes that have been already rumoured.

Dr. Darwin, we are informed, was born at Newark, in the county of Nottingham, at which place, or in its vicinity, his elder brother now lives upon considerable paternal property. The Doctor was regularly educated to the practise of physick, and settled early in life at Lichfield. His abilities have ever been esteemed very excellent, both in his profession, and the sciences in general. Botany he cultivated in the highest perfection, and had a charming garden dedicated to that purpose at Lichfield. The first effort of his skill in his profession was in saving the lives of two gentlemen of great respectability in that country soon after his coming there. The facts are there well known. Since which his practice has been as extensive as it is valuable. The Doctor had several children by a former wife; one of which was a very promising genius, and educated for his father's profession. But he died in the flower of youth, we believe at Edinburgh. He left several specimens of poetical talents behind him. In a printed but unpublished admirable poem, *Needwood Forest*, are preserved some elegant lines of his to the author, N. C. Mundy, Esq. Also other complimentary verses, by the writer now before us, who has not forgot to notice that genius of the Forest in this Botanic Poem. We will anticipate our extracts by here introducing the passage, which will give a very competent idea of the manner in which our author treats his subject, and at the same time be no unwelcome specimen of the harmony of his numbers.

“ Nymph ! not for thee the radiant day returns,
Nymph ! not for thee the golden solstice burns,
Refulgent Cere !* — at the dusky hour
She seeks with pensive step the mountain-bower,

* *Cere* P. 124. l. 15. “ *Cactus grandiflorus*, or *Cereus*. Twenty males, one female. This flower is native to Jamaica and Veracruz. It expands a most exquisitely beautiful corol, and emits a most fragrant odour for a few hours in the night, and then closes to open no more. The flower is nearly a foot in diameter, the inside of the calyx of a splendid yellow and the numerous petals of a pure white; it begins to open about seven or eight o'clock in the evening, and closes before sun-rise in the morning. Martyn's Letters, p. 294.”

Bright

Bright as the blush of rising morn, and warms
 The dull cold eye of midnight with her charms.
 There to the skies she lifts her pencil'd brows,
 Opes her fair lips, and breathes her virgin vows;
 Eyes the white zenith; counts the suns, that roll
 Their distant fires, and blaze around the pole;
 Or marks where Jove directs his glittering car,
 O'er heaven's blue vault, herself a brighter star.
 —There as soft Zephyrs sweep with pausing airs
 Thy snowy neck, and part thy shadowy hairs.
 Sweet maid of night! to Cynthia's sober beams
 Glows thy warm cheek, thy polish'd bosom gleams.
In crouds around thee gaze the admiring swains,
 And guard in silence the enchanted plains.
 Drop the still tear, or breathe the impassion'd sigh,
 And drink inebriate rapture from thine eye.
 Thus when old Needwood's hoary scenes the night,
 Paints with blue shadow, and with milky light;
 Where MUNDY pour'd the listening nymphs among,
 Loud to the echoing vales his parting song;*
 With measured step the fairy sovereign treads,
 Shakes her high plume, and glitters o'er the meads;
 Round each green holly leads her sportive train,
 And little footsteps mark the circled plain.
 Each haunted rill with silver voices rings,
 And night's sweet bird in livelier accents sings."

We will now enter upon a brief review of this work. and give some of the principal extracts. In a prefixed advertisement, the author tells us that, "The general design of the following sheets is to insist imagination under the banner of science, and to lead her votaries from the looser analoges, which dress out the imagery of poetry, to the stricter ones, which form the rationalization of philosophy. While their particular design is to induce the ingenious to cultivate the knowledge of botany; by introducing them to the vestibule of that delightful science, and recommending to their attention the immortal works of the celebrated Swedish naturalist, Linneus." That this is a most arduous task, (nay, we had almost said impracticable, but for the indisputable proof

* More notice shall be taken of this Poem in a future Number, when we give some history and description of Needwood-Forest.

which this ingenious author has here given us to the contrary) all who are the least conversant in poetry will be ready to allow. The subject like all others that are scientific, and cumbered with technical names and knowledge, serves but to fetter genius, and necessitate parts to be harsh and heavy. But the author being a thorough master of his art, (as not only his verse, but his prose interludes, sufficiently testify,) he bursts occasionally from his chains and plays nobly in the richest fields of poetry. His interludes, which are dialogues between a *Poet* and *Bookseller*, are admirable criticisms upon poetry; and contain a vast fund of information.

Two parts of this poem were intended for the public: The 1st is the economy of vegetation. But he tells us "The publication of this part is defer'd to another year, for the purpose of repeating some experiments on vegetation, mentioned in the notes." This 2d part containing the Loves of the Plants is therefore now given to the world, and the first defer'd to another year. This certainly at first sight appears awkward, and were we not assured to the contrary, might induce us to think the author in a most violent hurry. But when we are told, "The author has withheld this work, (excepting a few pages) many years from the press; according to the rule of Horace, hoping to have rendered it more worthy the acceptance of the public, but finds at length, that he is less able, from disuse, to correct the poetry; and, from want of leisure, to amplify the annotations," any reflections of that kind must surely cease. Indeed we have had frequent oral demonstration of the truth of his assertion, except that part which implies an incapability to correct the poetry, for that is highly polished. We also remember to have seen some years since an unprinted poem of Miss Seward's, on Dr. Darwin's Botanical garden at Lichfield, which contained these four lines that we again read verbatim, in the opening of the 1st Canto.

" From giant oaks, that wave their branches dark,
 " To the dwarf moss, that clings upon their bark,
 " What beaux and beauties croud the gaudy groves,
 " And woo and win their vegetable loves."

Therefore we must conclude either that this poem was begun then, or that Miss Seward was the *original* author of those lines.

After having made the usual invocation to the aerial quires of Sylphs and Gnomes, and summoned all the insect tribe to attend.

The

The Botanic Muse proceeds to describe the different plants after the Linnæan system. The similes that are occasionally introduced are beautiful in language, and sublime in thought, and we may justly say of them, what the author says of "the similes of Homer, they do not quadrate, or go upon all fours, (as it is called) like the more formal similes of some modern writers; any one resembling feature seems to be with him a sufficient excuse for the introduction of this kind of digression: he then proceeds to deliver some agreeable poetry on this new subject, and thus converts every simile into a kind of short epistle."

The first extract we shall now lay before our readers is from the beginning of the 2d Canto. (p. 52, line 7.) Upon the *Carlina Thistle*.*

"Breathe soft, ye gales!" the fair *Carlina* cries,
"Bear on broad wings your votress to the skies.
"How sweetly mutable yon orient hues,
"As morn's red hand her opening roses strews;
"How bright, when Iris blending many a ray,
"Binds in embroider'd wreath the brow of day;
"Soft, when the pendant moon with lustres pale
"O'er heaven's blue arch unfolds her milky veil;
"While from the north long threads of silver light
"Dart on swift shuttles o'er the tissued night!
"Breathe soft, ye zephyrs! hear my fervent sighs,
"Bear on broad wings your votress to the skies!"
—Plume over plume in long divergent lines
On whale-bone ribs the fair mechanic joins;
Inlays with eider down the silken strings,
And weaves in wide expanse *Dedalian* wings;
Round her bold sons the waving pennons binds,
And walks with angel-step upon the winds.
So on the shoreless air the intrepid Gaul
Launch'd the vast concave of his bouyant ball:

* *Carlina*. l. 7. *Carlina* Thistle. Of the class confederate males. The seeds of this, and of many other plants of the same class, are furnished with a plume, by which admirable mechanism they perform long aerial journeys, crossing lakes and deserts, and are thus disseminated far from the original plan, and have much the appearance of a shuttlecock, as they fly. The wings are of different construction, some being like a divergent tuft of hairs, others are branched like feathers. Some are elevated from the crown of the seed by a slender foot-stalk, which gives them a very elegant appearance, others sit immediately on the crown of the seed.

Journey-

Journeying on high, the silken castle glides
 Bright as a meteor through the azure tides;
 O'er towns and towers, and temples wins its way,
 Or mounts sublime, and gilds the vault of day,
 Silent with upturn'd eyes unbreathing crouds
 Pursue the floating wonder to the clouds;
 And flush'd with transport or benumb'd with fear
 Watch, as it rises, the diminish'd sphere.
 —Now less and less!—and now a speck is seen!
 And now the fleeting rack obtrudes between!
 With bended knees, raised arms, and suppliant brow
 To every shrine with mingled cries they vow.——

“Save him, ye saints! who o'er the good preside;
 “Bear him, ye winds! ye stars benignant! guide.”

—The calm Philosopher in ether sails,
 Views broader stars, and breaths in purer gales!
 Sees, like a map, in many a waving line
 Round earth's blue plains her lucid waters shine;
 Sees at his feet the forky lightnings glow,
 And hears innocuous thunders roar below.
 —Rise, great MONGULFIER! urge thy venturous flight
 High o'er the moon's pale ice-reflected light;
 High o'er the pearly star, whose beamy horn
 Hangs in the east, gay harbinger of morn;
 Leave the red eye of Mars on rapid wing,
 Jove's silver guards, and Saturn's dusky ring;
 Leave the fair beams, which issuing from afar
 Play with new lustres round the Georgian star;
 Shun with strong oars the sun's attractive throne;
 The burning Zodiac, and the milky Zone:
 Where headlong Comets with increasing force
 Through other systems bend their blazing course.——
 For thee Cassiope her chair withdraws,
 For thee the Bear retracts his shaggy paws;
 High o'er the north thy golden orb shall roll,
 And blaze eternal round the wondering pole.
 So Argo, rising from the southern main,
 Lights with new stars the blue ethereal plain;
 With favoring beams the mariner protects,
 And the bold course, which first it steer'd, directs.”

The former part of this simile of the Balloon is very natural
 and admirably described. There are many excellent lines in the
 latter

latter part where our Author bids Mongulfier urge his venturous flight among other systems. And if we allow ourselves to indulge in that kind of reverie which he describes in his first interlude, the ideas are truly poetical, and the whole very sublime, if we follow the rules there laid down. Where he says, "the further the artist recedes from nature, the greater novelty he is likely to produce; if he rises above nature, he produces the sublime; and beauty is probably a selection and new combination of her most agreeable parts." We agree with this sentiment of the author in some instances. But in a philosophical poem we expect to meet with nature clad in her own attire. We may indeed make use of the *Argumentum ad hominem*, and contradict some of these notions of the sublime by the Author's own words in the second interlude; where speaking of the requisites for a simile, he says, "It should have so much of sublimity, beauty, or novelty, as to interest the reader; and should be expressed in picturesque language, so as to bring the scenery before his eye; and should lastly bear so much *verisimilitude* as not to *awaken him* by the violence of *improbability* or *incongruity*."

(P. 58.) Our Author gives us a pleasing description of the Papyrus, whose leaf was first used for paper. Here he finds an opportunity of tracing the progress of letters, arts and sciences. In the applause given to Papyra he makes her votaries thus exclaim

Pleas'd round her cane-wove throne the applauding crowd
Clap'd their rude hands, their swarthy foreheads bow'd:
With loud exclaim "a present god" they cried,
A present god!" rebellious shores reply'd.
The two last lines are evidently imitated from Virgil.

"Ipsi lætitiâ voces ad sidera jactant

Intonsi montes, ipsæ jam carmina rupes.*

Ipsa sonant arbutta, Deus, Deus, ille Menalcha!

At the conclusion of this description he pays a handsome compliment to Mrs. Delany on her curious Paper-mosaic, or Hortus siccus, who between the age of 74 and 82, has finished 970 accurate and elegant representations of different vegetables with the parts of their flowers, fructification, &c. according with the classification of Linneus. In the same note, our Author likewise tells us of another very ingenious lady, Mrs. North, who is constructing a similar Hortus-siccus, or Paper-garden.

* Eclogue 5 Ver. 62.

Of

Of Mrs. North's other attachments to Botany and flower-gardens we have other confirmation, in Shaw's Tour to the West of England, 1788, (p. 530.) where he is giving a description of Farnham-Castle, the seat of the Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester. The compliment payed to the fair Artist, who designed the frontispiece, by our Author in page 70, of the same Canto, our own eyes convince us is more the result of politeness than sincere opinion. But it is a *compliment* to a lady, therefore criticism must be silent. (P. 74. &c.) We meet with many admirable lines, founded upon the discovery of the virtues of Peruvian bark. In a note we read "Cinchona. l. 293. Peruvian bark-tree. Five males and one female. Several of these trees were fell'd for other purposes into a lake, when an epidemic fever of a very mortal kind, prevailed at Loxa in Peru, and the woodmen accidentally drinking the water were cured, and thus were discovered the virtues of this famous drug." To similar accidents we are indebted for most of our inestimable discoveries.

We are doubtful which part of this beautiful description to admire most, and are sorry not to be able to lay the whole before our readers; and to separate it would be an injury. We therefore refer them to the poem.

In the like strain he speaks of the effects of the *Digitalis* or Foxglove, "in the kind of dropsy, which is termed anasarca, where the legs and thighs are much swelled, attended with great difficulty of breathing."

This plant, we are informed, is highly recommended by the Author, and much used in his own practise. A theory of the effects of this medicine, with many successful cases may be seen in a pamphlet called, "Experiments on Mucilaginous and purulent matter," published by him in 1780.

After introducing those two bright examples of humanity, the Bishop of *Marseille's*, and Sir John Lawrence, Lord Mayor of London, who were indefatigable in administering relief during the plague; the former at Marseilles in 1720 and 1722; the latter, during the great plague at London 1665. Our Author then concludes the 2d. Canto, with some beautiful lines to BENEVOLENCE, in the person of him whom——

—"The spirits of the good, who bend from high
Wide o'er these earthly scenes their partial eye,
When first, array'd in VIRTUE's purest robe,
They saw her HOWARD traversing the globe;
Saw round his brows her sun-like glory blaze
In arrowy circles of unwearied rays;

Mistook

Mistook a mortal for an angel-guest,
And ask'd what Seraph-foot the earth imprest.
—Onward he moves!—Disease and death retire,
And murmuring Demons hate him and admire."

The 3d canto, which we think the most poetical, is confined chiefly to noxious and destructive plants.

Circæa. Or the enchanters night-shade is the first described, and very much arrests our attention to the genius of the poet. Indeed the subject is well adapted to the language of the muse, from the mysteries of witchcraft, and other infernal purposes, for which this plant was much celebrated. "It grows (says our author) amid the mouldering bones, and decayed coffins, in the ruinous vaults of Sleaford-church in Lincolnshire.

The manner in which he describes—*two* imps rising from the burial ground at the waving wand of *Circæa*, and leading the forcerels to the altar, for the purpose of raising the devil, is very poetical and finely imagined. He makes you both see and hear the ponderous portals of the church give way to their approach. And as they pass along the resounding ailes, he finely paints the falling of the moon beams upon the colour'd glais; the spectres quivering on the walls, and all the necessary appendages to such a fancied scene.

A description of the *Prunus* or *Lauro-cerasus* next follows. The intoxicating and poisonous liquid which may be distilled from laurel-leaves, mankind are now pretty well assured of. And our author adds in his note, that, "one pint of water, distilled from fourteen pounds of black cherry stones bruised, has the same deleterious effect, destroying as sudden as laurel-water. It is probable apricot-kernels, peach-leaves, walnut-leaves, and whatever possesses the kernel-flavour, may have similar qualities." Who will therefore be bold enough to try the experiment, except upon the brute species, as the author himself tells us he has done with the laurel-water. When "he saw about two spoonfuls of it destroy a large pointer dog, in less than ten minutes."

The simile or epifode which he has given us to the "*Pyhians LAURA*" is an admirable copy and additions of Fucili's well-known picture of the Nightmare, which we will insert for the judgment of our readers.

"So on his NIGHTMARE through the evening fog.
Flits the squab fiend o'er fen, and lake, and bog;

P p

Seeks

Seeks some love-wilder'd maid with sleep oppress'd,
 Alights, and grining sits upon her breast.
 —Such as of late amid the murky sky
 Was mark'd by FUSSELL's poetic eye;
 Whose daring unto, with SHAKESPEAR's happiest grace,
 Gave to the airy phantom form and place.
 Back o'er her pillow sinks her blushing head,
 Her snow white limbs hang helpless from the bed;
 While with quick sighs, and suffocative breath,
 Her interrupted heart pulse swims in death.
 —Then shrieks of captured towns, and widow's tears,
 Pale lovers stretch'd upon their blood-stain'd biers,
 The headlong precipice that thwarts her flight,
 The trackless desert, the cold starless night;
 And stern ey'd murderer with his knife behind,
 In dread succession agonize her mind.
 O'er her fair limbs convulsive tremors fleet,
 Start in her hands, and struggle in her feet;
 In vain to scream with quivering lips she tries,
 And strains in palsy'd lids her tremulous eyes;
 In vain she *will*s to walk, swim, run, fly, leap;
 The will presides not in the bower of SLEEP.
 —On her fair bosom sits the Demon-ape
 Erect, and balances his boated shape;
 Rolls in their marble orbs his Gorgon-eyes,
 And drinks with leathern ears her tender cries."

Here then the poet has beautifully exceeded the pencil of the painter, in giving us the successive emotions that arise in the person thus oppressed at different periods of time. While the latter is confined to one fixed point. But it will be no disgrace to the author to observe that a better poet hath gone before him. Virgil in describing the conflict between Turnus and Æneas gives us the following beautiful lines.

" Sed neque currentem se, nec cognoscit euntem,
 Tollentemve manu, saxumque immane moventem.
 Genua labant, gelidus concevit frigore sanguis.
 Tum lapis ipse viri vacuum per inane volutus,
 Nec spatium evasit, totum nec pertulit ictum.
 Ac velut in sompnis oculos ubi languida preffit

Nocte

Nocte quies, nequicquam avidos extendere cursus
Vellevidemur, & in mediis conatibus ægri
Succidimus; non lingua valet, non corpore notæ,
Sufficiunt vires, nec vox nex verba sequuntur.*

We will conclude our extracts with the Authors sentiments upon the slave trade At the same time that he has taken the side of the question best suited to poetry, his remarks and wishes seem very sincere.

"Hark! heard ye not that piercing cry,
Which shook the waves, and rent the sky!
E'en now, e'en now, on yonder western shores
Weeps pale despair, and writhing anguish roars:
E'en now in Afric's groves with hideous yell
Fierce slavery stalks, and slips the dogs of hell;
From vale to vale the gathering cries rebound,
And sable nations tremble at the sound!—
—YE BANDS OF SENATORS! whose suffrage sways
Britannia's realms, whom either Ind obeys:
Who right the injured, and reward the brave,
Stretch your strong arm, for ye have power to save.
The close recesses of the heart within;
Stern CONSCIENCE sits, the arbiter of Sin;
With still small voice the plots of guilt alarms,
Lights his dark mind, his lifted hand disarms;
But, wrap'd in night with terrors all his own,
He speaks in thunder, when the deed is done,
Hear him, ye Senates! hear this truth sublime,
"HE, WHO ALLOWS OPPRESSION, SHARES THE CRIME."

No radiant pearl, which crested fortune wears,
No gem, that twinkling hangs from beautys ears,
Not the bright stars, which night's blue arch adorn,
Nor vernal fans, that gild the rising morn,
Shine with such lustre as the tear, that breaks
For other's woe down virtue's manly cheeks."

ART. IX. *Review of Gilpin's Tour, continued from our last.*

The change this place (Blair Castle) has undergone since the cessation of civil wars is very displeasing to a traveller who expects to find amidst these wild and once hostile parts, a fortress suitable

* Æneid, Book 12, Verse 903, &c.

to the situation, as was the case formerly, when it partook of every disturbance of the times. But "the late Duke of Athol seeing his family seat thus subjected to so many insults on account of its strength, took a resolution to dismantle it, that it might never again be an object of military concern."

Hence "the picturesque eye regrets the loss of its towers and battlements; and is hurt at seeing a noble castle transformed into an ordinary house."

Yet "notwithstanding its outward appearance, the apartments are noble, and furnished in grand taste."

"The scenery about the house is inferior to that at Dunkeld; and yet it is suitable to the grandeur of a great house, and capable of much improvement."

Sect. 15. Mr. Gilpin passes by Donacardoc to Taymouth, in which he expatiates largely upon the necessity of making distant mountains on paper, or canvass, exceed their *real* or *proportional* size, otherwise they have no effect. His reasoning is agreeably convincing, and his classical examples uncontrovertible. It is a pleasing task to recontemple with such an author the sweet scenes around Kenmore, "which is a neat little town, built by Lord Breadalbin, at the foot of Loch-tay. Nothing can stand more sweetly: the lake is spread on one side of it, and on the other, are Lord Breadalbin's improvements."

"The view of the lake from the rising grounds near the church, is capital. On the right, a lofty mountain falls into the water, and forms a grand promontory. Its lines at the base are finely broken by a wooded island. Another promontory projects from the opposite shore, and both together form the water into a spacious bay. Between the two promontories the distant mountains recede in perspective; and the lake goes off in the form of another bay. We seldom meet with a grander piece of lake-scenery."

This is accompanied by a pleasing drawing.

He next visits by water the beautiful cascade scene at the Hermitage, belonging to Lord Breadalbin, and is much delighted. A beautiful copy of verses inscribed to this spot were written by the famous Burns, while on an excursion here in August 1787.*

Mr. Gilpin in his way back calls at the little island, which is the only one upon this long lake. Upon it was formerly a small Priory; the description of which draws forth a concluding passage from his pen which is fraught with all the magic of poetry.

* See Tour in 1787 from London to the Western Highlands, p. 167.

"Often

“ Often in the calm still hour of evening, or before the sun had risen upon the mountains, the boatman plying his course, would rest on his oars to listen to the chanted hymn, or early matins, as they came floating in the breeze along the surface of the lake.”

Section 16. Mr. Gilpin visits the neighbouring seat of Lord Breadalbin, and is justly indignant at the ill choice of situation, amidst such variety of admirable ones. Here he adds a more distant view of the lake and mountains; and concludes the section with an account of that horrid massacre of Glencoe, which was executed against the unfortunate Macdonald and his family, tenants, &c. for his disaffection to King William at the Revolution.*

We follow our author over much dreariness, after leaving Killin, to Ioverary. Where he breaks forth with fresh rapture as the *greatness* and *novelty of the scene* inspires. “ A very long and dreary ride had made us languish for the contrast of a little woody scenery: when the forests rose, as if by enchantment; vast, rich, and luxuriant. Whole mountains in a great degree, were covered with woods of ancient standing; which sinking into their deep shadowy recesses, or standing out boldly upon their knotts in broad masses enlightened by the sun, wonderfully charmed the eye, both with the greatness and novelty of the scene.”—“ Some powerful hand, it was evident, had been at work in cloathing the naked sides of all these vast ridges; and we might have known, by the noble decoration of the scene, that we were in the dominions of some potent chieftain, tho’ we had not known it, by the geography of the country. Every moment we looked when the castle would open to our view. But we travelled at least four miles among these Alpine plantations, before we arrived at it.”

Sect. 18. “ Inverary-Castle fully answered the grandeur of the approach. It seems equally adapted to all the purposes of greatness, beauty, and accommodation. It stands upon a gentle rise, the ground gradually sloping from it in various directions. The area, which surrounds it, is spacious, containing two or three miles in circumference; and is bounded behind the castle by a semi circular skreen of mountains, rising in different forms, some of them broken, and others adorned with wood; so that the

* “ I believe Dr. Smollet is the only *historian*, who enters into the detail of this shocking affair.”

castle stands in a kind of mountain-recess, open in front ; where it commands a spacious view over Loch-Fyne."

He next expatiates upon the glory of this lake, the uncommon quantity of herrings with which it abounds, and the picturesque group of fishing boats moving upon its surface. And then returns to the particulars of the castle, which upon "the whole is grand, and makes an appearance suitable to the scene." We are glad to have such an authority as Mr. Gilpin's to confirm our own opinion in admiring the small pictures done by the present Dukes of Argyle, which are in so mellow a style as to strike one with the belief of their being fine old paintings. "They were in fact mezzotinto-prints, varnished with gum-copal ; and painted on the back in a manner lately invented. I have seen no invention of the kind that has so much merit. Coloured prints are in general miserable daubings."*

After passing more commendations upon this Castle of the Duke of Argyle's, in which he gives it the preference greatly to all other places in Scotland which he had seen, he proceeds to speak of the character of the natives, and the influence of climate upon their manners.

"The savage, under a southern clime, is languid and inert ; under a northern one, benumbed, and torpid. It is in the middle regions, that we find the boldest and most spirited exertions. I speak of men in a barbarous state. Civilization brings all to a level. The early and uncivilized native of this country seems to have had great vigour of mind and body ; but it was the vigour of a wild beast. Indolence and activity took their turns in his breast. Every passion had its course, and when its rage was spent, he sunk into sloth. He was easily offended : fierce in his anger, and implacable in his revenge, he shed blood without remorse."

As examples of their ferocious character in barbarous times, and to shew the spirit of Aristocratic chiefs, and the extensive mischief of their quarrels, the 19th Sect. contains curious matter taken from an old manuscript, printed at Glasgow, under the title of *Feuds and conflicts among the Scottish clans*. "It is an account of the petty wars between Angus Macdonald of Kintire, and Sir Laughlan Maclean of the Isle of Mull."

* "The method here mentioned, of colouring mezzotinto prints, was at this time, just invented ; and was sold under promise of secrecy, to many ladies."

Having in this shewn the unfavourable side of the Highland character; our author is willing to set it in a more pleasing light by the following section which concludes the 1st volume. In this he shews how since the battle of Culloden, when the sovereignty of the highland chiefs was abolished and clans dispersed, "the honest principles of nature revived."

For "notwithstanding the proneness of the Scotch highlander to acts of revenge, and rapine, he was, in other respects, in the worst of times, a virtuous character. He was faithful, hospitable, temperate, and brave; and if he did not easily forget an injury, he was always esteemed grateful for a benefit." As an instance of his fidelity where confidence is reposed, Mr. Gilpin quotes the universal protection, which the pretender experienced after the battle of Culloden. "A fellow of the name of Kennedy, to whom he was particularly obliged, is often mentioned. This man had virtue enough to resist the temptation of 30,000, tho' he was afterwards hanged, I have heard, for stealing a cow." Our author farther adds his belief of their having "a good foundation of moral virtue." And "a better direction hath now been given to minds thus in a degree prepared by superstition. King George the Second gave, out of the forfeited estates, £.100 a year, which is still continued to erect schools, to translate the bible into Erse, and to maintain ministers, and catechists. The good effects of this bounty are very visible. Through the whole country we found not only a pleasing simplicity and civility of manners; but a serious, and religious deportment among the common people, which can hardly be conceived by those, who are acquainted with the prophaneness and profligacy of the lower ranks near the capital. A small Erse bible is the highlander's usual companion; and it is common to see him reading it, as he tends his cattle, or rests upon the road," &c.

To these remarks upon the present character of the Scotch highlander, Mr. Gilpin subjoins that pleasing picture of domestic life, in Burns's Poems, called *The Cotter's Saturday Night*.

"The images being caught from nature, are such as must give 'pleasure to every feeling heart. The whole indeed is equal to any praise."

The 2d volume opens with the authors departure with regret from Inverary; "those scenes, in which the grand and beautiful are as harmoniously combined as we almost in any place remember to have seen them. We approached it through magnificent woods; and we left it through a succession of lake scenery, still more

more magnificent. Ten miles we travelled along the confines of Loch-Fyne, skirting that grand opening, which it forms to the north east.

"Its skreens are every where equal to the expanse of its waters. They are indeed chiefly naked, and want some munificent hand to spread a little sylvan drapery upon their bare, enormous sides. But what they lose in beauty, they gain in grandeur."

To this part is affixed a very moderate drawing.

In the road from hence to Loch-long, Mr. Gilpin takes notice of the old inscription *rest and be thankful!* which has been so repeatedly inserted in every description thro' these parts, that it becomes more wearisome surely to the eye of the reader, than the ascent which gave it origin can possibly be to the traveller. After a short description and view of Loch-long we accompany our Author to Loch lomond, the most celebrated lake in Scotland, where previous to a description of it we find him endeavouring to controvert the Bishop of London in his opinion of that beautiful descriptive passage in the prophet Joel, where "he is describing the day, in which the Lord cometh to execute judgment. *It is a day, says he, of darkness, and gloominess—a day of clouds, and thick darkness—as the morning spread upon the mountains.*" The Bishop is desirous of substituting the word *gloom*, (the Hebrew word signifying the same,) because the *morning*, he thinks, is an *incongruous idea*. Mr. Gilpin, from his attention to the effects of morning-lights in a mountainous country, thinks that "by a very easy, and elegant metonymy, the morning, which is the cause, may stand for that *brightened gloom*, which is the effect." Certainly "*the morning spread upon the mountains*, is not an incongruous expression in itself, yet when combined with the preceding sentences there is an incongruity in the expression; nor would *brightened gloom* be a congruous substitute; neither the simple word *gloom*, for that loses the poetical beauty and characteristic of the scriptural language. If Mr. Gilpin by the phrase "*brightened gloom*" means to convey to his readers such an idea as we receive from Milton's

"darkness visible"

we then concur with him in his interpretation, for we imagine the prophet to describe a gloominess in the atmosphere rendered apparent by the morning light, and this in a more striking manner, as discerned from a distance to hang upon the "misty mountain's top."

But

But to return to the description of the lake.

"At Luls we got into a boat, and rowed to the middle of the lake, where we lay upon our oars to take a view of the scenery around us.

"To the north we looked far up the narrow channel of the lake, which we had just seen from the shore. We were now more in the *centre* of the *view*. But the scene was now shifted. It was more a *vista*. The mountains shelved beautifully into the water, on both sides; and the bottom of the lake was occupied by Ben-vorlie, which filled its station with great distinction. On the right, Benlomond, the second hill in Scotland, raised its respectable head. While the waters at their base, were dark, like a black, transparent mirror." A very pleasing view is here given of this scene, up the narrow, northern extremity of the lake. It is a more exact *portrait* and better executed than his plates are in general.

Section 25, Gives an entertaining description of Dumbarton rock and castle, the views from which are uncommonly fine. So abrupt a land-rock as this starting up on the level banks of the Clyde, is certainly a phenomenon in the works of nature, yet we do not think the "face of the country highly dissimilar," for there are some considerable mountainous appearances at no great distance from this rock, tho' perhaps not of the same texture or form as itself, which, "on a near inspection, is very picturesque" A very pleasing near view is given of it, (p 45)

From hence in the following section we proceed with our Author thro' Glasgow, with little entertainment or instruction, to Hamilton house, the seat of the Duke of Hamilton—Here he spends much time, not in the external descriptions of this fine place (indeed too much time has elapsed between his writing these observations and publishing them, to make them now useful, as most places, and this in particular, have undergone great alterations and improvements) but in his favourite delight, in observations upon paintings, of which here are a copious collection, and a few excellent ones by Vandjke. "But the glory "of Hamilton, is Daniel in the lion's den, by Rubens." We are glad to see his remarks so full upon this valuable piece; particularly upon the prophet who "is represented sitting naked in the middle of a cave surrounded by lions." With this he is highly enraptured and not without reason, as the expression of hope and fear are here more truly represented, than can be conceived by those who have not seen the picture.

The next place of consequence visited from hence is Drumlanrig, the Duke of Queensberrys, of which he gives an indistinct drawing. In his description he expresses no strong emotion of pleasure or pain, till he comes to the cascade, &c. in the garden scenery; where after giving the particulars he thus concludes.—“So vile a waste of expence, as this whole scene exhibits, we rarely meet with. Deformity is spread so wide through every part of it, that it now exceeds the art of man to restore it again to nature. The indignation of the Poet seems to have been levelled at this very place; where after various instances of false taste, he at length speaks of

———— deformities of hardest cure.

The terrace mound uplifted; the long line
Deep delved of flat canal; and all that toil,
Mised by tasteless fashion, could atchieve
To mar fair nature's lineaments divine.

In the next section is given a drawing of Queensbury-hill, “from which the Dukes take their title.” Also further descriptions more favourable.

Section 30. In the way to Dumfries we have an account and drawing of Lincluden college. Having no more time to spare with these entertaining volumes we shall hasten towards his departure out of Scotland and conclude. But by the way we will not pass over the small sea-faring town of Kirkcudbright, as being according to our Author the native place of the noted Paul Jones, where, after his flight for some misdemeanor, and having obtained the command of a Privateer in the American service he executed one of his first enterprizes at the house of Lord Selkirk. For the particulars of which we will refer our readers to this volume. p. 105.

The last place to be noticed is Gretna Green of which Mr. Gilpin has given a resemblance in Aquatint. As this is a place of much note and curiosity we will subjoin his very pointed strictures thereon.

After having prefaced his design with remarking “that particular places furnish their peculiar topics of conversation,” as Dover and Portsmouth; both being very opposite in their manners and language.

“Here

"Here the subject of conversation is totally changed. The only topics are the stratagems of lovers; the tricks of servants; and the deceptions put upon parents and guardians.

—Vetere patres, quod non potuere vetare,

"Is the motto of the place.

"Of all the seminaries in Europe, this is the seat where that species of literature, called novel-writing, may be the most successfully studied. A few months conversation with the literati of this place, will furnish the inquisitive student with such a fund of anecdotes, that with a moderate share of imagination in tacking them together, he may spin out as many volumes as he pleases. In his hands may shine the delicacy of that nymph, and an apology for her conduct, who unsupported by a father, unattended by a sister, boldly throws herself into the arms of some adventurer; flies in the face of every thing, that bears the name of decorum; endures the illiberal laugh, and jest of a whole country, through which she runs; mixes in shocking scenes of this vile place, where every thing, that is low, indelicate, and abominable presides; (no loves and graces to hold the nuptial torch, or lead the hymeneal dance; an inn the temple, and an inn-keeper the priest;) and suffers her name to be enrolled (I had almost said) in the records of prostitution."

ART. X. *Observations on the River Wye, and several parts of South Wales, &c. relative chiefly to picturesque beauty, made in the year 1770, second Edition, by W. Gilpin, M. A. Prebendary of Salisbury, &c.—Blamire.*

Having just finished our review of Mr. Gilpin's Tour in Scotland, &c. we will now briefly notice his second edition of the Wye, which came out at the same time.* In the first edition of this elegant little work, the drawings were too hastily sketched and indistinct. They were executed, as the author tells us in his preface, "in a style between etching with a needle, and aquatinta. In this edition, the latter mode only is employed. They are all executed by one hand, a very ingenious artist*," who has certainly done them full justice. His improvements are very visible thro' the whole of the drawings, and from being the

* Mr. Jukes, in Howland Street.

least finished of Mr. Gilpin's works, are now much the best. Those illustrative of the lakes in Westmorland and Cumberland were better than those of Scotland; and these are now superior to both. To the fifteen drawings of the first edition here are two added in the 2d section to explain the folding of the side-screens of a circumscribed river.

As this was the first of Mr. Gilpin's performances upon picturesque beauty, the novelty of the subject, and the originality of the ideas we confess stamp a value upon it, superior to the after compositions of this author. The same subject continued, without a copious supply of history and matters of fact, must lose its original effect, for, as the author himself confesses, (P. 41 of this work) "description flags in running over such a monotony of terms. *High, low, steep, woody, rocky*, and a few others, are all the colours of language we have, to describe scenes; in which there are infinite gradations; and amidst some general sameness, infinite peculiarities." Or, as he again observes, in the additional section, (p. 85,) "It is much easier to conceive the variety of these scenes, than to describe them. Nature's alphabet consists only of four letters; wood, water, rock, and ground: and yet with these four letters she forms such varied compositions; such infinite combinations, as no language with an alphabet of twenty-four can describe." It is not therefore the fault of the author, if we are not so much charmed with the latter productions of his pen and pencil as we are with this original; it is the difficulty of finding new ideas and new modes of conveying them in words. Mr. Gilpin has certainly done all that language can do. He is undoubtedly a perfect master of his subject, but we fear that subject is exhausted. After he had laid down those admirable principles in the 2d section of this work, in analyzing the constituent parts of the Wye, and applied them to that delightful and unique scenery, he had done sufficient to immortalize himself. The same principles indeed, with a few variations were applied to the lakes in the North of England with equal success. The great difference of the scenery afforded ample room for variety. But the third application of the same principles could never be expected to reap the same advantage to the eye and the mind, when the chief difference of the subject is that of an enlargement of the scale of this wild and awful scenes. If Mr. Gilpin would condescend to make his drawings exact portraits of the scenes they are meant to represent, he surely might exercise his talent to greater advantage, and tho' the student in that

that art might not receive so much useful instruction by the change, yet the rest of mankind would profit by it, and the work itself be more valuable to posterity; for fac-similes will exist in encreasing favour, when the works of taste and fancy are no longer known.

ART. XI. *Continuation of Extracts from the Western Tour.*

P. 378. "In the morning, October 1, we proceeded eight miles to St. Austle, eager to satisfy our curiosity with mineral observations. The road was smooth but hilly, the country at first heathy and bad. About four miles from hence, the summit of a vast hill affords a noble view of Bar-bay, encompassed with mountainous cliffs, &c. while on our right hangs as picturesque a scene of wood, rock, and valley, as the most inland part can produce; which is seldom seen so near the sea. Descending to St. Blazey, we had a small specimen of a wash tin mine, &c. which was now finished and filling up. A little further on our right, we passed a fine old place belonging to Mr. Carlion, called Tregreen, situate on a pleasant airy eminence, richly planted and commanding much prospect towards the sea. Again we were surrounded with a bleak heath, thinly bespotted with huts and common mines. From hence we arrived at St. Austle, a pleasant little town on the west-side of a hill, and about two miles from the south shore. Its streets and buildings are superior to what we had lately seen, and mostly of the moor stone of the country, mixed with spar and ore, which works soft and easy, but hardens by an exposure to the air and weather. This happy spot is blessed by a peculiar favour, with all the comforts and riches of life, without feeling the inconveniences and troublesome broils of a borough. And from being the capital of those inestimable mines so peculiar to this county, may justly be called the Peru of Great Britain. As this is a subject too important and interesting to pass over hastily; and as sufficient knowledge may be obtained in a few days by a minute attention and good instructions, I shall therefore presume to dwell more particularly here, and offer the full result of our enquiries. About two miles south-west of this place, begins this store of wealth, in the bowels of the earth, consisting of three principal works, the larger, and which we now visited, is named Polgotuh, and belongs to the Earl of Arundel. Without the fatigue and inconvenience of descending 114 fathom, we saw every process on the surface: Whems and engines

gines perform their operations here on the large scale, which this arduous task requires. By water and fire-engines they constantly keep these subterraneous works dry, without which the whole in a few hours would be drowned out. Before the great improvement of Mr. Bolton's fire engine of Birmingham, for which he has a patent, it was thought impossible to keep this deepest work properly dry in winter; but that is not the case, for one of these wonderful machines evacuates a hoghead a minute, and acts with the force of 11lb. 1-4th upon every square inch of its cylinder, whose diameter is 63. In undermining and propping up their pits great art and ingenuity are exercised, and every six hours there is a relief of men. We saw the ore brought up in various size and mixture; which they pound, wash, and seporate the mundic by fire, in large ovens; which influxable stuff evaporates in poisonous smোক. Besides the enormous depth above-mentioned, these works are 1300 fathom in length. The nature of expences and profits of labour, &c. shall be noticed, when we come to speak of the smelting business at St. Austle. Here we will introduce, by way of tragical interlude, a most dismal catastrophe, which befel a poor unfortunate man about a fortnight since, who had wandered here in company with his sister and friend to satisfy that craving appetite of the human breast, curiosity; our guide prefaced his description of one of these water engines, with shewing us where he ignorantly, or inattentively stooped over the rails of the pit, when the ponderous beam, descending in its course, severed with horrid crush his head from his body. A mode of self-beheading too shocking for human nature to conceive. In such a situation no possible assistance could be given. Think then how wretched must have been the feelings of his helpless friends, who saw the fatal stroke. Let imagination paint the rest, while we drop our curtain o'er the dismal scene, and return to a more agreeable subject at St. Austle. Ordering dinner at the White-hart, a good Inn, we walked a short distance to inspect the smelting houses belonging to Messrs. Fox and Co. which are excessively curious, particularly the blowing house for making what is called grain tin, which can only be obtained from the purest sort, consisting of small black* stones or crystals, called shoad, mostly collected amongst the surface, or sands, by stream works; and what seems extraordinary, this finer metal cannot be produced from the other sort,

* Tho' generally black, they are not always so, but sometimes white, ash-coloured, or red, resembling glass, and very rich in metal.

called

called Lode works, dug deeper in the earth. This valuable process is about 150 years old, and what renders it most worthy the notice of the traveller is its confinement to this place; there being only two other of these blowing houses for grain tin, and those within a mile of this, in the known world. The grain tin is produced from the strongest heat of charcoal, whereas the other is smelted, and separated from its allay by common sea coal. The flux is greatly improved by an addition of iron or its ore, thrown occasionally in, and is then laded into troughs of an oblong form, containing about 300lb. of metal, called slabs or blocks. A block of common tin is worth about 12^l. the other 14^l. A steak or piece of meat cooked on one of these latter, while hot, is esteemed the greatest of all plain epicurism, a strong proof of the purity of this metal. The profits of these mines are thus divided. The proprietor has a 15th of the nett produce, and the boulderer the same, the Prince of Wales as Duke of Cornwall, has his share by a well regulated tax, 4s. per 100lb, amounting to upwards of £ 10,000 per annum, so open and fair that it is impossible he should be defrauded. The whole produce of the county, is about 10,000 blocks per annum: or to the amount of near £.150,000, Borlase says £.200,000; which is four times as much as in the last century. Each miner undertakes what share of work he pleases, which is the merest lottery in the world, more so than the hop trade; sometimes they can earn £.20 per month, per week, per day, at others not twenty farthings. One lucky adventure will soon gain an independent fortune; another unsuccessful, tho' flattering attempt, may sink it to the lowest ebb, nay even to the bitterest distress. Thus we find the generality of these inhabitants wasted from time to time on the variable wave of prosperity and adversity. It is even computed that every lb, or block of tin, before it comes to sale, has been the means of an average expenditure of double the sum it sells for. Mr. Henry Gasech is the chief manager of these works, under the denomination of sample-tryer, which is as much reduced to a system as any farmers business in the corn market. The miners bring in their samples reduced almost to a powder; if therefore such a quantity will produce such a proportion of pure metal,* he offers his price for the whole; perhaps they refuse and say it will produce more; he then has recourse to experiment in his private fusible; thus he finds out whether it is worth more or less, and the bargain is made. Thro'

* Tin grains or corns of tin, yield 5 parts in 8 of metal; whereas tin stones or ore yield only from 1 in 30, to 1 in 60, or 120.

this person's hands all the payments weekly pass, at the rate of 1100*l.* per week for the in, and about 300 more for all outgoings."

We will now conclude these extracts with part of the Author's description of Portsmouth, (p. 515.)

"Portsmouth is situated in the Island of Portsea, east of that noble harbour, which at high water spreads the redundancy of the sea several miles, to Portchester, formerly Port-peris, where tradition says, Vespasian, first arrived: here forming several little isles, Pewit, Horsey, &c. it encompasses about 24 miles of this flat country, named the Island of Portsea, by a narrow creek at the northern extremity uniting with a large expanse, again called Langston haven. The ancient castle of Portchester is still remaining at the head of the harbour; from whence, as the sea retiring from this shore, made it less commodious, our ancestors removed to the entrance or mouth of the harbour, and built this excellent town, from thence called Portsmouth. Though Camden speaks in the highest terms of this place, (particularly of the walls, forts, &c. made by King Edward IV, and Henry VII,) which (he says) "within our memory, Queen Elizabeth, at a great expence, has so secured by new works, that nothing seems now wanting to make it a most complete fortification." Yet what a wonderful change is here wrought since his time, both as to the extent, strength, and magnificence of the land fortifications, as well as those nobler bulwarks, the royal navy, and other requisites and ornaments belonging to marine affairs. The genius of England was too unbounded ever to rest below the highest attainment of human perfection; ever soaring above the rest of the world in the business of commerce, or the arts of war: and through the vast growth of naval action, this is become the principal chamber for these royal stores in this our superior kingdom. And though every port has had its proportionable encrease, yet what a disparity may we observe in comparing the different states of the royal navy, in Camden's time; that of his learned editor; and at this day. Nor is the disparity in these circumstances more striking, than in the appearance of the town itself, which, from the simple account of our fine old author, who says, "It has a church of good ancient work, and an hospital (which they call God's house) founded by Peter de Rupibus. Bishop of Winchester," is now, from the great increase of business and confluence of people, swelled into the size and magnificence of a modern city; so that the walls, not able to contain a further enlargement, have

have discharged the great surplus into two noble suburbs to the west and north, named the Point, and the Common, so called from its healthy situation; both of which are large, populous, and handsome; but the latter, from its immoderate increase, soon promises to out-do both in size and beauty the great town itself; this too on reasonable grounds, being free from the laws of garrison, town, and corporation duties, &c. So that the idea of Camden is now totally subverted, or eclipsed, where he says, "Portsmouth is populous in time of war, but not so in time of peace; and seems more inclined to the arts of Mars and Neptune, than of Mercury." Surely it may now be said, that the common business of this place creates more life and action, under the soft olive branch of peace, than was then seen beneath the boistrous banner, and the rousing clarion of war.

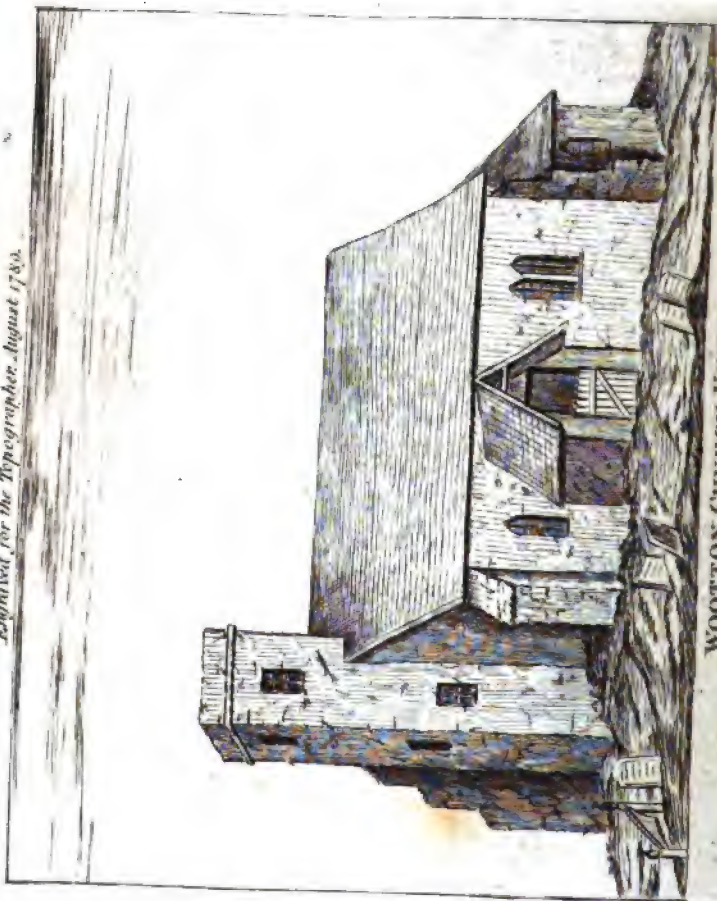
"Having thus far premised in a general account, we will now proceed to describe particulars, in the order which we saw them. October 11, fair and pleasant, we walked to the Common, where we first inspected the gun-yard, a place of great curiosity and entertainment. The different sized guns, shot, and other implements of war, are here piled up in the most neat and exact order imaginable. We saw likewise nine of the guns that were recovered from the Royal George. From hence we continued along this new part of the town, which soon led us to the Dock-yard, where, by sending a proper request to the Commissioners, and inserting our names and places of abode, &c. in a book, according to the usual and necessary form, we were civilly attended round this immense and important place, which is like another town within its walls, consisting of innumerable store-houses; large rows of handsome dwellings for the principal officers; particularly a spacious and elegant one for the Commissioner; a noble academy for the instruction of youth, intended for the navy, and a neat modern chapel, in which is hung the bell that belonged to the Royal George. But the principal objects worth the notice of a traveller are the rope-house and the anchor forge. The former consists of three rooms, one over the other, 870 feet long. In the upper ones they were with great quickness and ingenuity spinning the hemp and preparing the threads; while below they were uniting the different parts into one immense whole, called a cable, which process is so very difficult and laborious as to require the efforts of near 100 men to complete it. The perspective seen from one end of this room, while they are working at the other, is very striking and curious. While we were thus

filled with admiration and astonishment at this immense pile and its operations, we were equally surprised to reflect on the villainy of Jack the Painter, who now hangs in chains on the Gosport side of the harbour, for having, in 1777, most daringly set fire to it; but providentially his deep laid scheme was in great measure frustrated, by its breaking out prematurely in the day instead of the night, and the wind driving towards the water, which prevented a similar havock to what this yard suffered, July 3, 1760; when, as it was believed by lightening, which was that day terrible, many warehouses were consumed, with the loss of 1050 tons of hemp, 500 of cordage, and 700 sails, besides many hundred barrels of tar, oil, &c. We next observed the several large ships under repair in the docks, and the numbers that now lay in the harbour, which from hence was a glorious sight. Our guide particularly pointed out to us the Royal William, as being the oldest now in the navy, and of most excellent construction, strong enough at present for any common service; which validity must be owing to the method then in use of seasoning their planks by fire, a practice in these days esteemed too wasteful for the scarcity of timber, and instead of which the art of boiling, not half so durable, is substituted.

“ Having so far satisfied our curiosity, and seen the superior excellence of this place over Plymouth, except in wet and dry docks, which, the different nature of the stratum in which they are formed, will not allow; we now proceeded to walk round the fortifications, garrisons, &c. that so wonderfully adorn and strengthen this town. The vast additions within these few years under the direction of the Duke of Richmond, are very strong and beautiful; but whether or not they are likely to answer the enormous expence of Government, is not our business to determine; nor do I wish ever to see them greatly put to the trial. Various are the opinions and conjectures on this subject; but the strongest objection seems to be that, of having placed those on the north side too near the town, so that the enemy, if landed, might approach near enough to throw their destructive shells, &c. over, on the town and docks.



Engraved for the Topographer August 1789.



WOOTTON CHURCH, KENT.

ART. XII. *Some Account of Wootton Church, in Kent, explanatory of the small plate here annexed.*

"The small parish church of Wootton, in Kent, which stands close adjoining to the old front of the ancient manerial house, seems to have been built not long after the conquest. Its walls are of flint; and it consists of only a single aisle or nave, after the Norman fashion. The chancel, as was usual, seems an addition of after-times. There are no *stately* old monuments in it, tho' the manor-house has been principally inhabited by people of eminence from the earliest ages. What sepulchral memorials there are, shall be given in a future number."—See the print of it."

ART. XIII. *Catalogue of Paintings, &c. illustrative of British Topography, exhibited in the Year 1770.*

"Et vires acquirit Eundo."

VIRGIL.

This motto prefixed to the catalogue of this year, very justly specifies the progress of the academy, for we find the whole display here changed from 136, to 245; those upon British Topography from 27 to 39, which we have here selected in the following order.

- 7 A view in his Grace the Duke of Buccleugh's Park, Dalkeith;
with part of the house, G. Barret, R. A.
- 9 A study from nature on Ullswater-lake, Cumberland,
The same.
- 17 A view taken from the corner of the royal hospital, at Chelsea, a stained drawing, C. Brandoin.
- 23 A view of Bagnal paper-mill, near Newbury, T. Callard.
- 24 A ditto, near ditto, By the same.
- 31 A view of the sand-pits, near Blackheath, C. Catton, R. A.
- 32 Ditto, its companion, The same.
- 36 Plan and elevation of a Villa near London, for a person of distinction, W. Chambers, R. A.
- 37 A section of Earl Gower's stair-case, Whitehall, The same.
- 38 A ceiling at Wooburn Abbey, The same.
- 43 A view on the Thames off Deptford, a drawing,
Clevely, Jun.
- 70 A section of a royal gallery for sculpture, G. Dance, R. A.
- 71 Plan of the same, The same.
- 72 A design

- 72 A design for the front to Cork hill, of the Royal Exchange
at Dublin, W. Doux.
- 73 Another for the front to Parliament-street, The same.
- 90 A south-west view of Oxford, Edmund Garvey.
- 96 A plan of the bridge to be built at Worcester, J. Gwynn.
- 106 A view in the gardens of H. Hoare, Esq. at Stourhead,
Wilts, W. Hoare, R. A.
- 133 A view from the Gothic temple at Morina, the seat of the
Earl of Charlemont, in Ireland, G. Mullins.
- 155 A view of Oakhampton castle, Devonshire, J. Richards, R. A.
- 156 A view of Buildwas priory, Shropshire, M. A. Rooker.
- 161 Elevation of a country seat, for a person of distinction,
F. Sandby, R. A.
- 162 View near Blackheath, P. Sandby, R. A.
- 163 View of Charlton in Kent, The same.
- 164 Another of the same place, The same.
- 172 A view of Hurst-castle, Hants, D. Serres, R. A.
- 176 Plans of the basement story and principal floor, for the Royal
Exchange, Dublin, E. Stevens.
- 177 Elevation of the principal front of the same, to form a termi-
nation to Parliament Street, The same.
- 178 Elevation of the west front to face Castle-street, The same.
- 179 Plan and elevation for a bridge, in the Earl of Pembroke's
gardens, at Wilton. The same.
- 180 A hunting villa for a particular situation near the forest of
Needwood, Staffordshire, The same.
- 207 Front of the Pantheon in Oxford-road, J. Wyatt.
- 208 Longitudinal section of ditto, The same.
- 209 Front view of one of the angular piers in ditto, The same.
- 220 A view of Dover Castle, and part of the town,
By G. Keate, Esq. H.
- 227 A view of Christ-church, Canterbury, By Cap. F. Grosse, H.
- 228 A view of Newark priory, Surry, The same.
- 229 A view from the terrace of York-buildings, By Theo.
Forrest, Esq. H.
- 233 A view in the Isle of Wight, By a gentleman.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. VI.

FOR SEPTEMBER, 1789.

ART. I. *Collections for Shepereth in Cambridge.*

THIS village is situated in the south borders of the county in the hundred of Wetherley. Layer in his Manuscript Collections, written about 1639. gives the following account.

“Shepereth in old deeds and records written Shepere and Sepere, and in Doomesday booke Sheperia.

“A small village and the onelie towne that standeth upon the east side of the river, that goeth to Cambridge of this hundred, It hath about fiftie families, and the soile is very fruitfull for corné and grafs, &c. The town standeth almost in the midst of the boundes, and is invironed on all sides (the south-east excepted) with rivers and brookes, and hath a pleasant sweet brooke beside running through the middle of the towne.

“In domesday it is said to contain five hides of land wherof St. Mary Chatteris had one hide, one yard and a halfe. Sagearus held one hide of Jeffry de Magna-villa, and Hugh Pediffelt held of Hardwin half a yard land.

“It had ancientlie three manners holden for several fees: the first and principall of which was that of the Abbeffe of Chatteris, and by the Hundred Roll, 9 Ed. 1, is said to hold in Shepere one hide and a halfe which conteyneth viii xx (8 score) acres land and meadowe, which was of the fee of Bonon, with the advowson of the church, which they had in their owne proper use, and hath view of Franck pledge, and all that thereunto appertaineth, as Knights fees, wardes, marriages, escheats, relieves, fines, heriotts, Amer-tiements, lawdaies, court-baron, affize of Bread, wine and ale, waifes, estrazes, fellons goods, Deodande, and free-warren, all

S f

which

which are confirmed by Letters Patents of Hen. VII. Edw. VI. and Queen Elizabeth.

"In Henrie III'd's tyme, I find that the Abbess of Chatteris held in Shpereth two hides geldable, and the manner of Shepereth, alias Chatteris manner.

"It continued in this priorie of Chatteris, untill the dissolution of Abbaies, and then was granted with other lands, to Sir William Laxton, Knt. Citizen of London, &c.

"This manner descended and came to Joan Wauton, wife of Tho. Wauton, Esq. and Cousen and next heire to the said Sir William Laxton, brother of the said Sir William. Tho. Wauton and Joan his wife had issue four sons and three daughters; this manner descended to three of the said brothers successively (i. e.) to John Wauton, Tho. Dr. of phisick, and Nicholas, who died all of them without issue. Nicholas the youngest of the said brothers gave this manner, and other lands, to John Layer his nephew, second sonne of Martha Wauton, wife of William Layer (of the familie of the Layers of Suffolk, and since of Norfolk,) youngest daughter of Tho. Wauton and Joan his wife, and heire to the said brother. The said John Layer, author of this worke, now owner of this mannor, hath latelie built a prettie house where he inhabiteth.

"This mannor is now holden of the King in capite by the tenth part of a Knights fee, and certaine rent. And there belongeth also to this manner the perpetual advowson of the church, the gift of the vicarage, and a water-mill, &c.

"De la hayes manner.—Sagarus his land came to the familie, and surname of the De la Hayes, the first I find of them was Sir William de la Haye, Knt. who lyved about the latter end of the raigne of King John, and had his seat and habitation in this village in a place now called the Hall yardes, he had issue John, father of Wihiam to whom the Abbess of Chatteris granted in these words, Dno. Willo de la Haye Militi et heredib ejus ex genere suo provenientes Cantaria : in Capella sua sita in Manerio suo de Shepe &c. . . . Hiis testibus Dno. Willo de Mortuomari, Dno. Rado filio Fulcon Militib : Rogo de Thorington, Philippo de Sancto Clavo, Warino de Barington, Walto Martin de Shepe, Richard Eccia de Harleston et aliis

"9 Edward I. William held a hide, which conteyneth vixx (6 score) acres, of the Hosp. of St. Jo. Jerus:

"William de la Haye William the son of Raphe and the Abbess of Chatteris were found Lords of this village, 9 Edward II.

"17 Edward

" 17 Edward II. That King granted a fair at Foxton and Shepith, to Sir John de la Haye, Knt.

" This de la Hayes manner became divided into two parts, the one now called Docura manner, the other Wimbishe mannor.

" Terrells mannor.—Edward Terrell held it of John, son of Raphe. This came to - - - - - Peter.

" Freviles mannor, through tyme, omission, and usurpation, is now in a manner wholly extinguished and emerged.

" Shepreth appropriata Abbissa de Chateris, est ibi Vicar taxata ad xvi mc: dat: per Synodo - - - - - iis. iiiiid. procur xviid. denar: Sci Petri II^s Ornamenta.

" The church is small, and is built without isles, it is dedicated to All Saints, and sometimes called All Souls and All Hallows. The Rectorie is impropriate and is now the inheritance of this Author, who hath the gift of the living, valued in the Kings bookes at - - - - -

" In the Chancell, built from the ground by the Author near xx yeares since.

Quarterly 1 argent a cross sa:

2. Sa: a cheveron between 3 crosses molin O.

3. As 2d.—4 as the first—Kasse fil: Fulcon.

B. A fess A: between 3 Cinquefoiles O.—De la Haye.

Party per fess, chequie O. and. B. and G.—Haulestead.

Quarterlie 1. Party per pale arg: and Sa: an unicorne current between 3 cross crosslets counterchanged—Layre.

2. Arg: on a bend G. 3 Katherine wheels O.—Bonessait.

3. Arg: a cheveron and mullet sab:—Wauton

4. Erm: a cheveron ingrailed betw: 3 griffons heads erased, G. Laxton.

Layre empaled with O. a cheveron betw; 3 crosses patonce, sa:—Sterne.

Arg: on a fess danse betw: 6 escallops A. mullet G.—Dengayne.

G: a griffon ramp: O.

Dengayne without the mullet.

Gough in his additions to Camden, says " Shepreth came from Chatteris Abbey to the Wantons (a mistake for Waurons, which it certainly is in Layer's manuscript) of whom Nicholas left it to his nephew *John Layer* of the family in Suffolk, and Norfolk, and author of the collections for the history of the three * hundreds

* Layer's Manuscript contains seven hundreds—Editor.

in this county, so often cited, who built a pretty house and rebuilt the chancel, being patron of the rectory."

As a further illustration we will prefix the pedigree of Layer from the same manuscript.

George Leir of - - - in Suffolk (Henry VI,) married Margaret da: and sole heir of Peter Bonefait, alias Buttifant Esq: b. whom he had issue William Leyr, whose son John Leir or Layre married Ellen - - - - William Layre of Northwich married Eliz: da: of Jo: Marsham, by whom he had four sons, John, Thomas, William, and Christopher; the two eldest died S. P. and William Layer of London, Merchant, married Martha da: of Tho: Wauton and heir of Nicholas her brother, who died S. P. Lord of the Mannor of Shepreth, and brother and heir of Jo: and Tho:

Thomas Wauton Esq: their father, married Joan da: and sole heir of John Laxton, and cohen and heire of Sir William Laxton Knt.

The said William Layer and Martha Wauton had issue two sons and four daughters; the eldest son was William Layer of Cingleford in Nortolk; the other son John Layer of Shepereth, married Frances da: of Rob: Sterne of Malton, by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters; the second son John, was Master of Arts in Cambr: The eldest William, Layer of Shepereth, Esq. married Doreas da: of Jeremy Brownings and of Grace his wife da: and coheir of Francis Primer of Bury St. Edmunds. William, (here the manuscript is defective, or too hasty to be clear) but it no doubt means their son, married Susan third daughter and coheir of Edw: Hawkins of Bishops Stortford in Harf: by whom he had issue John, the writer of these collections.

ART. II. *Journal of a Tour from Oxford, thro' the Peak of Derbyshire, &c.*

The following journal of a Tour from Oxford thro' the Peak of Derbyshire, &c. in the year 1786, falling into our hands, we will now lay it before our readers. And tho' it pretends to nothing further than a lively sketch of the country the author passed over, in familiar Letters to his friend; yet we trust, notwithstanding the several similar publications, that have preceeded it, it may be no unwelcome variety, amongst the other parts of our labours, at the same time that it is perfectly consistent with that

part

part of our proposals, which expresses the delineations of the faces of countries.

July 15, Warwick Castle.

Having promised you some little account of my northern tour, I sit down to write to you on the grass in Warwick Castle. We left Oxford yesterday noon. After passing through a dull flat country to Banbury, we then ascended two or three little hills, and travelling over some large open corn fields, came on a sudden to the margin of Edge hill. It was down this hill that Charles the First marched to meet the Parliamentary forces; the hill is uncommonly steep, its side is clothed with wood, and opens to a very extensive prospect; but the weather was too misty for a distinct view. Descending the hill, we travelled through a rich and beautiful valley, watered by the Avon, to Warwick. At the approach of the town you see the castle on an eminence at one side, and in the middle, a well-proportioned steeple, built by Sir Christopher Wren. The Church on a nearer view offends by the mixture of Grecian and Gothic architecture, but the castle is all grandeur and magnificence. We walked under it an hour last night at sun-set; it stands upon a rock overhanging the river. Here are two round towers, very old, high, and strong, between them a lofty gateway, with a portcullis, that is still let down at night: around them a deep moat, and some fine elms, that seem of almost equal age with the building. The whole scene fills and elevates the imagination; I have many times wish'd for you, who would enjoy it with true taste. Not that my present companions are incapable of feeling its beauties: ——— rose in the morning very early to take a drawing, and is now taking another. We have just been to see the inside of the castle, where are some fine portraits by Rubens, Holbein, and Vandyke. I proposed to have written to you last night, when my mind was full of the impression of Edge hill, but was too much fatigued. He who travels in a Post Chaise, cannot keep a very accurate journal.

Guy's Cliff.

We are here again upon the banks of the Avon, overhung with fine rocks, and trees growing naturally out of them. To this place the famous Guy is said to have retired in his old age, and lived at it as an hermit, in a cave scooped out of the rock with his nails. There are some remains of an old Chantry, but a modern

modern house has been built upon the rock in the Grecian style, and all that could be done to destroy the wildness of the scene, has been, — and I have been sighing at almost every step. He is now taking a sketch of Warwick castle, from which we are distant about a mile and a half. This house was built by a Mr. Grethead, who had an estate in St. Kitt's. I suppose he was a merchant. His son* is now abroad.

Warwick castle is still a palace, and the mind is sometimes drawn from reflections upon antiquity, by the appearance of modern manners: Kenilworth is a mass of ruins. Towers overgrown with ivy, and cattle wandering among fragments, or standing under the shade of arches, compose the whole scene. The extent of this castle is immense: It belonged successively to Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester, John of Gaunt, Robert, Lord Dudley, Earl of Leicester, was demolished by Cromwell's officers, among whom the lands were parcelled out; and now belongs to Lord Clarendon. You know I am neither antiquarian nor chronologist, and therefore will not expect me to measure arches, or count generations. We have a book, describing part of the country we are about to pass through, written by a clergyman, who I suppose, was both. It is often useful for its information, but to taste and feeling, its author was a stranger. Perhaps you may expect me to tell you what I think and feel, but this scene rather disposes the mind to silent and solitary reflection, than furnishes ideas for communication.

Asby de la Zouch, Leicestershire, July 16.

From Kenilworth we passed through a beautiful country to Coventry, where we arrived about three in the afternoon, and feasted very heartily upon the ruins of a piece of roast beef. After dinner we walked to see a very handsome church, remarkable for a most beautiful spire, and tumbled by accident into an old hall, where Mary Queen of Scots is said to have been some time confined. From thence we travelled two stages, through a rich valley, abounding principally in pastures: the enclosures very small, and often intersected with woods. We arrived here a little before nine, and had just time to take a glance at the ruins of a fine old castle. Our guide pursued a different route, and all we can learn at the Inn is that the castle belongs at pre-

* This is the author of the *Regent*, a tragedy.

sent to Lord Huntingdon.* There is a house close to it, part old and part new, inhabited by Colonel Hastings, and the Hastings arms appear on several parts of the ruins. I am writing in one of the stair-cases, about seven in the morning, having wandered here an hour. These ruins are not so massive and magnificent as Kenilworth, but the different parts may be more easily traced out, the hall, chapel, and kitchen are clearly distinguishable. It is somewhat extraordinary that here is no ivy on any of the walls.

Matlock, July 18.

From Ashby we came by a very tedious stage to Derby. The country was beginning to change from a rich level soil, to hills sandy and poor. At Derby we breakfasted, and saw the China manufactory. Unfortunately we were not able to see the silk mills, for the people leave their work from twelve to one, and Lord Scarsdale's cannot be seen after two. You go out of the direct road to Matlock, to visit Lord Scarsdale's (Keddleston) a house built by himself, not yet completely furnished, which is said to be the most perfect in England. It is certainly the most perfect, that I ever saw. Here is no incongruous mixture of Grecian and Gothic architecture; artificial fountains and natural streams: All is consistent and uniform, and all is in the most elegant style. The house stands on a gentle elevation, at a small distance from a beautiful stream, in a park abounding with fine trees. The pillars of the hall, are of beautiful marble dug out of the estate, from which all the stone and timber were obtained. Our road from Keddleston was over a very high country, sometimes woody and romanick, at other times barren and melancholy. At length from the summit of a very steep hill, you behold the rocks of Mallock. In the midst of some naked sloping hills, (which being rather higher than itself are injurious to the prospect, but are lost as you descend) these rises an abrupt perpendicular cliff, rather higher than the cliffs of Dover; its sides are generally clothed with wood, but the naked rock sometimes stands out like towers and battlements. You enter the valley by a road cut through the rock, which appears like the ruins of some old gateway. The valley is narrow; the Derwent, a clear trout stream winds at the foot of the cliff. On the opposite side, which is sloping, are the bathing and lodging houses. There are

* For the history and description of this family and place, see *Topog. No. II. p. 80.*

two principal ones, we arrived at the largest about six in the evening: the company dine and sup together in a long room; there was a little dance last night after supper; the company is not very elegant, but the transition from barren heaths and woody precipices to society and cheerfulness is striking and agreeable. We have been this morning about ten miles to Chatsworth, a seat of the Duke of Devonshire. Our road was over the most romantic country that ever I saw, among very high hills, near the banks of the Derwent. The house, (a quadrangular building) was erected, or at least entirely altered about eighty years past; some of the hills, which were naturally naked, were then planted; in point of native situation, and general outline, the scene is in almost all its parts, very grand and magnificent. A fine castle-like house, beautiful groupes of trees, lofty hills covered with wood, and the Derwent winding in the valley. But the inside of the house has nothing to recommend it; there is not one room handsomely furnished (except some old state apartments never used,) or one picture worth looking at.* The side-front opens to one of the most grand extensive prospects, but the old state was not exploded when the grounds were disposed, so by way of fore-ground to this wild country, there is a sheet of water cut in a strait line, with a fountain and river horses to play when strangers come to visit the house. This however is not all; at one side, is a flight of steps ascending the hill at regular distances to a kind of Pagoda, on the top of which is Neptune reclining on his urn, surrounded with whales heads, and tritons. The gardener desired us to walk up and view the mechanism of the piece. He turns a cock; fifty fountains instantly start up before, and in the middle of the Pagoda; Neptune pours a stream from his urn; the whales and tritons turn sick and vomit, and water spouts out from all the roof of the building. Hence the stream marches with regular pace down all the steps to the bottom, where it sinks among some loose stones, and passes unseen into the valley; and how it rejoices to join the Derwent in peace after all its torture, you may well conceive. As soon as the stream has reached the bottom, he turns the cock again. The water then begins to cease issuing from the roof; Neptune's urn becomes dry, the whales and tritons recover from their sickness; fountain after fountain languishes and is silent; and what a moment before was a flood of water is now a mass of stone. In a

* Many improvements have been made here since this was written. The music room is now very superb and elegant, &c.

little sequestered spot at a small distance is another fountain, and near it a tree of copper, from the leaves and branches of which, streams are made to issue at the command of the all-powerful gardener. These things however begin to be out of repair; and as the Duke's fortune is out at the elbows, they are not likely ever to be renew'd. The Duke has another house in this country, Hardwick hall, with immense property in land, lead-mines, &c. all, I believe, brought into the Cavendish family by the famous Countess of Shrewsbury, daughter and heiress of the Hardwick's. She was four times married, and had large estates settled at each marriage, which descended to her heir by the second husband Sir William Cavendish by whom alone she had any issue. We return'd to dinner in the long room, and my companions, who had been wandering about, have just call'd me to join them at tea.

Dovedale, near the entrance, July 29.

Between tea and supper yesterday, we had a very cheerful dance upon the green before the house at Matlock: such a company in such a situation form'd a scene most strikingly romantic.

We left Matlock a little after four this morning, and went by the south-west to Ashbourn. Our road was twelve miles over hills uninhabited and almost barren, with very little wood, and few cattle grazing. We breakfasted at Ashbourn;* from thence to Buxton is twenty five miles the way we take, so we have four horses to the chaise. Ashbourn is a clean little town; from thence we pass'd about a mile and a half through a most beautiful valley, surrounded by lofty hills, water'd by the river or rather brook Dove, abounding in rich pastures and populous villages, to Oakover in Staffordshire. Here is a neat house belonging to the family of Caker, and in the dining room a collection of pictures, the object of our visit, four by Titian, three by Rubens, and one by Raphael. That of Raphael is a holy family, and is much celebrated; I am no connoisseur, but I fancied that I saw clearly in the face of the virgin, that union of characters, which being more than nature is difficult to be con-

* For want of knowledge of the country we found at Matlock that we pursued a wrong route; our better way would have been by Lichfield to Ashbourn, from thence by Dovedale to Matlock, and from thence by Chatsworth to Castleton. In this case however we should have seen less of the country, so I do not regret.

ceived, and is proper only for this subject, I mean the chastity of a virgin and the affection of a mother.

From Oakover we passed about two miles over wild hills, covered with rich verdure, and almost without any regular road to Ilam. Here, in the garden of a small neat house belonging to the family of Porte, the river Manifold winds between steep rocks, covered with oak, ash, and hawthorn, the nature of the soil; the rocks appearing to meet at one end of the garden, and a lofty pyramidal hill, call'd Cloud-Thorpe, lying in the background of the other, form a grand and beautiful amphitheatre. Congreve is said to have written his old batchelor here in a seat that is still shewn; but this scene disposes the mind to something much better than wit. The object however, that attracts the visits of strangers, is the rising of the brooks Manifold and Hamps: the Manifold sinks into the ground at the distance of six miles; the Hamps at a distance from it, and four miles from hence; here they both rise from cliffs in the rock at the distance of a few yards. The fact is well ascertained: as it is now a dry season, they appear only like two wells supplied by a large spring; but after rains they rush forth with great violence. The channel of the Manifold, which takes the overplus of water, comes into the garden, and is now dry, till the spot where the two brooks fall into it. Lime-stone rocks, are always full of clefts and caverns.

From Ilam we travelled about two miles to this valley (Dovedale) named from the river Dove, which here divides Staffordshire from Derbyshire. We are in Derbyshire. The carriage came with us to the entrance of the dale, and is gone round to meet us at the other end: we have a guide, whose horse — has mounted, but the valley will soon be passable only on foot. I am sitting under a tree, by the margin of the brook, about nine yards wide, murmuring over the stones. The rocks are here higher than at Matlock, sometimes perpendicular, sometimes sloping, and sometimes impending, broken into a variety of fantastic shapes, but almost entirely naked. The opposite side however was cover'd with trees fifty foot high, till within these three years, when Mr. Porte of Ilam, who has fourteen hundred a year with a very large family, had them cut down and sold. A few years past, a Mr. Langton, an Irish Clergyman came with a large party to spend the day in this dale. Before dinner a young lady of the party mounted on his horse before him, and thus they ascended the cliff at the most sloping part. Riding on the summit

mit near the margin, they mistook a sheep's path for a road; the horse stepped off the brow: endeavouring to turn him hastily both fell: our guide has pointed out the spot, it is naked and sloping: the bush still remains, in which the lady was caught by her hair and remained a few moments, sensible: but her cap unfortunately came off, and she rolled again to the bottom. Mr. Langton had already reach'd it. Some peasants on the Staffordshire side saw them fall, and hastening round, thus presented them to their party, who were calling them to dinner. She was speechless and senseless for two days, but at length recover'd, and is now married. He died on the spot. The horse remained upon his knees on the summit till the people came.

(Benton.—I was so struck with this story that I omitted to take down any more than the name of Langton, leaving the rest to memory. The story in all its particulars I shall never forget; but I have forgotten the name of the lady, and that of her husband, as well as of the Staffordshire family who were of the party. Some of the Coke's of Norfolk were also with them; but the lady was not related to any of them.)

Dovedale, the middle.

While I was writing my companions had gone out of sight, and soon after I rose to follow them, I found the valley contracted, as it often is, to the width of the river. Not perceiving the path a little way up the hill, I was obliged to cross the river upon some large stones that lay in it; and this I did three or four times before I could join them, altho' I soon saw them, passing each time from county to county. I have since climb'd half up the cliff with the guide, through a large arch formed by a detached rock, broken at the top so as to appear like two towers at the entrance of a castle, to visit some caverns at the side of the hill. Two cows that had been grazing here, were lately lost for some days; at length their footsteps were perceived at the entrance of one of these caverns; they were follow'd about fifteen yards, and found standing almost starved in a part, of which the narrowness made it impossible for them to turn, while fear prevented their advancing. They were driven forward to a wider part, and so returned to light and pasture.

These are scenes so various, that we are induced to rest at every step to contemplate the present prospect; yet invited to proceed, by new appearances and so wild, that they give truth and nature to all that imagination has ever feign'd. It is the first
time

time that I ever beheld, a place in which man appeared to be a stranger. The labours of a few peasants, that come to take trout and crawl fish, and the visits of occasional passengers, are the only disturbance of the cattle that hang on the sides, and the kites that build upon the summit.

“ Juvat undantem buxo spectare Cytorum,

“ Naryciseque picis lucos; juvat arva videre

“ Non rastris hominum, non ulli obnoxia curæ.”

If ever I should retire from the conversation of the world, I would choose for my retreat the rocks of Dovedale.

End of Dovedale.

The scene has encreased in wildness and grandeur at every step we advanced; and now, turning round, we have a view still finer than any we have passed. Two lofty rocks detached from the side from the front; the cliffs within advance gradually toward each other, till at length they appear to meet, and the river is lost between them. Views of this Dale drawn upon the spot, have been published by Smith, and I believe, some others. It is a common resort of painters. The length of the Dale is about a mile and a half; we have been three hours in passing through it, and ——— is not yet arrived. While we waited for ——— I crossed the river to a cavern, at the bottom of the rock, very small and low at the entrance, but rising afterwards to a considerable height. When you first enter all is darkness; as the eye becomes accustomed, the light from the mouth gradually diffuses itself around, and ascends upward to the roof, discovering a thousand fantastic shapes. Drops of water are heard to fall on every side; but the pendent petrifications were lately broken away, and are not yet formed again.

Newhaven Inn, July 19.

Leaving Dovedale we ascended a very steep hill, more than half a mile high, to a farm house, whither our chaise had come to meet us. The guide contrived to lead the horse through the dale, by sometimes crossing the river, in order that ———, who wished it, might ride up this hill. He has accompanied strangers through the dale, thirty years; this is the first horse that he ever led this way; he once led two the other way, but both were nearly killed by falling from the rock. ——— and I intend to have a cottage built somewhere under the cliff, and come to live here a month; he is to take views, and I am to read Shakspear. ——— Adieu.

ART. III. *Some Account of Malsanger, in Hampshire, from a Correspondent.*

Mr. Editor,

I am writing from the country, where I have not my books about me; if therefore you will excuse any omissions, the following notices of the birth-place of a great man are at your service. Malsanger stands in the parish of Okeley, in Hampshire, to the north on the turnpike-road, about midway between Basingstoke and Overton. Here lived the family of Warham. The pedigree in the visitation book of Hampshire begins with "William Warham of Malsanger, who by Ann, his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Hednor, of Denton, in Sussex, had three sons, of whom the two youngest were Nicholas, and Hugh, and both of Malsanger. William the eldest was the famous Archbishop of Canterbury, of that name." He was educated first at Wickham's College, in Winchester, then at New-College in Oxford. He was dignified with several both ecclesiastical and civil promotions; was keeper of the Rolls, 1494; the King's Ambassador to Philip, Duke of Burgundy; Keeper of the Broad Seal; and Chancellor of England; in which office he succeeded Archbishop Dene, as well as in his chair at Canterbury, to which See he was translated from the See of London.* He was a great favourite of Henry VII, in whose reign he shone as a divine, a lawyer, and a statesman. But in the reign of Henry VIII, he was supplanted by Wolfey, who treated him with haughtiness, took every occasion of mortifying him, and even of usurping his privileges. Erasmus makes honourable mention of this prelate, whom he esteemed a perfect model of the Episcopal character. † He died August 23, 1532, at the house of his nephew, Archdeacon William Warham at Hackyn-ton, (or St. Stephen's) near Canterbury. By his last will he appointed his funeral to be without pomp. He pleaded that his successor might not charge his executors with dilapidations, because he had expended above 30,000*l.* in building and repairing the edifices belonging to the Archbishopric. ‡ There is an original portrait of him by Holbein at Lambeth

* Batteley's Somner. p. 78.

† Granger I..p. 94.

‡ Batteley, ut sup.

Palace, which was engraved by Vertue, for "The illustrious Heads."

Nicholas Warham of Malfanger, his next brother, was father of Sir George Warham of Malfanger, Kt. who married the daughter of Rafe St. Leger, but died without issue; and of William Warham Archdeacon of Canterbury, beforementioned.* This person had a popal dispensation when he was made Archdeacon, of not proceeding to higher orders for seven years, which, being almost expired, was Anno. 1520, renewed for six years longer. He had several rich benefices conferred upon him. He was admitted to the Prebend of Brounwood in the church of St. Paul, Nov. 29, 1515, and collated to the Provostship of Wingham, May 15, 1520, and to the rectory of Wrotham, Sept. 11, 1517, and to the rectory of Hayes in the Deanery of Croydon. At his instance Archbishop Warham founded a perpetual Vicarage, and thereby converted the rectory into a rich *Sinacure*, as we term it. He attended upon Cardinal Wolsey, in his Embassy to the French King, 1527. After his uncle, the Archbishop's death, he resigned his ecclesiastical preferments. Out of the Archdeaconry and Provostship of Wingham, he had a yearly pension of £.80 paid him during his life by his two successors in the Archdeaconry.†

Hugh Warham of Malfanger, the youngest brother of the Archbishop, had issue Sir William Warham of Malfanger, Kt. whose daughter and heir Ann married Richard Puttenham of Sherfield, in this county,‡ and probably carried the estate at Malfanger into that family.

I believe Malfanger stands in the parish of *North Okeley*, but I have often observed the Warham arms, and crest, over the spandrels of the church-door, of *Church-Okealey*, which adjoins this parish on the south.

Malfanger now belongs to Captain Brickenden, (who was sheriff of this county a year or two since) in right of his wife. He has built there an high brick mansion, which is seen from most parts of the neighbourhood. But I am told there are still remaining the stone fragments of the ancient castle or mansion.

B. B.

* Visitation Book of Hants.—British Museum.

† Batteley's Somner, p. 158.

‡ Vis. Book, at supr.

Arms.

ART. IV. *Arms, and other memorials formerly remaining in the Church of Apledore, Kent. From a book of church notes in Kent, collected about 1619, in the British Museum. Harl. MSS. No. 3217,*

A. a pile G. over all, a fesse of the last.
Paly Wavy of 6. O. and G. a bordure A.

“ Written in a window under these arms.

“ W. DE HORNE ET MARGARETA
VXOR EIVS.

“ In an other window John Horne with the same arms, and written in the same character. Their auncient seate was at Horne-place up toe the hill syde Nere to which is Goleborne, of whose Lords there is mention in the north wyndow with these armes

Viz. Sables, a fesse betweene 3 geese argent.

“ In another window written.

“ John et Elizabetha uxor ejus.”

“ In the south wyndow.

Empaled { A. 3 Catharine wheels S. and bordure engrailed G.*
 { B. 3 chevrons Arg.

Empaled { Erm. a chief quarterly O. and G.
 { A. a bend engrailed G.

“ Thomas Wolball kneelinge in a window at the westend of the church in the lowest of the north syde.

“ In the chancel wyndow the Prior of St. Martin's at Dover, kneelinge in the vestments of his order, to which place this place belonged, being a part of their demeanes, and since the dissolution it came with the rest of the lands of that house unto the Archbishop of Canterbury, who now are Lords of the same.

“ The steeple of this church was once a munition Tower, and by Bishop Warham made convenient with a faire doore.”

* Scott of Scott's hall, Kent.

ART. V. *The Arms and Quarterings of Vere, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, from a MS. Baronage in the British Museum, Harl. MSS. 1160.*

Mr. Editor,

Be so good to insert the following arms in your miscellany. The knowledge of the arms and quarterings of illustrious families, is of essential service in ascertaining the owners, and the dates of buildings, tombs, portraits, furniture, &c. &c.—besides recalling to the imagination all the pomp of the days of Chivalry.

1. Vere. Quarterly G. and O. a mullet in the first quarter A.
2. Bulbeck. Vert, a lion ramp. A.
3. Sandford, Barry wavy of six. A and B.
4. Badlesmere. A. a fesse betw. 2 gemelles G.
5. Fitzbarnard. Vairè A. and B. on a chief G. 2 mullets O.
6. Clare. O. 3 chevr. G. a label of 3. S.
7. St. Lis. A. on a chief B. 2 saltiers O.
8. Confull. G. a lion ramp O. spotted with erm. S.
9. Fitzhamon. G. a lion ramp. G. O.
10. Marshall G. a bend lozengy O.
11. Fitzosbert. A. on a chief B. 3 crosslets fitchy A.
12. Strongbow. S. 3 garbs A.
13. Sergeaulx. A. a saltier S. int. 13 cherries B.
14. Archevron. A. 3 chevr. S.
15. Haccomb. Bendy of 6. A. and S.
16. Roche. G. 3 fish A.
17. Kolbrock. A. lion ramp. G. over all, a bend O. charged with 3 crosslets fitchy S.
18. Trefithly. A. a chevr. S. int. 3 roses G.
19. Trevenor. O. a chevr. erm. int. 3 escallops.
20. Kentbury. S. a chevr. int. 3 spread eagles O.
21. Trussel. A. fretty G. semeé of bezants.

ART. VI. *History and Description of Tateshall in Lincolnshire.*

This ancient market town is situated on the south-east border of Lindsey division, in the Wapentake of Gartree. Leland gives the following short account of this place.

“Tatershaule

History and Description of Tateshall, in Lincolnshire. 237

"Tatershaule upon Bane ryver; and the Aye or Rhe, a greate river, is aboute a mile of It is a prati smaull market. It is a v. mikes from Hornecastel, and three from Bradney."

At the time of the Norman Conquest Eudo, who, together with one Pinco, his sworn brother in war (though otherwise not allied) came into England with Duke William, and merited so well from him in that service, that they obtained for recompence, the Lbrdship of Tateshall, with the hamlet of Thorpe, and town of Kirkeby, one in this Wapentake, and the other in Lang Wapentake in Kesteven division. Being thus possided of these lands, Eudo seated himself at this place, and left issue Hugh, his son and heir, called Hugh Fitz Eudo, who was born in Britanny; and being a very devout man, founded the Abbey of Kerkstead in this county, for monks of the Cistercian order, Anno. 1139, (4 Stephen.)

This Hugh left Robert his son and heir, who by a formal charter, whereby he calls himself Robertus filius Hugonis, filii Eudonis de Tatshill, gave license to the monks of Kirkstead to translate the seat of their Abby to another place, more convenient for habitation, and granted them common of pasture, throughout all the lands in Tatshill, Shork and Kirkby, of his fee, of all manner of cattle; to which charter (sealed with his arms, viz. Chequy d'or and Gu. a cheif Ermine) are witnesses William Fitz Hugh, and William de Dentume, his brothers.

This Robert married - - - - the neice of Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, by whom he had issue a son Robert de Tatshill, who in 1. Joha. paid £ 100 for his relief, and livery of his lands in Raddun, &c. Also in 3 of the same reign, he gave the King a fair well-manned Goshawk, to have a weekly market upon the Thursday at Tatshill. He died about 15 of King John, leaving issue by Ifold Plantulf his wife, Robert his son and heir, whose wardship, with the custody of his lands, William Earl of Arundel, for a fine of 700 marks obtained, paying his debts due to the King.

Amongst other procurements this Robert obtained a license in 15 Henry III. to build a castle at his own mannor of Tateshall*. "And in the 18th of the same reign, he had a grant that he and his heirs should have free warren in all his demesne lands of Tateshall and Kirkby; which grant was confirmed 18th of Richard II. The Abbot of Kirkstead, in the 43d of Henry III. did

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 1, p. 439, 440.

Release by his fine to Robert of Tateshall, and his heirs all his right of hawking and hunting, ruten and the fokes, and so by the old dike to the water side with them, and so to the Base, and so to ride on, excepting the inclosure of the Abbot and his successors, that they might enclose certain closes about the Abbey, and that Robert and his heirs should not hunt in them, nor in any other closes, so as the Abbot would enclose them, so that the game of Robert Tattelhal could not enter into the same."

"In the tower is a grant of free warren, &c. in Tateshall to Robert de Tateshall, and his heirs, dated the 5th of September, in the 44th year of Henry 3d.* This Robert married Amibill, eldest daughter of William, Earl of Arundel and Sussex, and died 54 Hen: 3, leaving Robert, (the 4th of that name) his son and heir, who was then 24 years old, and doing his homage had livery of his lands. He also left a son and heir Robert, by Joane daughter and coheir of Ralph Fitz-Ranulph, which Robert left a son 6th of that name, and three daughters; which son dying a minor, 34 Edward I, his sisters Emme the wife of Adam de Calki, Joane de Driby and Isabel de Orneby were found next heirs. This manor and castle of Tateshall was the portion of Joane de Driby,† from whence it was carried in marriage by Alice, daughter and heir of John de Driby, to Sir William de Bernack, whose son John de Bernack, left a daughter Maud his heir (her brother William dying in his minority) This Maud married Raphe, son of John de Cromwell in the time of Edward III. and thus carried this manor and castle into that family.‡ Whereupon he fixed his chief residence there, being then a Knight. In the 47 Edward III. he was retained by indenture to serve the King in his wars beyond sea, with 20 men at arms, and as many archers. In the 10 Richard II. he was a Banneret, and retained to serve that King in defence of the realm, against an invasion, then feared; and having been summoned to Parliament, from 49 Edward III. to 22 Richard II. inclusive, he departed this life 27 Aug. the same year, being then seized, amongst many of his paternal mannors, of this castle and manor of Tateshall, in right of Maud his wife, held by Barony, &c. He left his wife surviving and Raphe his son and heir 36 years of age. Which Maud departed this life 10 April, 7 H. V. leaving a grandson and heir

* Gough's Camden p. 270.

† Dugd. Bar. vol. 1. p. 440.

‡ Ibidem vol. 2. p. 45.

Sir Raphe Cromwell Knight, 16 years of age. This Raphe married Margaret, sister and coheir to William Lord Deincourt, daughter of John Lord Deincourt, by Joane his wife, daughter and heir to Robert Lord Grey of Rotherfeld.

"In the 11 Henry VI. This Raphe was constituted treasurer of the Exchequer. Afterwards he had also a grant of the office of Master of the King's Mews and Falcons, (which John Duke of Bedford formerly enjoyed) and in 17 of the same reign, he procured a licence for making the church of Tateshall Collegiate, to the honor of the Holy Trinity, the blessed Virgin, St. Peter, St. John the Baptist, and St. John the Evangelist; to consist of seven Priests, six secular clerks, and six choristers, as also to found an hospital near the church yard for 13 poor people, for the good estate of the King, and himself, during this life, and for the health of their souls afterwards; as also for the souls of their parents, friends and benefactors, especially for the soul of the late Maud Cromwell, his grandmother.

"This Raphe Lord Cromwell began the structure of a faire house at Coly-Weston in Northamptonshire, which was afterwards finished by Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother to King Henry VII. And amongst other services having been summoned to Parliament from 1 Henry IV. till 33 of Henry VI. by his testament, bearing date the same year, bequeathed his body to be buried in the midst of the quire of that Collegiate church of Tateshall, untill the whole fabrick should be rebuilt, and then to be removed into the midst of the quire, appointing, that immediately after his decease, 3000 masses should be said for his soul, in the counties of Linc. Nott. Derb. 1000 to be of the Trinity, another of the blessed Virgin, and the other of Requiem. And of this testament, having constituted William Bishop of Winchester, Sir John Fortescue, Knt. Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and John Portington, one of the Justices of Common-Pleas, his executors, departed this life Janu: 4th, 1455, (34 Henry VI.) and was buried in the midst of this quire, as appears by his tombstone, with his portraiture in copper thereon, and the Epitaph (which we shall presently give amongst numerous others belonging to this fine old neglected place,) leaving no issue his three aunts, and their descendants became his heirs; viz, Hawise, the wife of Thomas Lord Bardolf; Maud married to Sir William Fitz-Williams, Knt. and Elizabeth, first to Sir John Clifton, Knt. and afterwards to Sir Edward Bonsted, Kt.*

* Dugdale's Baronage, vol. 2, p. 45 and 46.

“ Henry VII. in the 2d year of his reign, granted to Margaret, Countess of Richmond, the castle and mannor of Tateshall. The same King, in the 3d of his reign granted this castle and mannor, with the park, warren, and chases therof to the Duke of Richmond in tail. Henry VIII. by his letters patent, dated the 4th of April, in the 11th year of his reign, the Duke of Richmond being dead without issue, granted the same to the Duke of Suffolk in tail. Which grant was also confirmed to the Duke with other like liberties, by Edward VI. in the 1st year of his reign, and finally the said lord ship, castle, &c. were granted in fee to Edward Lord Clynton and Saye, his heirs, and assigns, by letters patent dated the 5th of September, in the 5th of Edward VI. under which grant the estate is held at this day. Of this family, Edward and Francis lived and died here 1692 and 1693, and it is now the property of Matthew Lord Fortescue by descent from the Clintons

“ Besides the liberties of the parks, chases, and free warrens belonging to this castle and manor, stallage, tolls of fair and markets, all tenants and inhabitants of Tattershall were discharged of any tolls in fairs and markets abroad, and had sole right of fishing, fowling, hawking, and hunting in all the manors, chases, precincts of them; and suits of court barons, wastes, strays, treasure trove, goods and chattels of felons, fugitives, and men outlawed, felo de se, deodands, bondmen, villains, and wastes, with their suits, nor was the sheriff of the county or his bailiffs to arrest within the parish of the said manor, nor distress to be delivered upon the sheriffs or any justices replevies within the said manor, but only upon the replevy of the lords steward of the said manor, besides other liberties which appear in the several grants of Henry III, IV, V, VI, and VII, and in the grant of the liberties of Richmond see whereof the castle and manor of Tateshall is a part. This Castle was advanced by degrees to the modern magnificence therof in Fullers time*; but was demolished in the civil wars. † It stands on a moorish level surrounded by two great fosses, the outer of earth, the inner faced with brick 10 feet deep, supplied with water from the Bane. The principal gate was remaining lately. The tower with four turrets, at the north west corner of the keep, above 260 feet high, the walls 15 feet thick, divided into three or four stories, was built

* Fuller's Worth. Lin. p. 151.

† Collins's Peer: 2. P. 164.

by Lord Treasurer-Cromwell: the fire places are adorned with the treasurers bags as at Colliweston c. Northampton, the Cromwell arms. (Arg. a sheifs G. furtout a bend, B.) the motto *n'aime je droit*, and other devices. The church which seems to have stood on the east side of the outer moat, is beautiful and spacious; built in form of a cross; the magnificent choir neglected since the fine painted windows were carried to St. Martin's Church, in Stamford Baron, a present from Lord Fortesque, to the Earl of Exeter, who promised to supply their place with plain glass; for want of which, and other necessary repairs, the inside of the choir is ruined, and the roof ready to fall in. Some beautiful fragments of painting yet remain in the transept windows, several of which are bricked up. Before the altar are brasses for Ralph Lord Cromwell the founder, Lord High Treasurer 1455, his wife Joan 1469, and their kinswoman and heiress, Maud, wife of Robert Lord Willughby 1497.*

Notwithstanding the ruin this collegiate † church has undergone, both from plunder and neglect, still its ornaments and memorials are most handsomely preserved in that beautiful and valuable manuscript by Gervas Holles, in the Harl. Coll. No. 6829, before quoted, which we will here transcribe.

“ A gravestone in the upper ende of the Chancell.

“ Hic jacet nobilis Baro Radulfus Crumwell Dominus de Crumwell quondam Thesaurarius Angliæ et fundator hujus Collegii cum inclita Consorte sua Margareta filia, et una hæredum Domini Dayncourt; qui quidem Radulfus obiit 4^o. die mensis Januarii Anno Domini 1455. et prædicta Margareta obiit 15^o. die Mensis Septembris Anno Domini 1454. quorum animabus propicietur Deus.”

“ Upon the tombe two eschoceons cut in brasse.

1. Crumwell and Tatestale quartered.
2. Deyncourt.

“ On another tombe, or gravestone next to this is the portraiture of a lady cutt in brasse, with this following inscription.

* Gough's additions to Camden, p. 269, 270.

† It was valued, 26 Henry VIII, at 348l. 9s. 11d. per annum, clear value, the total was 484l. 9s. - - - vide in Mon. Angl. tom. 3. p. 2. p. 194. Pat 17. Hen. VI. p. 2 m. 19, licent. pro fundatione et incorporacione, &c. &c.—*Ten. Not.* p. 286.

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" Hic jacet nobilis Domina Matilda uxor Roberti Domini de Willughby Militis, et consanguinea et hæres illustris Domini Radulphi nuper Domini Crumwell fundatoris hujus Collegii, ac specialis benefactrix ejusdem Collegii quæ obiit 30^a. die Augusti Anno Domini 1497 cujus animæ propicietur Deus.

" Escutcheons on the tombe at the upper corners.

" I. A bend between 6 croſslets quartering 2, a chief over all a bend 3. checquy a chief erm.

II. A croſs engrailed quartering a croſs moline impaling a bend between 6 croſslets.

" On the lower corners these two,

" Viz. Ist impaling IId.

II. A lion rampant impaling a bend between 6 croſslets.

" On the other side north the portraiture of a lady cut in brass upon a monument with these foure ensuing escutcheons, one at every corner.

" I. quartering 2. France and England quarterly with a label. 3. A fefs, 4. A chief over all bend quartering checquy a chief erm.

" II. A bend engrailed, impaling. A chief, over all a bend quartering checquy a chief erm.

" III. A bend between 6 croſslets quartering the last named coat.

" IV. The same, impaling a chief, over all a bend quartering checquy a chief erm.

" The inscription,

" Orate pro anima Domine Johanne Crumwell, quæ obiit decimo die Martii A. D. 1499. Cujus animæ propicietur Deus.

" Next under another fayre monument of blew marble (as the former) the picture of one also inlaid in brass, with the pictures and names of some prophets in the old testament, and of other Saints, and some Saxon kings, as Edmund, Edward, Etheldred, Ethelbert; there is no inscription, only this ensuing escutcheon upon either of them.

" A chevron charged with two roses with long slips, between 3. bugle horns.

" In

" In the body of the chancell under a blew marble insaid in brasle.

" Vir virtute virens, Gulielmus vulgo vocatus
More micuit mire intus bene morigeratus,
Hujus Collegii de Tatterhall secundus
Prudens Præpositus, et egenis semper habundus
Hic Eboracensis fuit Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Canonici, Rector et de Ledenham specialis
Sacrae scripturae Baccalarius arte probatus,
Jam sub tellure sit vermibus esca paratus.
Octobris dena mensis cum luce novena,
Mense primâ moritur, cujus corpus sepelitur
Mil' Domini C quater, .L. sexto continuatur,
Spiritus in celis ejus sine fine locatur.

" On the north side under the marble.

" Orate pro anima Magistri Johannis Gigur Baccalaur. Theologiz, custodia, hujus Collegii ac etram - - - Collegii Marton in Oxonia, qui obiit 12^o. die - - -

" On the wood worke in the lower ende of the quire, curiously carved in capitall letters this.

" Ad Honorem & gloriam Dei Opt? Max? & decorem domus Ejus hoc opus factum est A. D. 1424.

" Between the chancell and the church under the arched rooffe,

" Hic jacet Hugo - - - quondam Servus Dni Radulfi de Crumwell Militis Dni de Tatterhall, qui obiit ultimo die Septembris A^o. 1415.

" In Fenestris.

" The history of the passion depainted. In another Hell's torments, where are divers creatures bound together in a chayne; amongst whom one with a crowne, another with a mytre, on his head, the devell tormenting them, and under is written

" Sic affiguntur pænis, qui prava sequuntur.

" The history of Hermogenes, that rayfed up devills, and of Guthlake (the Saint of the Fens) and of Catherina, who cast them into the sea, that Hermogenes and Philetas rayfed.

" The

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- “ The history of Coldre with his decollation.
 “ In Fenestris ex latere Australi.
 “ Arg. a cheife G. sur tout a bend B. Crumwell.
 Quarterly Crumwell with chequy d’or & G. a cheife Erm.—
 —Tateshall.
 G. a lyon ramp. d’or. Fitz-Alane.
 Arg. 3 cinquefoils and a canton G. Driby.
 Bendy of 10 pieces arg. and G.
 Erm. a fesse G. Bernuke.
 B. a fesse dauncè betw. 10 billets d’or. Dayncourt.
 G. 10 annulets d’or
 Chequy d’or and G. a bend Erm. Clifton.
 Quarterly Crumwell and Tateshall.
 Empaled { Arg. a chief G. sur tout a bend B. Crumwell.
 { Arg. a chevr. B. a file with 3 lambeaux d’or.
 Barry of 6. arg. and B. a bend G. Grey of Rotherfield.
 Verry, a fess G. Marmyon.
 Arg. a chief G. sur tout a Bend. B. a label of 3 Erm.
 Lozengy A. and G. Fitzwilliam.

“ Ex latere Boreali.

- “ Empaled { Chequy d’or and G. a bendlet B.
 { Lozengy Arg. and G. Fitz-William.
 B. a cross patonce Arg.
 Parti per pale G. and Sa. a lyon rampant Arg. crowned d’or.
 Arg. 3 waterpots covered G. a border Sa bezanty.—
 —Monboucher (ut opinor.)
 Empaled { Arg. a cheife G. over all a bend B.
 { Parti per pale Gu. and Sa. a lion ramp. arg. crowned
 d’or.
 Arg. a chevron betweene 3 pots covered G. a border, Sa.
 bezanty.
 Arg. a cheife G. sur tout a bend B. a labell of 3 d’or.
 Barry of 6 Arg. and G. a bend engrayled d’or.
 Cromwell with a labell of 3, ermyne.

“ In Fenestris utrimque supra portas.

“ Australem & Borealem . . .
 Orate pro anima Radulphi nuper
 Domini de Crumwell et Tateshale

Theaurari

" Thesaurarii Anglie et Fundatoris

" Hujus Collegii.

" The Rood loft 1524.

" G. a saltier Arg. a file with three Lambeaux B.—Nevile.
Lozengy Sa. and Erm. on a chiefe Sa. 3 lillies Arg.—Wainfleet,
Epus Wint.

" Wainfleet, Epus Winton' cujus Insignia sculptata super utran-
que porticum in Saxo.

" Thomas Howard Gen. et Beatrix consors ejus vitriaverunt
Fenestram *borealem* in honore Scæ Catherinæ; cujus passio ibidem.

" Empaled { Ag. a chevron Chequy d'or, and G. between 3
 fish-hooks Sa.
 { B. a fesse betw. 3 Storkes Arg.

Arg a chevron B. betw. 3 Catherine wheels d'or.

Deyncourt sup. portam Collegii.

" Super Crucem in foro Villæ, Crumwell et Tattshall paling
Deyncourt, & per se, 3.

" Gravestones in the church.

" Hic jacet Thomas Gibbon Artium Liberalium Magist.
rector nuper de Wiberton, socius et precentor hujus Collegii, qui
obiit 16^o die mensis Januarii Ao. Dni. 1506. Cujus, &c. &c.

" Another.

" Orate pro animâ Domini Henr' Porter Capelli quondam Socii
Collegii de Tattshall, ac præcentor' ejusdem Ecclæ, qui obiit 12^o
die Marti Anno Dni 1519.

" Another.

" Hic jacet Edwardus Okey nup' unus sex Clericorum hujus
Collegii, qui obiit 29^o die Januarii Anno Dni 1519. Cujus, &c.
&c.

" In insula Australi.

" Hic jacet Ricus English Artum Liberalium Magr. Socius
ac præcentor hujus Collegii, et Vicarius Ecclie de Burwell qui
obiit 27^o die Martii A^o Dni. 1522.

" Another.

" Orate pro anima Mri. Roberti Sudbury Sacæ Theologiæ
Baccalaureus nuper rector — — — ac quondam præcen-
tor, et Socius hujus Collegii, qui obiit 19^o Decembris Anno 1412.

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“ Under the arched worke of the partition between the chancell, and the body of the church, this,

“ Orate pro animæ Roberti de Whalley - - - - -
 - - - - - hujus Collegii, qui hoc opus fieri fecit Ao.
 Dni. 1528, Cujus animæ propitretur Deus. Amen.

“ Within a chappell, on the north side a fayre flatt marble on which is this Epitaph.

“ Have mercy on the soule, (good lord) we thee pray
 Of Edward Hevyn layd here in sepulture,
 Which to thine honour this chappell did array
 With ceeling, deike, per close pourtrayture
 And pavement of marble long to indure.
 Servant of late to the excellent Princeesse,
 Mother to King Henry, of Richmond Countesse.

“ The armes on the gravestone are

“ Empaled { A chevron betw. 3 boares heades coupéd, having
 so many Pomeis in their mouths; on the
 chevron a creiscent.
 A chevron betw. 3 bulls heades.”

We will now conclude with another extract from Gough who tells us.

“ The almshouse are on the north side of the church yard.

“ The parish chapel in the town built of brick is now a malt-house.

“ The Rev. Mr. Dyer rector of Coningsby adjoining, discovered two encampments as they are commonly called, on a flat moor bordering on the fens in Tateshal park, the northern one greatly overrun with heath; the banks seven feet wide, the inner trenches 12 and 13 feet, the outer 14 and 15 feet, depth two feet and an half, 60 paces from the south. The trenches of the southern six feet abroad, two feet and an half deep, the three round for tents with banks and ditches 26 feet diameter.”*

* Gough's Camden p. 270.

ART VII *History of Spileby and Eresby, in Lincolnshire, with Monumental Inscriptions in the Church of the former, as preserved in Gervas Holies's Manuscript.*

Having in the preceding article given a history and description of Tatehall, which was the portion of Eudo at the conquest, we will now treat of those two other manors as being immediately connected with it. Spileby is a market town, and Eresby an adjacent village, situated on the east borders of the county in Lindsey division, and in the Wapentake of Bollingbrooke. In the *Magna Britannia* (vol. 2. p. 150.) we are told that "Eresby, in the division of the lands given to Eudo and Pinco, (spoken of at Tatehall, fell to the latter." But upon the authority of Dugdale we find Walter de Bec, though he had a fair inheritance in Flanders, came over with William the Conqueror, and of his girt had Eresby, and divers other lordships in this county.

This Walter married Agnes, the daughter and heir of Hugh, the son of Pinco, and had issue by her five sons, Hugh, Henry, Walter, John, and Thomas. But Hugh dying without issue, in his return from the Holy-land; and Henry being a person of weak understanding; his two other brothers shared with him in the inheritance, but Henry himself enjoyed Eresby, Spileby, &c. This Henry had issue another Walter, who by his wife the niece of Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, had issue John, who in 17 of King John, gave an hundred pounds and four palfreys to the King for licence to marry the widow of William Bardolph. His successor was Henry, who was succeeded by another Walter, who had issue three sons, John Bec, Lord of Eresby, Anthony, and Thomas.

Which John in 4th Edward I, had licence of the King to make a castle of his manor house at Eresby; and in 23 and 24 of that reign was summoned to Parliament amongst the Barons of this realm; and by his testament made at Eresby on Wednesday preceding the feast of St. Margaret in the 29th of the same reign, bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of St. Maurice, within the Abbey of Kirkstede, whereunto he gave his best horse, price 40 marks, his coat of mail, his gauntlets, his harness of iron, his lance and target, with all other accoutrements appertaining to his body. Moreover to Walter his son he bequeathed all his cattle and horses, &c. which Walter dying without issue, his two sisters became next heirs. Alice, who was married to

Sir William Willoughby (descended from Raphe de Wileghby, of Wileghby, near Alford in this county) carried Eresby, &c. into that family: They had issue a son Robert, who in 33 Edward I, obtained a charter for free warren, in all his demesne lands, at Eresby and Willoughby. In 4 Edward II, upon the death of that great prelate, Anthony Bec, Bishop of Durham, he was found to be one of his cousins and next heirs (*viz.* son of Alice, daughter of John, brother to the Bishop.) After having been of service to his King in the wars of France and Scotland, and possessing so ample an estate, by the accession of those lands which came to him by descent from that Bishop: he had summons to Parliament amongst the barons of this realm of Edward II, and in 10 years of that reign he died seized of many manors in this and other counties, leaving John his son and heir, only 14 years of age, and Margaret his wife, daughter of - - - Lord Deincourt surviving. In 1 Edward III, this John making proof of his age, had livery of his lands; and in 22 of that reign, being then called John de Willoughby the elder, obtained a licence to give the advowsons of the churches, Aver-Tonston, Kikeby, and Eresby, with the chapel of Spilsby, annexed to the church of Eresby, for a master and 12 priests, to celebrate divine service, in honor of the blessed virgin, in the said chapel; for the good estate of himself, his wife and children, during this life, and afterwards for the health of their souls. And having been summoned to Parliament from the 6 Edward III, until the 23d of that King's reign inclusive, departed this life the same year, leaving issue, by Joane, daughter and heir of - - - Rosceline, his son and heir, Sir John Willoughby, Knight, 20 years old, who proving his age the following year, had livery of his lands. This John, in 27 Edward III, obtained licence to mortgize divers lands in Spilsby and other places, for the use of that chapel, above specified, to celebrate divine service every day, for the good estate of himself, Joane his mother, and their children during this life; also for the soul of his father, and all the faithful deceased in the same chapel of Spilsby, founded in honor of the Holy Trinity. He married Cecile, daughter of Robert de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk; and having been summoned to Parliament from 24 Edward III, till 44 of that reign inclusive, departed this life on Monday next ensuing the festival of the annunciation of the blessed virgin, 43 of Edward III, being then seized of the manor of Eresby, with its members, Spilsby, &c. all which he held of the Bishop of Durham, by the service of
one

one Knight's fee; and several curious tenures, amongst which was by the service of being Steward to the Bishop and his successors; and to carry the messes of meat to the table upon the day of consecration, as also at Christmas, and Whitsuntide; or his eldest son, in case he were a Knight, or some other proper Knight thereunto deputed by letters patent.

He left Robert his son and heir 23 years of age, who doing his homage, and fealty, had livery of his lands, and in 5 Richard II, upon the death of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, was found to be one of his coheirs. Having had summons to Parliament from 46 Edward III, to 19 Richard II. inclusive, by his testament bearing date upon Saturday, the eve of the Holy Trinity, that same 19th year, he bequeathed his body to be buried in the chapel of Spilesby; appointing that the master of that chantry, being parish priest of Spilesby, should have his best horse, and best saddle, in the name of a mortuary, &c. and departed this life upon the 9th of August, 20 Richard II, leaving issue by Alice his wife, William, his son and heir, 24 years of age; and by Elizabeth his second wife, sister and heir to John Nevill, Lord Latimer, four other sons, Robert, Thomas, John, and Bryan. This William had livery of his lands, and was one of the peers in that Parliament of 22 Richard II. when he made a formal resignation of his kingly dignity.

William had two wives, Lucia, daughter to the Lady Aliva Strange; and Joane, one of the sisters and coheirs to Edmund Holland, Earl of Kent, widow of Edmund Langele, Duke of York, and having had summons to Parliament from 20th Richard II, to 11 Henry IV, he died (without issue by his last wife) leaving Robert his son and heir, 24 years of age, who doing homage, had livery of his lands. This Robert was a most active and valiant foldier, and 3 Henry V, attended that warlike King into France, and was with him when he took Harflew, and became victorious in that great battle of Agincourt. In the following year, upon the death of Isabel, the widow of William de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, he had livery of the castle and town of Orford, and other manors and places, and in 12 Henry VI, upon the death of Joane, Dutches of Yorke, doing his homage, had livery of the lands which she held in Dover from Willion, Lord Willoughby his father, whose wife she formerly had been. He married Maud, cousin and coheir to Raphe Lord Cromwell; and having been summoned to Parliament, from 12 Henry IV, to 29 Henry VI, departed this life upon the festival of St. James,

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30th of Henry VI, being then seized of the manors *Spileby, Eresby, &c* leaving Joane, the wife of Sir Richard Welles, Kt. his daughter and heir. *

Having thus far given the history of this noble family, we will here add what an old poet has said of them, and particularly of this valiant Robert.

“ For, with the conquest, prov’d by old Evidence,
Sir John de Willoughby the valiant chavalier,
Did here inhabit, this looth sentence,
Whote arms was *azure; an bemite sable cleere*;
His life in rest continued many a year,
Holy St. George grant me to do the same,
Encrease of honor deyvoid of sin and shame.

In later days one Willughby, a true Knight,
Was in Barbary, and made discomfiture
There of the King; and took him through his might,
Whose name was Cane, of whom he made rekervyn,
And with his randome he did himself enewyn
To build Barbican without Creplegate,
Through help of St George, he was so fortunate.

In Agincourt with Henry the fifth,
Lord Robert de Willughby did acts of gret honour;
Six against one; but with his deeds swift,
He wan the Gierre; a Mayde was called therefore
The Mayd of England in France for evermore,
Holy St. George be meane that he may flye
To syng the Sanctus with the Hierarchy †

But to return to Maud, the surviving wife of this Robert, Lord Willoughby, who afterwards married Sir Thomas Nevil, Knight, a younger son of Richard, Earl of Salisbury; and upon the imprisonment of the said Sir Thomas, 38 Henry VI, (whose lands and goods were seized into the King’s hands, for his rebellious actions) found so much favour, as that she had an assignation of 20l. per annum, out of those which were of her own dowries. By her testament, bearing date 18 July, 1497. (12 Henry VII) she bequeathed her body to be buried in the collegiate church of Gatehall, before the high altar, on the right

* Dugdale’s Baronage, vol. 2, p. 82, 83, &c.

† Dugl. Bar: vol. 2, p. 86.

hand of her uncle Raphe Lord Cromwell, where she lies accordingly, with the epitaph upon her tomb-stone, which we have given with the rest at Tatehall.

The issue Male of the principal branch of this noble family being thus extinct; Sir Robert Willoughby, Kt. son of Thomas (by Joane, daughter of Sir Richard Arundel, Kt.) a younger brother to the last Lord Robert, became next heir male, and dying 30 May, 5 Edward IV. left Sir Robert Willoughby, Kt. his son and heir; who not enjoying his inheritance long, left Christopher his brother and heir, then only 14 years of age. Which Christopher 14 Edward IV. proving his age, had livery of his lands. He left three sons William, Charles, and Thomas. Which Thomas, being an industrious student in the Law, was advanced to be one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, Oct. 9, (29 Henry VIII.) from whom are descended the Willoughbys of Middleton, in the county of Warwick, and the Lords of Wollaton in Com. Nott. Lady Middleton, who was the last of that ancient feat in Warwickshire, married Edward Miller Mundy, Esq. of Shipley in the county of Derby, for which he is Member, she is since deceased leaving an only son, about three months old. But to return to William, son and heir of Christopher. He, in 19 Henry VII. had special livery of his fathers lands, and by the failure of issue male of the Lord Welles, was one of his coheirs, his mother Cecilie being one of the daughters of Leo Lord Welles. Issue male failing in this Lord William, he left an only daughter and heir, Catherine, whose wardship 20 Henry VIII. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, then obtained. She making proof of her age, 26 of Henry VIII. had livery of her lands, and afterwards became 4th wife of that great Duke, but without issue surviving.* She afterwards married Richard Bertie, Esq. son to Thomas Bertie, of Berested in Kent, Captain of Hurst Castle in the Isle of Wight. He was a Fellow of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxford, and a person of great abilities and accomplishments, from whom, by the said Catherine a noble offspring is descended. They being forced to fly into foreign parts during Queen Mary's persecution, underwent great hardships, and were in great danger of their lives. During these travels, this Lady brought him a son, who was born at Wesel, in the Dutchy of

* Mag. Brit. vol. 2, p. 1451. In Collin's Peerage (vol. 2, p. 9.) is the copy of the register at length, likewise (p. 6.) the inscription as placed at the entrance of the Porch of the church of St. Willebrode in Wesel.

Cleve, and there had his name *Peregrine* given him, as the register of that place shews, "Eo quod in terra peregrina pro consolatione exilii sui piis parentibus a Domino donatus sit." "This register was given Mr. Charles Bertie (Envoy-extraordinary to the Electors, and other Princes of Germany) at his request in his passage thro' that city, by the Burgomaster, Aldermen and Councillors, under their common seal, to be a lasting evidence of his birth and christening in their city."*

His *Peregrine* was made a free Denizen in the Parliament of Elizabeth, and upon the death of Catherine his mother 19 Sept. 1580 (22 Eliz.) took his place in Parliament as Lord Willoughby of Eresby. Sir Robert Naunton, in his *Fragmenta Regalia*, lays that he was one of the Queen's first sword-men, and a great master of the Military art.

In the 32 Elizabeth, he was one of the Peers, which sat upon the trial of Philip Earl of Arundel, &c. By his testament dated at Barwick, 17 Aug. 1599, (41 Eliz.) he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of Spilsby; and died 1601, leaving issue Robert, his son and heir, and four others, *Peregrine*, *Henry*, *Vere* and *Roger*; also a daughter *Catherine*, married to Sir *Lewis Watson* of Rockingham castle, Northamptonshire. Which Robert, & James, took his place in parliament, as Lord Willoughby of Eresby, and also laid claim to the Earldome of Oxford, and to the titles of Lord Bulbeck, Sauford, and Badlesmore, &c. After which, 22 Nov. 2d of Charles I. he was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, by the title of Earl of Lindsey, &c. and died of a wound received at the battle of Kington, fighting for his King Charles 1st. He was succeeded by his eldest son Sir *Montagu*, who firmly adhered with his father, to the King, and living to see the restoration of Charles II. he enjoyed the hereditary office of Lord Chamberlain, and received those fees and benefits, which his noble ancestors had before enjoyed. He died at Camden-house in Kensington, 25 July 1666, and was buried at Edenham, in this county, in the vault with his fathers.

To whom succeeded Robert his son and heir† who left issue only one daughter *Arabella*, by his first wife *Mary*, daughter and coheir of *John Maffingberd*, a merchant (descended from an ancient family of that name, in this county.) By his 2d wife, *Eliz.*

* Dugd. Ber. vol. 2. p 86, 87.

† The 2d son was *Peregrine*, a captain in the army, who was buried at Waldershare in Kent, with his wife, of which see Topog. No. 1. p. 16.

daughter

daughter of Thomas Lord Wharton, he left 5 sons, Robert, Peregrine, Phillip, Norris and Albemarle; and by his 3d Elizabeth daughter and heir of Downe in Ireland, he had issue one daughter Elizabeth.* Robert, the eldest son, (first Duke of Ancaster, was called up by writ to the house of Peers in his father's life time, April 27, 1690, by the title of Lord Willoughby of Eresby; and succeeded his father as Earl of Lindsey, 8 May, 1701. On December 20, 1706, he was created Marquis of Lindsey, and afterwards Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, July 20, 1725. He was succeeded by his second son Peregrine, July 26, 1703. His grace married Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir John Brownlow of Belton in this county, Bart. and had issue 3 sons and 4 daughters, 1st Peregrine, 3d Duke, 2d Lord Albemarle, who died unmarried, 3d Lord Brownlow, the present Duke. Peregrine 3d Duke, died at Grimsthorpe, Aug. 12, 1778, and was buried in the family vault at Edenham, near that place. He was succeeded by his only surviving son Robert, who died unmarried July 8, 1779, the title of Baron Willoughby of Eresby, being a barony in fee, became in abeyance between his two sisters; and the other titles devolved upon his uncle, Brownlow 5th, and present Duke, who married first, Harriot, daughter and sole heiress of G^o Morten Pitt of Twickenham in Middlesex, Esq. and 2d Mary, Anne youngest daughter of Major Layard, by whom he has a daughter.—Arms, (Arg. 3 battering rams, bar-ways in pale, proper, armed and garnished, azure. Motto, *Loyalty Oblige*

Having said so much concerning the Mannors, and different owners, we will now add something of the places themselves.

“Spilsby, a mean market town, having houses most part thakkid and some redid. In it is one metely fair place longing to Hasting, a gentleman that came from Suffolk. It standith on the edge of the middle marsh of Low Lindsey, five miles east from Horn castle, and about as much from the sea side, as in the middle way.”† Dr. Stukeley was told of an aqueduct of earth found here, probably like that before described at Lincoln, p. 257. The towne consists of one street, in the middle of which is a charity school and market house, and at the west end the church, where in are mounments for the Eresbys, Berties, and Willoughbys.‡

* Dugdale Bar. vol. 2. p. 205, &c.

† Leland, vol. 7. p. 52.

‡ Gough's Additions to Camden, vol. 2, p. 271.

"The Lord Willoughbie had a house at Eresby, and a park of black deer, two miles from Spilsby, where, as I hear say, he intended to build sumptuously"* Camden says "the Willoughbies had also rich estates in dower with their wives not only from the Uffords earls of Suffolk, but also from the Lords Welles, who brought with them the great estates of the antient noble family of Engaine of great sway in this part ever since the Norman Conquest. Among these Willoughbys the most considerable 1. Henry VI. was Robert Willoughby, for his valour created earl of Vendons in France, and from them by the mother descended Peregrine Bertie baron Willoughby of Eresby, a person of eminent greatness of soul and valour."†

"The house was burnt down a few years ago."‡

ART. VIII. *Monumental Inscriptions and other ornaments in Spilsby Church, from the same Manuscript as before, under Tateshall, &c.*

"In the windowes.

Empaled	{	Sa: a playne crosse engrayled Or	} Quarterly
		G. a crosse Sarcely argent	
		G. a crosse Patonce or	
			Latimer.
Quarterly	{	Sa: a plaine crosse engrayled Or	Ufford.
		G. a crosse Sarcely argent	Bek.
Empaled	{	Quarterly Ufford, and Beke.	
		G. 2 Lioncells passant argent	Strange.

In two other panes, Beke, the quarterings defaced.

"In another window.

Quarterly	{	Sa: a plaine crosse engrayled Or	Ufford.
		Gu. a crosse sarcely arg.	Beke.
		G. a crosse Patonce Or	Latimer.

"In another.

Quarterly	{	Gu: a lyon rampant Or	Fitzallen.
		Chequy Or and B.	Warren,

* Leland, vol 7. 50.

† Gough's Camden, vol. 2 p. 229.

‡ Gough's Additions to Camden do. 271.

Quarterly Ufford and Beke.

G. a crosse Patonce Or——Latimer.

“ In the north Isle.

“ A stately monument rayfed with pillars to the top. Six feverall tables of infcription on it in golden letters, beginning *Homo natus est*, &c. In the sixth this.

“ The wiseman and the foole,

“ The Emperor, and the slave,

“ The rich, the poore, the weake, the stronge,

“ Death coucheth like in grave.”

“ Below all these five escocheons.

Empaled { Or Fretty of - - - peices B.——Willugby.
 { G. a crosse Sarcely argent——Beke.

Empaled { Quarterly Willughby and Beke——Willugby.
 { G. Crusuly 3 rounde buckles Or——Roseline.

Empaled { The 3 former quarterly——Willugby.
 { Sa. a playne crosse engrayled Or——Ufford

Empaled { All 4 quartered——Willugby.
 { G. Befantee a Canton Ermine——Zouch. of Harington.

Empaled { All quartered——Willugby.
 { G. 2 Lyons passant argent——Strange.

“ The west side of the same monument.”

“ Before the front of it is rayfed a fayre tombe of freestone adorned with these escocheons.

Empaled—Quarterly—Or, Fretty B.——Willugby.—G. a crosse sarcely arg.—Beke.—G. Crusuly 3 round buckles or—Roseline. Sa a playne crosse engrayled.—Quarterly, G. a lyon rampant Or—Sa: a Frett Or——Maltravers.

Empaled—Quarterly Or Fretty B.—G. a crosse sarcely arg.—Sa a crosse engrayled Or—G. a. lyon rampant Or—Sa; a Fret Or—Fitzaller Quarterly—Or, a lyon rampant double queve sa:—Welles.—G. a Fesse daunsy betweene 6 crosse crofslets or—Engayne.—Barry of 6 Ermine and G. 3. crescents Sa—Waterton.

Empaled—quarterly— Willugby. Beke, Rosselyne, Ufford, Fitz Alane, and Maltravers quarterly with a crescent difference, Welles, Engayne, and Waterton.—Quarterly, G. 2 bends Or

Y y 2

betweene

betweene 3 - - - - - Sa.—Argent a Chevron betweene 3 buckles ———

Empaled } Quarterly Willugby, &c.

B. a castle with a scaling ladder on the top Or.—

Empaled, quarterly, barry of 10 pieces arg. and G. a lyon rampant crowned Or.—Branden ———B. a crosse sauely or ——— Bruyn.—Lozengy, Ermine, and: G. Rokely.—Quarterly,—Willugby, &c.

Empaled—quarterly—Or. 3 battering Rammes in pale barways. B, &c—Berty.—A castle triple towered—quarterly—Willugby, &c.

Empaled—quarterly—Berty, Willugby, &c.—Quarterly—quarterly. G and Or, a Mullet in the dexter quarter arg. ——— Vere.—Vert a lyon rampant arg. vulned fur le pale—Bubecke.—Barry wavy of 6 arg. and B.—Samford.—Argent a Fesse betweene 2 bars gemels G ———Badlesmer.—arg. a saltoyre Sa: betweene 2 charrys G. slipped Vert.—Sergeaulx.—arg. 3 Chevrans sa—Archdeacon.

Empaled—quarterly—Barry of 6 arg. and B. 3 Torteaux in cheite—Grey of Ruthin.—Or a Manche G.—Hasting E. of Pembroke. Burely arg. and B. an oile of Martlets G.—Valence E. of Pembroke—quarterly Willugby, &c.

“ The Inscription.

“ Sepulcrum Dni Richardi Berty, et Dne Catharinæ Ducissæ Suffolciæ; Baronissæ de Willugby, et Eresby Conjugum. Ista obiit decimo nono Septembris 1580. Ille obiit nono Aprilis. 1582.

“ The outward surface of the monument bearing a very fayre, and large quadrature, the frontispièce whereof is all Fretty worke garnished with roles, disposed into two partitions being very fayre, and large concaves almost from the top, the archworke rayfed from two pillars in the middle, and at either ende adorned with 3 statuas.

“ The first an hermite in his proper weede, and habitt, holding his staffe in his right hande, his beades hanging downe: over his head in an escocheon, Willugby, and Beke quartered.

“ The second statua (which is in the middle) a Sarracen naked, crowned, advancing the atchievement of Ufford, and Beke quartered.

“ The

" The third a wildman, his head girt with an oaken wreath, advancing the shield of Berty, and the castle triple towered quartered. Under the feet of every statua is a death's head.

" Upon a squared verge above over the hermite is a bat displayed: over the Sarracen something defaced: over the wildman a Sarracene head with a crowne of gold sett on a torse Or, and sable.

" On the top of all over every statua an antique, the offsprings of Tyme, under their feet death's heads.

" The uppermost monument in the partition of the two quires. On the north side.

A bend betweene six martlets.

Six lozenges voyded. 3. 2. 1.

A lyon rampant double queue,

Billetty a fesse daunty,

Semy of crose crozlets a cinquefoyle

Welles.

Deynacoort.

Umbrevile.

" In the North Chancell.

" A fayre monument of white marble, upon the area whereof lyes a lady vayled, as in childebed at her feete an infant in a cradle, covered with a mantle of greene; att either ende of the monument two squared peristillions of marble supporting two fayre pillars of touch with the chapters on the top curiously fretted with gold, ensigned with two escocheons, the first of them defaced, the other beares

" Argent, on a chevron engrayled B. betweene 3 martlets sable. 3 crescents Or.

Watson.

" The second quadrature rayed upon the first archwise, on the top whereof is this atchievement, viz. quarterly, Berty, Willugby, Bek, Ufford, Fitz-Alane, and Maltravers, Welles, and Engayne. The crest a bart displayed, mantled, G doubled arg. In the concave of this quadrature a chieftane in his compleate armoure guilt, and embroydered holding in his right hande a batune, below att his flete, his gauntlet att his right hande, his helmet att his left. Himselfe in full proportion, and perfect feature, as stepping forward in his command.

" Within the hollowed concave of the first quadrature, two tables of inscription in touch, whereon in golden letters is written. In the first this:

" This presents unto you the worthy memory of the Right Honorable Sir Peregrine Berty, Knight, Lord Willoughby. of Willough-

Willoughby, Beake, and Eresby, deservedly employed by *Quēent* Elizabeth, as Generall of hir forces in the Low Countreys, and in France, as Embassadour into Denmarke, and lastly as Governour of Barwicke, where he dyed in the 47th yeare of his age. Anno 1600, leaving issue by his wife the Lady Mary Vere, daughter to John, Earle of Oxford, five sonnes and daughters, viz. Robert, Lord Willoughby, Generall of the English Forces in Denmarke, Peregrine, Henry, Vere, and Roger, and this virtuous Lady Catherine, wife to Sir Lewis Watson of Rockingham, where she dyed in childbed the 15th of February 1610, desiring to be here buried with her father, for whom at her request, and for herselfe, in his owne affection, the sayd Sir Lewis hath erected this monument, as a marke of boeth their virtues to all posterity. Anno Dni 1612.

“ Upon the frontpiece neare the verge of the first quadrature is empaled Watson, and Berty: upon the front above the basis of the monument two compartments of touch, in which this epitaph.

“ Ut pereundo parit prolem, prohi! Mortua Phœnix

Sponsa, peris, prolem sic pariendo tuam.

Sponsa vale, *Χαθαρὰ*; vivens Catherinea valet.

Vixisti, ut *Χαθαρὰ*; sic Catherinea peris.

Quid dixi? Catharina peris? Non: alta Tonantis

Tecta petens rutili vivis amata polo,

“ On a gravestone.

“ The portrature of a Lady, hir handes conjoynd, and elevated; about the stone these 8 Escucheons.

1. Mortimer. ———

2. Bohun, Erie of Hereford. ———

3. Quarterly Ufford, and Beke. ——— Willoughby.

4. Bezantee with a quarter Ermine. ——— Zouch.

5. 3 Waterbougets ——— Ros. ———

6. Semy of flowers de Lize a lyon rampant. ——— Beaumont,

7. A lyon with a double queue. ——— Welles.

8. Empaled } Ufford and Beke ——— Willouby. ———
 { Zouch of Haringworth. ——— Zouch. ———

“ Written in a brasse plate about it.

Hic jacet Margeria, quæ fuit uxor Willi de Willoughby Dni de Eresby, quæ obiit Anno Dni. 1391.

“ The

" The uppermost monument in the partition of the two quires one the north side.

1. A Bend between 6 martlets.——
2. 6 Mafcles voyded 3, 2, 1 ——
3. A lyon rampant queve fursh.——
4. Billey a fesse danny——
5. Semy of croffes flowry a cinquefoyle.——

" In the quire.

" A fayre monument of freestone wrought artificially, on which lyes a fayre statua of marble of a Cavalier in compleat armour, his helmet encircled with a chaplet of Roses, under his feet a lyon. The statua lyes upon a fayre wrought stone of alabaster (being as the cover and closer of the monument) curiously embroydered with divers well polisht images, each of them under arched workes, embatteled above, and wrought out of the stone. At the head ende of the man on the top an angell guardian, body, and wings azure, clasping in his handes an Escoccheon, where on a croffe scarcely.——Beke.

" On the front these Escoccheons, viz.

1. A. croffe engrayled.——Ufford.
2. Bezantly.——Zouch.——
3. Empaled { A. Croffe farcely.———Beke.
 { A. Croffe engrayled.———Ufford.
4. Six Escallops, 3, 2, 1.———Scales.
5. Upon a fesse 3 roundles.——
6. At the feet fretty 8 pieces.——Willoughby.

" Lower in the Quire.

" A very fayre monument of alabaster wrought, and embattled on the foreside, on the which lyeth on the nearer side a Lady, on her lefte hande hir husband, boeth in their full proportions. Hee in compleate armour, his handes erectd, a lyon under his feete, under his head a Saracen's head crowned sett upon an helmet, close to which is a sheild, wherein Ufford, and Beke quarterly. Hirs a rare piece of workmanship. Upon her head a cawle of fretty worke with double roses, a fillet of embroidery of diamonds, and pearles turned up from her brow the

the whole breadth of her forehead, hir necke all bare, her gowne according to due proportion of her body, sitting close above, and so by degrees falling, and closing to the slender of her middle, downe along before a fayre border of buttons with stringes hanging downe on either side thereof tasseled below, and above on either side entwined, and fastened to two table diamondes, a border of Goldsmithes of Akornes branched, going a crosse over hir breast, and soe along downe towards hir middle, and then turned rounde to hir mayne behinde, hir sleeves close with a border along from the elbow, seamed with pearles, hir cuffes covering hir handes to the knuckles, ringes upon hir fingers. Hir head couched upon a pillow, which lyes upon a bolster tasseled, at either ende supported by two antiques couchant with longe beards, and cowles about their neckes, and sitting bare-footed; under hir feete, 3 little beagles with collars of rounde beades.

"On the side of it divers Escutcheons, the colours warme out, onely yet there is to be seene on one 6 Mascles, on another coate Befantee, as it seemes, then 6 Mascles againe on the side to the quire. At their feet ther is empaled a Saldier with a crosse patonce. No inscription.

"On an old flat marble much defaced.

"At the head, and att the lower ende of this grante stone are empaled on a fesse 3 roundels, and a crosse farsely. On one of the sides of the fesse with roundels empaled a lyon rampant. On another side the crosse farsely empaled with a coate not discernable: then the crosse farsely alone.

"A very ancient monument standing in the middle of the quire."

On which lyes in compleat armour, his hands elevated, upon his left arme his shield, in which a crosse farsely, his sword hanging in his belt buckled about his belly, the belt, and scabbard garnished in divers places with crosses farsely, under his fecte a lyon. On his right hande lies his wife, hir handes elevated, about hir head a border of roses, under his fecte a Talbot; on his right an Escutcheon in which a fesse, and border. On the side of the monument, where the woman lyes, are divers Escutcheons. One seemes to be a griffon with Semy of crosse-crosslets fished. Another seemes to be 2 roundels on a fesse; the rest defaced. On his side a crosse farsely. At the head a crosse engrailed.

Some

Some other Escoccheons about it. At the endes 4 old great, and high pillars set with the statuas of men and women much defaced and ruyned.

“ On another gravestone.

“ In a platē of brasse rounde about a large stōne of marblē, this inscriptiō, viz.

D W D W qui fuerat apud Eresby nunc tumulatus
vermibus esca datur, hic sed veniam modo sperat
Mors caro caracinis Christi nono ruit anno
Coeli quem scanno duc Christe precum medicinis.

Anno

. bene respice nomen.

Ejus cognomen satis invenies ibi nundum.

ART. VIII. *Collections for the History of Dilewe. Dilwin or Dilwin in Herefordshire, from ancient MSS. in the British Museum.*

“ In Dyllewe continentur dua hida et dim. quas Robertus Malhorē tenet ad firmam de Duo. rege, temp. Hen. iii. who gave it to his sonne Edmond who was afterwards Earle of Leicester, in which it was an honour and in the custody of the lord the King, as the tenure of Sarmesfield doth shew.

“ In Wolfey hundred ex eod : Robertus le Rous tenet in Dilewe de veteri seofamento quartam partem feodi unius de honore Dyllewe, qui est in custodia regis.

“ Anno Dni. 1274, (2 Edw. I) Edmund sonne of Henry the illustrious King of England, gave to the church of St. Leonard of Wormesley,* and to the priory and convent of that place of the order of St. Augustine and their successors for ever, one acre of land, which was lately Walter de Mongton, and lyes in the manour of Dylewe in a feld called Heuynesfeld, with the advowson and right of patronage of the church of Dylewe of the diocesse of Hereford, dated at London 11th Aprill, the year above. Which patronage John Bishop of Hereford confirmed that yeare; after him Thomas Bishop of Hereford, Anno Dni. 1281, and in the year 1285, Richard Bishop of Hereford, and all out of the consideration of their manifest oppression with the burden of poverty. This gift was confirmed by Edward I. the sonne of Henry, at which time the church was valued at £.20 per Ann. An inquisition taken by the authority of the Bishop

* “ Ex Reg. Priorat. de Wormeslie penes Gul Mayl;

“ Out of the same register I find 1284, Edmund intituled Comes Leycester.

of Hereford in a full consistory at Tatyton, concerning the church of Dilewe, on Monday next after the feast of Mary Magdalen Anno Dni. 1285, sayth the said church is vacant by the death of Mr. Thomas de Colcestre, and that the prior and convent of Wormesley are the true patrons of that church, and have the right of patronage of the sayd church by the grant of the illustrious Lord Edmund Earle of Leycestre, to whom the illustrious Henry late King of England of blessed memory, father of the aforesayd Earle, gave the mannor of Dilewe with advowson of the church pleno jure; which sayd advowson was confirmed by King Edward, brother to the foresayd Earle, it was not pensionaria, non est litigiosa, et estimatur ad viginti libras; and that Richard de Monyton Capellanus was presented by the prior and convent aforesayd; this inquisition was made before Mr. Nichol de Reygate, Commissary to the officary of Hereford, then being beyond sea.

"I have seen divers deeds (ex eod.) bearing date from their custome of singing certaine anthems in the church, for this, Apud Conches die ven: proxim: post dominicam qua cantatur. Quasimodo geniti 1301. Abbas et conventus Monasterii sci Petri de Castellione de conches ordinis sci Benedicti Ebroicensis Diocesis doe grant to the prior and convent of Woemsley ordinis Sci Augustini Hereford: Diocesis: their tenths coming out of the lordships Chabbenoe, Hyde and Donnewode in the limitts of the parish of Dylewe, for which they did receive annually — shillings for the summe of sixty pounds sterling, pay'd to Symon de Campo dolenti procurator, and John de Barquedo, prior of the conventuall monastery of St. Peter of Castellion of Conches, for the convent of the place, confirmed by Matthew Epus Ebroicensis from St. Germans prope Ebroic: Anno Dni. 1303, because of the distance of the place, the danger of warres, and the many strifes and hazards, which the religious frequently undergoe in the receipt of those profits and tithes.

"In the year 1305, there was a difference betwixt the vicar of Dilwin and the prior and convent of Woemsley for want of sufficient maintenance, to which the prior alledged, that the gifts of the church were not worth above £.70 yearly. That they the religious house have built the chancell new, and doe repayre it still, and find bookes, &c.*

"13,6: Jan. 26 Epus Herefordens: concessit Johi de Bude-neweise licenc quod possit facere celebrari divina in orator: Mansi: sui infra paroch de Dilewe scituat:—bienium ad die dat

* Ex Reg: MS. Priorat: de Woemsley: p. G. M.

presentium

presentium - - - - per se & libera sua familia absque Matricia Ecclesia & juris prejudicio, &c.

" 1346: Epus concessit Waltero de Chabbenore in mans: suo de Chabenore & Johani de Alleton in mans: suo de Alleton infra parochiam de Dilewe - - - - ex concessione Dni, licenciam missas celebrandi in Oratoriis suis sine determina: temporis absque tum suæ Matricis Eccliæ & juris prejudicio alieni. (Reg.) Trillec. p. 30.)

" 1349 Aug. 14. Admissio ad Vicariam de Dylewe ad presentationem relig: viroꝝ prioris and conventus de Wormesl: spectant.

" The tithes of corne and all the great tithes did belong to the Bishop.

" 9 Edward I. Johannes Giffard de Brimesfield libera: warrena: in Dilaw.

" 9 Edward I.) Prior de Woemeley 60, mereat: in Dilwin & 1 acr. ibid. in campo Voc: Hemmesfield conc: sibi &c.

" 8 Edward III.—23.) Hugo Tyrell libera warrena: in solers Dilewe.

" 35 Edward III.) Peod: assignat inter alia Matild una filiarum & Heredum Henrici Ducis Lancastriæ post mortem p. purpart sua in Hereford Peodum Milit. in Diluw: quod Thomas Giffard tener.

" I here was a chauntry for the service of St. Nicholas in this church, of about £.4 rent.

" Another for the service of our Lady, which had lands to the cleare yearly value of £.4 8s 5d. By the rowle it appeares quit rents of lands due to Sir John Seintlow, and Sir John Talbott, Knts. which were held of them being there called lands of Dilwin, were held free lands at the time, (5 Edward VI. - - - - Monington, Esq. - - - Brockton Gent. - - - St. Michaellyster and Mr. Carpenter.

" One Alice Hart gave a meadow called Maydmore, for her obit.

" Nicholas de Audeley lord of Monyton and Dilewe, and Elizabeth his wife granted licence to Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knight, Philip Holgot and John de Pyriton to give the lands and tenements, which were Walter Overfees heretofore, and then belonged to John de Myners, in litle Dilewe and church-Dylewe, to the prior and convent of Wormesle and their successors, reserving the rent of 4s 8d to them and their heires, and a heriot after the death of each prior; or 20s. in the name of a Heriot. This bears date the 3d of January, 45 Edward III. with these witnesses

nesses John de la Bere, John de Alleton, Richard de Lontley, at Dylewe, all the deed is in French.

" Sir Gilbert Talbot, Knight, bought these lands of John de Heyne and Elizabeth his wife and Walter Overlee who held them under John de Heuyn, and had on the 40th Edward III, with Phelip Holgot and John de Pyriton, by Thomas de Wormeslie and Stephen de Veyre their Attorneys given the Prior and Convent of Wormeslie possession of them; which act of the Attorneys, Gilbert Talbot, lord of Eccleswall, Phelip Holgot and John de Pyriton did confirme by their deed dated August 6th, 48 Edward III.*

11: Dec: 32: Henry VIII:†). The King grants for the term of one and twenty yeare to Hugh Johns de Hospitio Regis by the advise of his counsell and his court augmentations of the revenues of his crowne; a tithing barne and all the tenths of corne, barley, oates, fetches, pease, hay, &c. in church Dilwin in the County of Hereford lately in the tenure of Roger Holder, and after granted to Thomas Friser, John Jeffries, and John Nicholls, allice the tenth of graine and hay in the village of Newton in the parish of Church Dilwin, held by Henry Bulward, of the village of Lintley held by Edward Boyer; of Over Chabnor, Nether-Chabnor; Alton, Le Home and Donwod; in the tenure of William Brorne and William Hughes, the tithes of little Dilwin Chabnorfcourt and Swaineton, in the tenure of Richarde Warnecombe, Esq all which are in the parish of Church Dilwin, parcell of the late dissolved Monastery of Wormesley; with a messuage called Miners place, in the said parish; a little pasture called Yrale Yard, lately the Vicar of Dilwin, and a mess in the tenure of John Jeffries and Margaret his wife, all in the parish of Dilwin, at the rent of iiiij*l*. iis.—I set it downe because it may concerne the parish hereafter.

" The prior gave to the vicar, a marke at Christmas. At Easter with the offerings of penyes for eggs and bread 40s. On the day of the nativity of the Virgin Mary, in an oblation 8s. Item in the feasts of the purification of the Virgin Mary, of the dedication, and on the feast of all saints in severall chappels 10s. Item in bread and ale yearly halfe a marke. Item the receipt of a penny every Sunday in the yeare 4s. 4d. Item in flax yearly thirtie shillings. Item percipiet tres carectatas teni ex liberatione Prioris et conventus, valued yearly at 6s. Item two summes

* Ex: Reg. MS. Priorat de Wormeslie pen: G. Magl.

† Ex: Regd. Reg. of a later writing.

of bread corne, and two of wheat worth 40s. Item in geese and piggs one marke. Item in petty tithes for kine, calves, hens, et alliis avariis 10s.—Item the tithe of woole and lambe a marke. Item, in anniversariis et tricanalibus, half a marke. Item in offerings for the dead yearly 10s. Item for Heriets by the yeare 40s. for marriage and churchings six shillings. For the tenth of the mills 3s. for the tithe of gardens, and Langstone peny 8s. for the petty tithes of Chabnore 3s. for which the Vicar is to serve honestly; and to find a Deacon at forty shillings, and to pay a certaine chaplaine celebrating at * Chabenore, on the Lords dayes 10s. and to find a competent light at the valew of 10s. and bread and wine at the valew of 5s. and to receive the Bishops officary and Archdeacon as it is wont, with procurations and Synodalls yearly to the Archdeacon. And to beare the 3d part with us of all extraordinary charges, which allowance was confirmed by the Bishop 1305. (Ex MS. Reg: Priorat: de Wormesslie.)

"In the church which is a very fayre one for a country village in the east window of the chancell are

1. - - - - England.
2. - - - - England, a labell of five points of France: viz. flower de lis faps number. This is in memory of Edmund, Earle of Leicester.

3. G. 3 leopards heads reversed jessant 3 flowers de lis O:— for the See of Hereford.

4. O: 5 chevrons B.——The D. and Chap. of Hereford. ——My sence of these are the King confirmed the gift of the tithes to the priory of Wormesse, which his brother Edmund gave: the Bishop did alsoe by the consent of the Dean and Chapter confirme them: the prior built the chancell and honoured their benefactors.

5. Party per pale B and G. fesse inter two cheverons ermine.

"In the north window of the chancell is A: five bends sinistre.

G —— Talbot.

"Neare which in an arch of the wall lyes one crosse legged in close armour, drawing his sword halt out with a lyon couching at his feet, on his arme a targett, on which is portrayed a lyon rampant and a bordure engrayled; a talbot, over against which in a window is G. a lyon rampant and bordure engrailed O: by the name of Talbott.

* The chapple at Chabnore is dedicated to St. Helin, and called St. Hellins, or corruptly by the inhabitants, St. Chillin.

" In

"In the fourth window of the chancell G: a fesse and 3 annulets in chief A.

"Over against it in a north window is a man in armour praying, and the arms of the Delaberes impaled with G. in a chief A. 3 mullets S.

"In the ladies chapple on the north side of the church, are divers tombstones, the characters not legible, the windowes painted and checkerly bordured, with Lyons passant, as in the Kings armes and colours, and B. with flowers de lis O: and this coat twice expressed. B. Lyon rampant A and bordure engrayled O—Tyrell,

"On the south part in a window is B. 3 bore-heads coupéd: O and (by a mistake of the painter) cross fitchéd G:—Heven of Heven.

"Neare to which againe in a chapple is quarterly France and England. and a labell of 3 points A.

"In the chancell upon the ground, a tomb stone is thus carved, paly of six, a bend between 6 martlets. On the upper corner of the bend is a shield bearing a bas. I thought it was the coat of the Furnivalls, but know it not." (part appear to be the Furnival's arms, which were ar. a bend between 6 martlets gu.)

"Tirell's Court belonged to the Tirells.

"Solvers Dilwin, possessed by the Solvers, and match to the Withingtons

"Little Dilwin and Solers Dilwin, though in the parish of Chirch Dilwin, yet are in Wolfey Hundred.

"Tibells Court is in Solers Dilwin.

"Hamme is a manor in the parish of Dilwin, in Wolfey Hundred, &c.

ART. IX. *Some Additions, &c. to No. IV.*

In p. 191, of No. IV, it is said that Sir *Eustace* (not *Oustall*) that being a misprint) Dabridgecourt, married Elizabeth, daughter of John Lord Wake, widow of Edmund, Earl of Kent, upon the authority of a visitation-book, which, however, is doubted in a note. The following account from Hutchins's Dorsetshire, I p. 243, explain the matter. "On the north side of the chancell of Bridport is an altar-tomb of grey marble. On the N. and E. side of the cornice part of a fillet of brass with this inscription,

"*Hic jacet Willus, filius Elizabeth de Julers
Comitessæ Francie, consanguine Philip* - - -"

The

The nails remaining shew the fillet ran quite round the verge of the tomb, on the S. and W. sides; but that part is torn off and preserved in the vestry, of the same length and breadth, and containing exactly the same inscription in the same sort of letters, as that part which remains on the tomb; so that we may conjecture the inscription was repeated on each side of the tomb, yet both are imperfect. In Leland's and Coker's time more of it remained,

Quondam reginae Angl'

If the person, who took church notes, 1600, did not mistake, this inscription was repeated in the window over the arms of William, Earl of Henault.

" Philippa, Queen to Edward III, and daughter of William, Earl of Heynault, died 1369. The King to oblige her, created her kinswoman's husband, Earl of Cambridge. William here buried was son of Sir Eustace Dabridgecourt, Knight, second son of the Lord Dabridgecourt in Hencoult, and of Elizabeth, daughter of Gerard, Earl of Juliers, and widow of John Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, who died S. P. 26 Edward III, and was son of Edmund of Woodstock, Earl of Kent. Our William was brother to Sanchet Dabridgecourt, Knight, one of the founders of the order of the garter. Elizabeth his mother died June 6, 12 Henry IV, 1411, and was buried in the White Friars at Winchester.

The inscription in the window beforementioned was " Hic jacet Will's, filius Elizabeth de Juliers Comptifs' Kancle, Con-fanguinè Philippe quondam Regin' Anglie'."

Sir Hugh Mansel, Knight, married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Penrice, Lord of *Oxwich* (See note ¶ to p. 191) and other large territories in Glamorganshire, and his male descendants by her made *Oxwich* their seat for some generations. Their descendant Sir Rice Mansel, Knight, had a grant of the site of the monastery of Margam in Glamorganshire, 32 Henry VIII. He bequeathed the manor of *Penrice* to his eldest son Edward. Sir Rice married for his third wife Cicely, daughter of William Dabridgecourt, Esq. as appears by his monument in Margam Church, part of which is as follows :

" Here

"Here lyeth the portraictures of Sir Rice Mansel, Knight, and Dame Cicile, his wife, being descended of the noble family of Dabrigecourt of Hampshire. Both are buried in Little St. Bartholomew, near Smithfield, London."

Sir Rice by his 1st wife was ancestor of Sir Thomas Mansel, Bart. created Baron Mansel of Margam, Dec. 31, 1711, which title has within these few years become extinct.*

ART. X. *Some account of Hadley, in Middlesex, with the particulars of the Beacon now remaining on the tower of the church, as shewn in the plate here given, &c.*

Hadley is a large village situate near Barnet, on the north borders of the county. It was formerly called Hadley-Monachorum, or Monkton-Hadley, because it being the estate of Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, the founder of Walden Abbey, it was given by him to the Monks thereof. The church doubtless passed with the manor, for we find in the charter of the foundation of the Monastery, that the said Earl endowed it with the churches of Walden, Waltham, Estre, Sabricksword, Thorley, Enfield, Chisfel, &c. and particularly with the hermitage of Hadley; which grants, Geoffrey his son confirmed, as did King Stephen and Henry II.

"The battle between the house of York and Lancaster was fought on Easter day, 1471, on a spot where the Hatfield and St. Alban's roads meet, called by some *Gladesmere* heath, by others *Monkeymead plain*, which is rather more to the north on Enfield chase. Hadley church seems to have been the chapel erected (where the hermitage stood) by Edward IV. to pray for the souls of the slain, and the date 1494. sided by a rose and wing over the door verifies the conjecture. The late Sir Jeremy Sambrook, Bart. 1740, erected a pillar by the road to commemorate the battle. Fuller mentions an aluminous spring here.†

"At Hadley, commonly called Monkton, from belonging to Walden Abbey, was an hermitage, founded by Edward IV. for the souls of the slain in Barnet field, 1471. The battle is said to

* Coll. Peer IV. edit. 1735 p. 397.

† Full. Worthies p. 18---Goughs. Cam. vol. 1. p. 350 where a drawing is given of the Date, &c. over the church door, Plate 17, Fig. 2.

Engraved for the Topographer, August 1789.



*The West View of Hadley Church, Midd^x. 1837
with the Old Stone & Date over the door.*



have been fought on *Monkey-mead* (i. e. *Monk mead*) plain. Over the steeple door is the date 1494, between a rose and wing, which emblems being also carved alternately under the upper windows of the nave of Enfield church which belonged likewise to Walden Abbey. An old house here, now a school, is imagined to have belonged to the monks: and on the steeple is a fire-pan for a beacon, the situation being very high.* Since the suppression of Abbeyes, the Lords of the manor of Hadley have ever had the donation of the church, viz. Thomas Lord Audley, to whom King Henry VIII. gave it. Sir Thomas Pope, to whom Queen Mary granted it, and William Kympton, Citizen and Alderman of London, who was Lord of the manor 18th of Queen Elizabeth, and presented Bernard Carrier, clerk to it under the name of a free chapel, upon these conditions, 1st that he should bear fealty to him. 2d. That he should demean himself well in his life and conversation. 3d. That he should perform divine offices, and administer the sacrament properly. 4th. That he should keep the chancel in repair, and pay him 26s. and his heirs according to custom, out of which the said William was to return 6s. 8d. for tithes.

In this parish was born Sir William Staundford, Knt. son of William Staundford (or Stamford) a merchant in London, who had an estate here. He was bred to the profession of the Law, and attained to such eminency in it, that he was made one of the Judges of the Common Pleas. He wrote a learned book of the "Pleas of the Crown". He died Aug. 28, 1558, and was buried in the chapel here in the last year of Queen Mary's reign. The following is a transcript from "Church Notes, &c." No. 6872, fol. 9, Harl. Coll. Brit. Museum.

" In Hadley church near Barnet.

" Here lyeth Anne Stamford, daughter of William Stamford and of Alice his wife, which deceased in the Month of February, 1551.

"Arms.—Ar. 3 barrs az; on a Canton Or, a fesse Sa. in chief 3 mascles of the last." (Granted by Sir Christopher Barker, Garter, to William Stamford, of Hadley, Middlesex, May 2, 1542.)†

* Ibid. vol. 2, p. 31.

† Edmonson's Heraldry, vol. 2.

On Anne Walkedena; whose arms are also placed here. Arg. a chevron engrailed between 3 Griffins heads .B. on a chief, B, 2 Bezants and an anchor.

“ Lo here the sex of woman kynde,
 A perfect mirror you may viewe
 Of me that was, whilst that I find
 A matron milde, and mirror trewe,
 Anne Walkedena, a faythfull wife,
 Descend of Godians, auncient race,
 Who hath so ronne this earthly life,
 That she hath wonne the goale of grace.
 One loved of all but loved best
 Of God with whom her soule doth rest.
 “ Buryed 10th Decemb. 1573.

I let us now enlarge a little upon the nature and use of Beacons, of which this church, as given in the plate, is almost a unique specimen. Amongst the numerous towns and villages, in every part of the kingdom that have come within our own observation, we do not remember to have seen the like relick of the care and contrivance of our ancestors, in providing for the safety and preservation of their country. Whether we consider such signals as intended to convey notice of impending danger to distant places, with the greatest expedition; or only to give aid and comfort to the benighted traveller; we are equally pleased with the prudent invention, or the humane and benevolent design. But as this subject has been treated upon by the ingenious and learned professor Ward, of Gresham College in the 1st volume of the *Archeologia*, we will lay some of his remarks before our readers. His was the first paper in that work, read at the Society of Antiquaries, April 13, 1749, entitled “ Some Observations on the Antiquity and use of Beacons, more particularly here in England.” Is was occasioned by his finding the picture of a coat of arms, with a Beacon for the crest, in the church at Burton Dassett in Warwickshire, in the year 1740; and upon further enquiry he found that by tradition, there had been formerly a Beacon upon the north side of the hill where the church stands, erected by one of the Belknap family, who was then lord of the manor. No kind of signals hath more generally prevailed for the purpose of giving notice of danger, than that of fires in the night. That this was practised among the Jews, we learn from the

the sacred writers: Hence the Prophet Isaiah, in allusion to that custom, threatens them that they should be left, "as a Beacon upon the top of a mountain, and as an ensign on a hill," (chap. 30, 17.) And in like manner Jeremiah alarms them by saying, "set up a sign of fire in Beth-haccerem, for evil appeareth out of the north, and great destruction;" (chap. 6. 1.) And as to other eastern countries, Aristotle (*De mundo*) informs us that these signals were so disposed on towers through all the territories of the King of Persia, that, in the space of twenty-four hours, he could receive advice at Susa and Ecbatana, his two capital cities, of any commotions or disturbances, that might be raised in the most distant parts of his dominions." The learned Professor thus continues to shew the different modes and customs of the antients in the use of signals and alarms; "The Greeks, as Thucydedes relates, made use of torches, which, by a different management, served either to give notice of the approach of an enemy, or the arrival of friends to their assistance, for as the Scoliaſt ſays, in the former caſe, "the torches were ſhook by thoſe who held them;" and, in the latter, "they were kept ſteady;" (ſee Lib. xi. c. xciv. and Lib. III. c. xxi.)

That the like custom of nocturnal fires prevailed also among the Romans, may be gathered from the writings of Cicero and others. Wherefore signals of this sort are called by Pliny, "*ignes prænuntiavi.*" (*Nat. Hist. Lib. 2. § 73.*) which he distinguishes from the Phari, or light-houses, that were placed upon the coasts for the direction of ships; the latter of which were constant, but the former only occasional." The word beacon seems to have been taken from the Saxon beacen, which in that language denotes a signal, or as Camden chooses to derive it from Beacnian, which means "to give notice by a signal;" it cannot be doubted, but such fires were in use here when those people were in this country, about the middle of the fifth century. But, with regard to the form of our beacons, as we learn from Lord Coke (4th Instit. c. 25, p. 184) "Before the reign of Edward III, they were but stacks of wood set up on high places, which were fired, when the coming of enemies were descried; but in his reign pitch-boxes, as now they be, were instead of those stacks, set up. And this properly is a beacon, but light-houses, or Phari, are properly to direct sea-faring men in the night, when they cannot see marks. Which sea-marks, as churches, castles, trees, &c. were for their direction in the day-time." But Camden further

informs us that, "it had been the custom antiently for horsemen, then called hobelers, to be stationed in most places, in order to give notice of the enemy's approach in the day."

Having next shewn upon the authority of the same learned judge, that none but the King could erect any of these three, (tho' in later times, by letters patents granted to the Lord Admiral, he had power to erect all of them) Professor Ward then proceeds to enquire how beacons came to be worn as crests to the arms of several families; as those of Shelly, of Michael-Grove, in Suffex, Butler, Mountford, Sudley, Belknap, and others; which he supposes, upon good reason, to have been granted, either for some remarkable achievements which had been performed by persons of those families in times of danger, when the beacons were fired; or that they obtain special grants, which empowered them to erect and maintain beacons at their own expence. After proving the arms and crest upon the board at Dasset, to belong to the Belknap family, he concludes with the probability of a beacon being erected upon the hill at Dasset, which lies in the south part of the county, very high, and visible at a great distance. He says also, there is a like tradition of another place in the north-west part, about two miles from Knowle, named Beakenhill, which seems plainly a corruption from Beacon-hill, whose situation appears no less suited for a beacon, than Burton Dasset. Dugdale mentions another, which then remained in the parish of Monkskirby, being placed on a tumulus on the north side of the top, and in the north east part of the county. From the well designed situation of these three beacons; (being placed in the form of a scalenous triangle, and no two of them at a greater distance from each other, than about 22 miles in a direct line) in a county too lying so much in the heart of the kingdom, they, when all lighted, would give quick alarm to the adjacent counties.

Thus having traced the origin and use of these nocturnal lights with the aid of this ingenious writer. Our readers will easily conceive the utility of this Beacon, now remaining upon the church of Hadley, and perhaps allow us some credit for having thus preserved by a fac-simile print, so curious a relic of antiquity. King Edward IV. who as is before shewn, was the founder of this church, seeing the great advantage of so elevated a situation, no doubt commanded this Beacon to be here placed, for the above signal service. And that he was the origin of it appears more probable, when we consider, that none but the King could erect

Beacons,

Beacons, at that period of time. Here then we will conclude, and if any new light or discovery shall arise to us upon this subject, our readers shall receive it; and the same indulgence we hope will be given us from them, if any thing falls within their notice.

ART. XI. History and Description of Crediton, in Devonshire.

This ancient town, formerly called Creden-Town, in Latin Cridiantum, called so likewise by the Saxons, and now by contraction Kirton, is situated towards the centre of the county, on the river Creden or Credy, whence it hath its name, and gives it to the hundred in which it lies. It sent members to parliament once, when they sate at Carlisle, 35 Edward I. But the greatest glory of this place is in its having been the seat of a bishop's see, which flourished here in the time of the Saxons. When the Christian religion was first professed in these parts, this county together with Cornwall, were under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Dorchester, near Oxford; but that episcopal seat being removed to Winchester, A. D. 660, these western parts were made subject to that new see. Afterwards the monastery of Sherburn was turned into a cathedral about 705, and these counties were included in that diocese, which continued about 200 years, and then Plegmundus, Archbishop of Canterbury, at the command of Edward the elder, erected three new bishopricks, one at Wells for Somersetshire; another at Eodmin for Cornwall; and the last at Tawton for Devon.

Werstan was the first Bishop of Tawton, called from thenceforth Bishops-Tawton. He was consecrated at a provincial Synod in West-Sax. A. D. 905, sate one year, and was buried in his own church. Putta, who succeeded him, going to visit the King at Crediton, or (as some say) Uffa his lieutenant there, was slain by Uffa's servants, which is thought to be the reason that the see was immediately removed to Crediton; for Eadulphus, brother of Alferius—of Devon, was consecrated Bishop of Devon at Crediton, and sate there 22 years, when dying, was buried in his church. Ethelgarus, his successor, was consecrated 932; and having sate 10 years, was buried in his church here. Algarus succeeded him; who having sate 10 years, left his see to Alfordus, who by the advice and endeavour of St. Dunstan, was preferred to it, A. D. 952. He sate 17 years, and was then buried here. Alfwolfus, his successor was consecrated at Crediton, 969, and sate only 9 years. Sidemannus, Abbot of Exeter, who

who succeeded him, sate 12 years, and was followed by Alfredus about 990. He sate only 9 years, and left his see to Alfolfus II, who sitting about 15 years, died A. D. 1014. After him, Eadnothus was made Bishop of this see, and presiding here 15 years, was succeeded by Levigus, or Levingus, Abbot of Tavistock. He was nephew of Brithwold, Abbot of St. Germans, at whose death he procured that see to be united to Crediton, by King Canute, and held also the bishoprick of Worcester with them. Having sate 17 years, he was succeeded by Leofricus, a privy counsellor to King Edward the Confessor, and Chancellor of England, who having sat here three years, procured leave of that King, with whom he was a great favourite, to remove his see to Exeter as the more honourable place.

Having so far deduced the ecclesiastical history of this place, we will now proceed to other descriptions.

Leland gives us the following account.

" From Newton to Crideton 2 miles.

" The ground betwixt Excester and Crideton exceeding fair corn, gresse and wood.

" Ther is a praty market in Kirton.

" The town usith clothing, and most therby lyvith.

" The place wher the old cathedrale chirch of Crideton stooode, is now occupied with buildings of houses by the new chirch yarde side. The old chirch was dedicate to St. Gregory.

" The chirch ther now standing hath no manner or token of antiquitie.

" One Sir John Scylley, a Knight, and his wife, sumtyme dwelling in that parochie be buried in the north part of the transept of this.

" The Bishop of Exceter hath a maner place or palace by the chirch yarde, and to this maner place there longid a parke.

" There is a Deane, and he is as the Curate; but he is no prebendarie of course.

" There be 12 good prebendes in Kirton, beside certen burfaries, ministers, and choristes.

" Crideton standith on the west ripe of Cride water. Cride water risith about a 2 miles by north-west above Crideton, and so descendith to Crideton, and 3 miles *dim.* lower goith under Newton Bridg of 4 arches; and thens about a 2 miles *dim.* lower, rennith under a stone bridg of 2 arches cawllid' - - - - and scant

scant half a mile lower goith flat south into Ex river, a little above Cowley bridge."*

We have the following from Camden and his new Editor. "On the Creden in the early periods of the English church was an episcopal See in a town of the same name Cridiantun; now Kirton, the birth place of that Wonifred or Boniface, who converted the Hessians, Thuringians, and Frisians of Germany to the christian faith. The town is now only noted for its market, which is little frequented, and for the palace of the Bishop of Exeter, but in the last age was more noted for its college of twelve prebends which is now dissolved."†

Mr. Gough in his additions, first repeats what Camden and Leland have said, and then adds "This manor went to the Killebrews, and no traces of the Bishops having been here remain, except in a field called *My Lords Meadow*. Winifred, who was born here, was legate under several Popes, and suffered martyrdom, A. D. 354, on the 5th of June. The Frisians murdered him for his money, but found only relicks and books, which they threw into the river. He was buried in Fulda Abbey, which he had founded."‡

Here follows Westcote's§ account, from the same manuscript before quoted in the several places described in this county.

"But now our ryver thinks some somewhat better of himself and gives his name to his chief sonn, a Borrough, a market towne, yea more, a Bishop's See, Creedy-towne, or the towne upon Creedye. Which may be said to be two townes, or rather one made of two joyned, yet distinguished by the names of the east and west townes, the Bishop's See and the Borrough. The Saterday market, beyng always (two or three dayes excepted) kept in the Borrow or west towne. It is scited seven miles from Exeter, and was the cathedrall church of the Bishops dyvers agges, and the fayrest (in his cheif state) of thirteen pallaces; and richest demesnes. For heer he was sayd to have three fayers, a fayer pallace to inhabit; a fayer parke to sport in, a fayer demesnes to walke, thrive, feed and keep hospitalitie. The whole mannor (and hundred with the royalty therof) to which yt gives name and conteanes five parishes, valued anciently at 100 markes annuatim, and with the sheaf it is little lesse worth

* Lel: Itin: vol 3. fol. 38, 39.

† Gough's Camden, vol. 1. p. 27.

‡ His Additions, p. 35.

§ He lived at Raddon, in the parish of Shobbroke, near this town, and was Recorder of Totness, as before-mentioned in No. III. p. 135,

now, you may be well assured. But they are now seperated; for a bountifull (that I say not wastfull) Bishop thinking yt to much to be left to his successors, alienated yt. Yet was yt agayn recovered, and then agayn so assuredly reconveyed, that though proofe hath byn made, yet it is thought past all hope of recovery. And is now the inheritance of Sir Robert Killigrew, Knight, Vice-Chamberlayne to the Queen's Majestye. And the sheaf in the corporation of Crediton. They keep three fayers, one the third of May; another the feast of St. Lawrence, and the third Holy Crosse day in September.

" Their market for karsies hath byn very great, especially of the finer sort (and before the perpetuall was wrought) for the aptnes and diligent industry, of the inhabitants (for making such cloth) did purchase yt a superemynent name, above all other townes, whereby grew this common proverb, " As fine as Kerton spinning:" (for we briefly call yt Kerton) which spinning was very fine indeed, which to expresse the better to gayn your belief; It is very true that 140 threads of wollen yarn, spun in that towne, were drawen together through the eye of a taylors needle, which and needle and threads were for many years together to be seen in Watling-street in London, in the shopp of one Mr. Duncomb at the signe of the Golden Bottle.

" The soile is very fertile, both for corn and pasture, in so much as yt grown to a generall proverb, throughout the whole kingdome. " As good hay as any in Denthire," and here in the country, " As good hay as any in Kerton" - - - - (Here the manuscript is deficient two or three pages, but it is plain the Author had been giving some account of the ancient Bishop's See, and that Leofricus is the person alluded to, where it continues) - - - - " was so highly in favour with King Edward the Confessor, that he removed his See to Exeter, where it now is, where we will farder attend and wayt on his Lordship when we come (in our intended journey) ther. For agge and the sharp teeth of tyme, (and want of reparation) hath so deeply eaten into this pallasce, that yt is almost utterly demolyshed, shewing only a poore remaynder yet lyving (yf I may so say of him that is in a desperate apoplexi) as reliques to posteritie, to admyre the strength, magnificence, beauty and magnitude yt somertyme had.

" This towne had also another augmentation of honour, as beyng the birth-place of St. Winifrid, the Apostle of the Bavarians: Hessians and Frizians, Saxons and Thurnigers. For he

was born at Cridianton, which was a colledge for twelve Pretendaries, which are now vanished.) This man being present at the nationall Councell holden at London, under Brywaldus, Archbishop of Canterbury, he obtayned letters from him and from Daniel, Bishop of Winchester, unto Pope Gregory the second, who kindly received him, and soon perceived that (for his learning, excellence of memory; integritie of life; and vivacity of spirit) he was fyt for great imployments, and therefore naming him Boniface, sent him into Germanie to those sayd nations consecrating him Bishop of Magnace, of whom he converted many to the fayth of Christ. And wrote dyvers books as Mall in his centuries recordeth. In fine, being earnest against heathen superstition he was slayn with 54 more of his disciples that were his associates, by the ryver Bourne, An. Do 755, in the 60th year of his agge.

“ Willebaldus was nephew to this St. Wenefrid, a man of generous fameleye, and here also born, whose acuteness of witt, memory and facunditie of speech, with other good parts were much admyred. When he was grown of sufficient agge he travelled to see his uncle, and was made Bishop of Eseta where he was buried, leaving divers books of his penning.

“ It hath a fayr church well worth our vewe, wher many ancient Armories were to be seen, but many of them now defaced, and som monuments also. On a large stone in the quier, was the picture of a Bishop, inlayd in brasse, with scutcheons, but all is now taken away with the Epitaph also which was thus rymed.

Sis testis Christe quod jacet hic lapis iste;
Corpus ut ornetur sed spiritus ut memoretur:
Quisquis eris, qui transiris, sta, perlege plora;
Sum quod eris fueramque quod es prome precor ora.

“ When I see the dead thus wronged, by defacing of their monuments and memory, I cannot forbear to shed teares with Heraclitus. But when I see yt don even by those which thinke by the like monuments to Eternize ther owne memory, I cannot but smile with Democritus; and with a late worthy poet under his name say,

I laugh to see how fortune (like a ball)
Plays with the globe of this inconstant all.

B b b

How

How she disgraceth thes and graceth thoes
 How whom she lifts upp downe agayu she throwes.
 Noting the old guise, I laugh at all the new :
 I laugh at more but dare not tell yt you,

“ There is another more fayre monument of a Knight cladd in his armour, with his ladye lyinge by him ; at his feet a lyon, at hers a lamb. It is sayd to be the interment of Johannes de Sully or Silly, and that yt had somtym such inscription. He was Baron of Torrington, in the tyme of Edward the Thirde. His seat Rookesford, latelye the land of Chychester and alieniated to Davye.

“ Ther is also a worthy memoryall of Sir William Periam, Knight, Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer beautified with his armories, and his sonnes in-lawe with his true representation in his robes, with this subscription,

Dormit non est mortuus.

“ And with this Epitaph,

Here lyeth the bodye of Sir William Periam, Knight, who in An. Do 1579 : was made one of the Justices of the Courte of Common Pleas. And from thence in An. Do. 1592, was called to be Lord chief Baron of the Exchequer. He married first, Margery daughter Heyer of Rychard Hutchinson of Yorkshyre, Esq. Secondly, Anna daughter of John Parker of Devon, Esq. Lastly, Elizabeth daughter of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Knight, Lord Keeper of the great seale. He had only issue by the second wife, four daughters, Mary the eldest, married to Sir William Poole of Devon, Knight ; Elizabeth the second, married to Sir Robert Bassett of Devon, Knight ; Joane the third, first married to Thomas Points, Esq. sonn and heyr to Sir Roberts Poynts of Essex, Knight, afterwards to Thomas Docwra of Hert, Esquier. Ann the youngest, married to William Williams, Esquier, sonn and heyr to Sir John Williams of Dorset, Knight. All which his daughters and heys have issue now lyvinge, by their severall husbands. He died the 9th of October, 1604, the 70th year of his agge, much and worthely revered for his religious zeale, integritie, and profound knowledge in the lawes of this realme.

“ Neare unto yt upon a playn stone, under which lye two of the Northcots, uncle and colen, are these verses.

Edmond

Edmond and Edward Northcott I intomb,
Uncle and cosen in my sacred womb
One Aprill intomb'd both; this did decay,
In his years Aprill: that in's second May.

" In this parish I should visite dyvers places of note, and Hamlets and tythings but yt would be tedious and perchance yeald neyther profit nor pleasure to your content. Yet I may not passe Spencers-comb, now abbreviated Spene-comb, the seat anciently of the Spencors of this countye. Who lyved here in great estate and reputation; as may appear by the last male of the house, Sir Robert Spencer, who married Elioner, eldest daughter to Edmund Beafort, Earle of Moriton in Normandie; Lord of Clarke and Circkland in the Marches of Wales: Marquis Lorset: and Duke of Somerset; for such were his titles and dignities in the tyme of King Henry the VIth, for in him he put his cheifest confidence. By her he had two coheysrs. The eldest Katherine, married to Henry Lord Percie; Poynings; Fitz-payn; and Bryan, a fifth Earle of Northumberland. Margaret the second was wief to Thomas Cary of Chilton foliat, second sonn to Sir William Carye of Cockington, Knight, (by a daughter of Sir Baldwin Fulford) of whom is the Baron of Hunsdon, Viscount Rochford, and Earle of Dover: and the Lord of Lepington Earle of Monmouth, with many other honorable personages. It was lately the inherytance of Prydeaux; now dismembred. Dyvers generous tribes would be remembered as Davye of Credie. He married Strood and Hele. His father Southcott. Gale lykwise who married Furfe. His father Marbury.

" There are other that are farr out of our way and we shall hardly have the leasure to visit them, as Dunscomb, Wivell, and others."

We will now conclude with observing, that Crediton was a flourishing town till the 14th of August 1743; when above 460 houses were destroyed by fire, besides the market house, wool-chambers, and other publick buildings; so that the loss in goods, and stock in trade, was computed at about £.3000, and the loss in houses and goods injured, at near £.50,000 Another terrible fire happened here on the first of May, 1772, which again almost reduced the town to ashes. It is a very singular circumstance, and worth remarking, that this has been the fate of

more towns in this western part of the kingdom, than in any other. Tiverton in this county was thrice destroyed by fire, the particulars of which, the two first times, have been given in No. III. p. 136. Honiton suffered the like calamity on July 19th, 1747.* And Blandford, in Dorsetshire was also burnt down in 1731.* These melancholy disasters can only be attributed to their want of brick, and the more durable materials of building. All the old towns still display a profusion of timber and plaster, but those which we have mentioned have risen again with fair streets mostly of brick and stone.

ART. XII. *Review of the History and Antiquities of the Town and County of the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne*, by John Brand, M. A. Fellow and Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries, two volumes Quarto, £.3 3s. White and Egerton, London, 1789.

“ After pleading, in excuse for the rough and unpolished style of the following collections, the rudeness of his materials, deduced from the records of barbarous ages,” the Author concludes his preface with much firmness, and an air of conscious merit, in the language of the learned prelate, Dr. White Kennet :

“ If the present age be too much immersed in pleasures to take any relish, or to make any use of these discoveries, I then appeal to posterity: for I believe the times will come, when persons of better inclination will arise, who will be glad to find any collections of this nature, and to supply the defects and carry on the continuation of it. I am under no concern to vindicate it from the slights and ridicule that may be cast upon it by idle, witty (his Lordship might have added ignorant) people, who think all history to be scraps, and all antiquity to be rust and rubbish.” Or in that of the great Camden in the preface to the Latin Edition of his Britannia. “ Si qui sint, qui in urbe sua hospites, in patria sua peregrini, et cognitione semper pueri esse velint, sibi per me placeant, sibi dormiant, non ego illis hæc conscripsi, non illis vigilavi.”

Few places can be found that merit more the researches of the antiquary and historian, than Newcastle upon Tyne. Its situation lying so near the borders of Scotland must necessarily render it a place of strong defence, and that it has been so for a long period of time, the numerous remains of walls, towers and fortified gate-ways sufficiently testify; in short none of our famous cities retain the appearance of so many, and in such preservation.

* Tour to the West of England in 1788. p. 444, 475.

What this author has done still longer to preserve them, we will now proceed to shew. The first volume contains near 700 pages, interspersed with 20 excellent engravings, besides the portrait of Sir Walter Blacket.

We do not remember to have seen any topographical or antiquarian work, that exhibits such a display of illustrative plates; nor could they have been afforded for the price which the book sells for, had not the subscriptions and donations been very liberal towards it. Indeed if nothing else had been done, the priests would have been sufficient to have handed down to posterity the chief features of this extensive and venerable town.

Our author commences his labours with tracing the surrounding walls, which he proves from Hardyng's Chronicle to have existed with William Rufus. A plate is annexed to the 2d page, giving an inside view of part of the wall, near St. Andrew's Church, "as a specimen of the earliest and original walls of Newcastle."

The next material object of his endeavours, are the towers and gates, which are supposed to have been in number 23 or 24, and these divided the town into so many wards. He gives their names and distances from each other, and shews their several uses and privileges. The next plate (p. 10,) exhibits a view of the west-gate from the west. (p. 13,) displays another engraving of the gate called Newgate, taken from the north.—Also (p. 15,) Pilgrim street gate, south front. Next follows a view of the town, taken from the Shield-field, on the east.

(P. 19) we learn "that in 1781, 2389 houses were then rated to pay window tax within the four parishes of Newcastle.

"Hutton's plan makes the number 2450, and in gates-head, five hundred and fifty."

The next thing we shall notice is the Tyne Bridge, (p. 35.) Of which our author says, "The proofs that a Roman bridge occupied either the same, or nearly the same site with the present Bridge at Newcastle, appear stronger than those generally are which are brought in confirmation of truths of such remote antiquity.

"Two amiable antiquaries* of this county, to one of whom we owe the greatest part of our intelligence concerning Roman Britain, were persuaded, from visible remains existing in their time, that there was a Roman road from Binchester, through Chester-in the street, to the site of the present Newcastle upon Tyne.

*"Mr. Horsley, author of the *Britannia Romana*, and Dr. Hunter of Durham."

"An

"An ancient Itinerary, discovered since they wrote, seems to confirm their account beyond the possibility of a doubt."* He further adds in confirmation of this, the Roman coins that were discovered in the ruins of the Piers of this bridge, after the fall thereof, A. D. 1771.

(P. 49.) Gives the particulars of the destruction of this bridge, with a view of the ruins, as they appeared in November, 1771.

After wading thro' much dry matter, in which those who are fond of perusing the substance of old charters, records, and memorials of the dead, may be entertained, we come to a pleasing view of the assembly room, in Wefgate, which takes in a distant view of that charming piece of architecture, St. Nicholas's tower.

P. 122. We have an account of the Black-Friars, with an inside view of that Monastery, which was "the scene of a most remarkable event in the English Annals; Edward Baliol, King of Scots, having, on the 19th of June, 1334, done homage to Edward III. King of England, as his superior and chief Lord of the Realm of Scotland in the church of this house."

The castle is the next principal object to be noticed; previous to which, our historian gives "a brief account of the famous wall of the Emperor Hadrian, which ended at the castrum of the Roman station of Pons Ælii, and that of the emperor Severus, which passed through the site of the present Newcastle, and ended at Wall's end.

"Hadrian's Wall or Vallum, made A. D. 120, was a wall of turf, with a deep foss or ditch accompanying it on the north side; the original height of it is not known.

"Severus' Wall was built A. D. 207, of square stones, and every where also, except on the edges of the precipices, was accompanied by a deep ditch or foss. The original height thereof was 12 feet, and the breadth 8."

A view of the castle is given with the following history and description, (p. 143.)

"* The Itinerary of Richard of Cirencester, discovered and first printed by Mr. Berram in Sweden. We trace, on the ancient map, delineated in this very valuable acquisition to English Antiquaries, the Roman road, leading straight from Cataract, in Yorkshire, to Bineceter, in the county of Durham, where it branches out into two different iters, one of which stretches towards Falkirk in Scotland, by way of Ebchester, Corbridge, &c. while the other, passing thro' Chester-in-the-Street, terminates at the Roman wall at Newcastle upon Tyne."

"The

"The date of the first building, or rather perhaps of the enlarging, re-edifying, or refounding of this once very strong and important fortress, is differently fixed by different historians, some placing it in the year 1079, others 1080, and 1083. And if we will believe our metrical annalist Hardyng, it was not erected till the reign of William Rufus. Many considerations induce us to lament that no one has set about to give us a work to be intitled "The Harmony of English Historians," till that appear we may perhaps do something towards reconciling the various and clashing accounts of the building of this castle, by supposing that the earliest relate to the year when it was begun, and the others to the time of its final completion."

As the history of castles may be better known to our readers, than their Ichnography and present state, we shall omit that part, and proceed to our authors "observations on the present remains of this once famous and important fortress, which were made July 9th, 1778."

"The keep, or great tower, measured 28 yards and a quarter in height: it appears anciently to have been somewhat higher, and had, no doubt, a kernelled battlement.

"The ichnography of this keep would describe nearly a square, the lines of two sides of which bear to the north-west. That front, however, which, properly speaking, ought to be called the south-west front, is generally styled the south one. The others are named the west, north, and east sides, with the same impropriety.

"The grand entrance, originally, no doubt the only one, is at a great height from the ground. Two portals, as it were, must be passed before we can arrive at it,*—From the first of these, which is on the south, and in a great wall, which, at a few yards distance, has inclosed the whole keep, we mount by eleven steps to the second one, which is of prodigious strength, and from the top of it the besieged appear to have had great power to annoy the assailants.

"From the second portal to the grand entrance are eighteen steps, part leading from south to north, and part from east to west. No grooves for port-cullises are discoverable in either of the portals, but so much appears to have been demolished that one cannot from thence infer that there have never been any.

* Here are various notes, from the best authorities.—Indeed the industry of our Author has all along given too many for us to introduce.

"The

" The grand entrance which is towards the east, has had its arch adorned in a superb manner, with zig-zig, and other Saxon or semi-Saxon ornaments.

" The wall here measured four yards and a quarter in thickness.

" Near this grand entrance, and in front as you ascend to it from south to north, is a door-way leading into a little apartment, which has been richly adorned on the inside.—It stands over a crypt or vault of considerable height, on two great arches that intersect each other, of beautiful Gothic masonry.—This had a distinct roof, and the whole forms a projection eastward at the north east angle, against the east end of which a modern house has been built. From the gable of this house, there is at present an entrance into it through an arched passage, where there must have been anciently a window. At present it is a carrier's shop. From the richness of its interior ornaments I suspected it to have been the chapel, to which supposition its direction from east to west is not unfavourable. It must however have been but a very small one. Bourne supposes the chapel to have been within the walls of this keep, on the ground floor, in a place which at present composes a part of Mr. Fife's very curious and extensive cellar.

" The great entrance seems to have led immediately into the state apartments, which have been lighted from the east, by the most magnificent window in the whole great tower. Near this, and in the body of the wall, is an apartment with a curious draw-well in it—at sixteen yards depth we reached the water. The depth in all is thirty one yards and a quarter. The water is hard and very cold. There are square cavities in the wall on each side of this well, in which are round holes for pipes used anciently to convey the water to the several apartments. It measures eleven yards to the ground from the window of the apartment that contains the well.

" There is no way at present to the top of this keep, where one is surprised to find a little artificial garden, producing apple-trees, rose-bushes, &c. except by one great winding stair-case, about two yards wide, in the north-east angle. There is another stair-case in the south east angle, but it is now built up at the top. It has come down to the ground floor, at which place also the communication has now closed up.

" By the rows of square holes in which the beams have rested, there must have been five stories of apartments, of which the great

great hall and state rooms were the lowest, from the present flagged floor to the top of this tower.

“ There is a gallery of communication in the center or thickness of the wall, and on all four sides of it, about five yards and a half from the top. This passage is about two yards and a half high, and has three or four loop holes on each side, all widening gradually inwards.

“ Below this in the south front is a gallery in the center of the wall, about fifteen yards and three quarters from the ground, in which there have been two large ornamented windows, nearly on a level, with which on the north front is another window of the like fort.

“ Two great windows have let in light to the great hall of this keep; that in the south front near the south-west angle, having had the pillar or division in it broken away, has now the appearance of a door way: a door hardly half its size is at present hung in it. The other window is very observable; it is on the west side near the south-east angle.

“ The kitchen of this great tower has been in the north wall: it contains a much larger fire-place than any of the other apartments. The chimney appears on the outside of the wall by a square projection, ending abruptly, and yet I know not with any degree of certainty whether ever it has been carried up any higher: one of its windows has been enlarged with great labour, to give more light to a joiner's shop, into which it has been converted.

“ The north-west angle of this tower is of an hexagonal form, and projects in a manner different from any of the others. In the wall of the western front have been several necessary-houses, communicating with the great drains.

“ All the apartments of the ground-floor, and the county-prison itself, except when used at the assizes, have been converted into cellars: a purpose for which the great coolness renders them very fit.—There is a place here, into which if water be poured in the largest quantities, it immediately disappears.—It probably communicates with one of the large drains.

“ In the center of the present county-prison is a remarkable pillar, from which arches branch out very beautifully on all sides. This column is hollow, and a pipe has conducted water down through it from the well before mentioned. There is a very observable window in this place, with an arch turned in the inside to repel missile weapons, &c. See an account of many simi-

lar ones in King's ingenious account of ancient castles, ut supra.

"Great alterations must have been made in the appearance of the low parts of the south front, when the temporary prison of the county was made in this keep. The present entrance, to which we descend by four or five steps, must have been first made on that occasion, for there is no arch over it in the wall. Another similar kind of entrance on the eastern side of the south-east angle, which is now built up, with a swine-stye before it, is also, without doubt, of a date much posterior to that of the original building.

"If there has been a dungeon in this keep, as there probably was, I mean that dreary kind of mansion, to which the only entrance was by a small hole in the top, it must have been filled up, as no traces thereof can be discovered at present."

[*To be continued.*]

ART. XIII. *Queries to the Editors.*

Gentlemen,

I should wish to learn thro' the medium of your very pleasing publication, what place is meant by those authors who speak of the "*Lord Ferrers of Ouseley*" or of "*Neville, Lord of Ouseley*" &c. this name occurs often in Camden, in Baker's Chronicle, in Sandford's Genealogical History, and many other Writers. Is it not an abbreviation of some other name?

I should be glad also to know something of that place in Staffordshire, which though for many generations the seat of the ancient family of *Wolfeley*, has been so often by Speed, and the old Topographers, written "*Ouseley Bridge*."

I am, Gentlemen, a sincere Well-wisher to your Work,

L. D.

August 24, 1789.

Answer.

The conjecture of our correspondent, (by whose queries we are honored) is right, that *Ouseley*, is an abbreviation, which it is of *Overseley* in Warwickshire, an hamlet in the parish of Arrow, near Alcester. Before the Conquest this place was the inheritance

heritance of one Britmar. At the Conquest it was granted to Robert, Earl of Mellent in Normandy, who in the time of Henry I. was created Earl of Leicester. In that reign *Raphe Boteler*, called *Radulfus Pincerna de Legreeſtriâ*, in regard he bore the office of *Butler* to that Earl, obtained a grant of this place from him, and taking advantage of the natural ascent of the ground built a strong castle here, and within a mile distance thereof on the north side of Alceſter founded a Monastery for Benedictine Monks, in 1140, (5 Steph.) dedicated to the honor of the Blessed Virgin, St. Anne her mother, St. Joseph, St. John Baptist, St. John the Evangelist, and All Saints; for the health of the soul of King William the Conqueror, Maud his consort, King William the younger, K. Hen. I. Q. Maud, his consort, K. Stephen, Q. Maud, his consort, Roger de Bellomont and Atheline his wife; Robert, Earl of Mellent and Atheline his wife; Robert, Earl of Leicester and Avice his wife, with their sons; as also for the soul of Waleran, Earl of Mellent: likewise for the health of his own soul and the soul of Avice his wife, with their parents, ancestors, and successors souls; endowing it with ample possessions, and among others with the chappel of his Castle at *Overſley*. * His descendant Maurice, by marriage with Maud, daughter and heir of William Pantulf of Wemme in Shropshire, obtained that lordship also in the reign of Henry III, where the family from that time much resided. In the reign of Edward III. the Lord Boteler of Wemme and *Overſley* had two wives; the latter, heiress of the Lords Sudeley of Sudeley Castle, Co. Glouc. was ancestor of the Botelers of that place, (which afterwards belonged to the Lords Chandois;) the first wife was mother of William, who dying 43 Edw. III. left Elizabeth his daughter and heir who carried *Overſley*, Wemme, &c. to her husband Robert de Ferrers, younger son to Lord Ferrers of Chartley. She left issue by him two daughters her coheirs. Elizabeth married to Ralph Lord Graystock, carried Wemme to him. Mary married to Ralph Neville, a younger son to Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, carried to him, *Overſley*, (or *Ouseley*,) &c. John, son and heir of Ralph inherited it, and left it at his death to his near kinsman Sir William Gascoigne, whose son William, 29 Hen. VIII. passed it over to the Lord Cromwell, upon whose attainder it escheating to the Crown, was given 31 Henry VIII.

* Dugd. Bar. I. p 594.

to Sir George Throgmorton, in exchange for lands in Bedfordshire. His son Sir Robert, 7 Char. I. obtained a special charter for himself and his heirs to hold a court leet here, and have free warren with several other privileges.

N. B. Thomas Wentworth, Esq. grandfather of the famous Earl of Strafford married Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, Kt. grandson of Sir William Gascoigne K. B. by Joane, daughter and heir of John Neville of Oversley, (called, in Coll. Peer. iv. p. 281, Lord Ferrers of Oversley, but it does not appear by Dugdale he was ever summoned to Parliament by that, or any other title; tho' according to modern notions of *Baronies in fee* he had a right to it.)

It was upon the ground of this descent, that when the Earl of Strafford was made a Peer, he was created Baron of Raby, (the ancient castle of the *Nevilles*) a title which gave so great offence to Sir Henry Vane, then the owner of the castle by purchase, that it is supposed to have finally caused the loss of that most illustrious nobleman's head.

Wolfeley, is not, I believe, a parish of itself. It is a member of Haywood. In the 20th of the conqueror, Nigellus, paternal ancestor of the Gresleys held it of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. In the reign of Henry III. it was a divided manor between Richard Hints, and Richard Wolfeley. Soon after, the Wolfeleys seem to have become sole Proprietors. The ancient mansion of the family lies low and near the river. The bridge is placed at the foot of the hanging woods of the park, an enclosure of much native wild beauty.*

It is much to the honour of this family of Wolfeley that a daughter of it, married to Edward Somerville, Esq. of Edstone, Co. Warw. was mother of the wellknown Poet of that name, Author of *The Chase*.

Robert Wolfeley, Esq. Envoy to Brussels, 1693, (a younger son of Sir Charles,) was a follower of the Muses. See Nichols's Coll. Poems. i. p. 138.

Why Wolfeley is generally called *Ouseley* Bridge, I cannot tell any more than many other corruptions of names.

* See Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, p. 80, see also Topog. No. III. p. 123.

ART. XIV. *Catalogue of Paintings, &c. illustrative of British Topography, exhibited in the year 1771.*

Sum ex iis, qui mirer antiquos; non tamen, ut quidam, temporum nostrorum ingenia despicio. Neque enim quasi lassata & effæta natura, ut nihil jam laudabile pariat, (Plin. Jun. lib. 6. Epist. 21.) was the motto of this catalogue. The whole display this year amounted to 276, which is an increase of 31 from the preceding. The Numbers upon British Topography were the same, as follows.

- 11 A view in the Duke of Buccleugh's Park, at Dalkeith in Scotland. G. Barret, R. A.
- 28 The filling up Rosamond's Pond, in St. James's Park, C. Catton, R. A.
- 41 A view of a ship yard on the Thames, a drawing, — J. Clevely, Jun.
- 60 The garden-front of a house for a gentleman in the country, G. Dance, R. A.
- 83 A view of a gentleman's seat, — Edm: Garvey, A.
- 88 Ditto of a gentleman's seat and part of a town, The same.
- 91 A design to make Whitehall a part of the British Museum, by the addition of a centre-piece opposite the Horse Guards, J. Gwyn, R. A.
- 108 A view of Westminster, from the Adelphi-buildings, W. James.
- 109 A view of Black-friars Bridge, from Somerset-house gardens, The same.
- 125 A view of part of the Polygon, now building at Southampton, J. Leroux.
- 126 A design of Woodford-hall, the seat of William Hunt, Esq. now building in Essex, T. Leverton.
- 162 A view in St. James's Park, before the alteration, J. Richard, R. A.
- 166 Ditto of Merton-college, Oxford, kitcat, M. A. Rooker, A.
- 167 Lillishall-abby, in the county of Salop, kitcat, The same.
- 168 Part of Wenlock-abbey in the same county, The same.
- 172 A view of the Arcade in Covent-garden, T. Sandby.
- 173 A view of Bridgenorth—water colours, P. Sandby, R. A.
- 174 A view of Bothwell-castle, in Clydesdale, ditto The same.
- 179 A view of the Tower of London, S. Scott.

- 184 A view on the river Ex, near Powderham-castle, Devonshire, D. Serres, R. A.
 185 Another view of the same, The same.
 187 Elevation of the principal front of Doveridge Hall,* the seat of Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. began 1769, E. Stevens, A.
 194 A view in Basinghall-street, a drawing, R. Taylor.
 195 Two views in Cornwall, W. Tomkins.
 197 A view of Haswell Park, looking towards Bridgewater, Somersetshire; the seat of Sir Charles Kymes Tynte, Bart. The same.
 198 A view in the grove of the same, The same.
 221 A view near Winstay, the seat of Sir W. W. Wynn, Bart. R. Wilson, R. A.
 222 A view of Crow Castle near Llangollen, Denbighshire, The same.
 223 A view of Houghton, the seat of the late Marquis of Tavistock, in Bedfordshire. The same.
 227 A ceiling, executed for Asheton Curzon, Esq. at Hagley, in Staffordshire,† J. Wyatt, A.
 228 Elevation of a house, for a nobleman, in Sussex, The same.
 235 A view of Ivy-bridge, Devonshire, C. W. Bampfylde, H.
 236 A view of Exmouth, The same.
 237 A view of Holywell, in North-Wales, The same.
 240 A view of part of the town of Southampton, E. Eyre, Jun. H.
 257 Two views of Garrick's seat at Hampton, J. Barrald.
 258 A view of part of Limbourn Castle, T. Callard.
 271 A view of Black Friars Bridge, from the Earl of Fife's garden, Whitehall, W. Tomkins.
 273 A geometrical elevation of the Assembly rooms and Hotels at Southampton, J. Leroux.
 274 Ditto of the front of Cam's Hall now building at Fareham, The same

* For a description of this place, see Topog: No. I. p. 22, &c.

† See also Topog: No. III. p. 124.

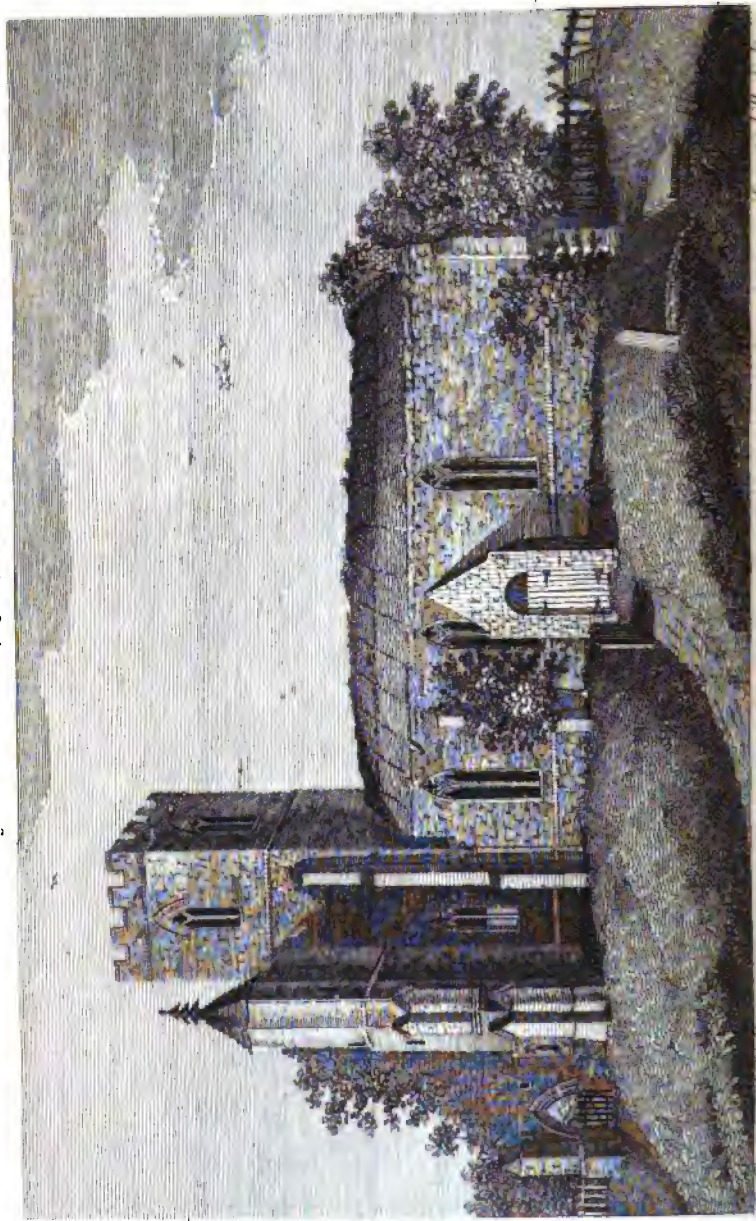
ERRATA.

In p. 341, read 1st note in p. 342.

In p. 342, read note in p. 341.



Engraved for the Topographer for October 1789.



GRESLEY CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. VII.

FOR OCTOBER, 1789.

ART. I. *Tour thro' several of the Midland Counties of England.*

Oct. 1, 1789.

HAVING made a Tour of nearly two months thro' several of the Midland Counties of England, and having examined with some pains and accuracy churches, old mansions, and other relicks of antiquity, particularly in those parts of which no history has yet been given, we now intend to insert some portion of the result of our observations in every number of this work, till the whole is finished, reserving however those subjects which opportunity or other circumstances may induce us to detail more at length than is consistent with the general plan of a Tour, to be introduced as occasion shall offer in separate articles.

We do not mean to obtrude upon the public that of which they have already a sufficient account. But many reasons may be given why several descriptions of the same places may be proper. The arrangement of the matter of a County-History, not according to the position of places upon a beaten road; their voluminousness, and the minutiae into which they run, all contribute to render them inadequate to the same purposes as a Tour.

However, those who do not immediately recollect it are to be put in mind, that two writers who have had the same purposes in view as ourselves, have sometimes intersected our route as well as that of each other. Our tour was thro' St. Alban's, Hemel Hempstead, Atheridge, in Herts; Dunstable, and Woburne, in Bedfordshire; Newport Pagnell, Bucks, Northampton, Harborough, Leicester, Ashby de La Zouch, Burton on Trent, and Turbury

D d d

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in Staffordshire; Sudbury, Ashbourne in the Peake, Oakover, Ilam, Dovedale, Buxton, Castleton, Tidswell, Bakewell, Haddon-Hall, Chatworth, Chesterfield, Sutton, Bolsover, Hardwick, Alfreton, Wingfield, Matlock, Kedleston, Derby, Dunnington, Ashby, (from which we minutely examined all the lower part of the county of Derby) Atherstone, Warwickshire, Coventry, Warwick, Kineton, Wroxton, Oxfordshire, Banbury, Buckingham, Aylesbury, Tring, Hertfordshire, Berkhamstead, Stanmore, Middlesex, and Edgware.—Besides a number of small deviations which will be specified in their proper places.

The two writers I have referred to are Mr. Pennant, and Mr. Bray. The former only interferes in his account of Coventry; in that of Northampton, and the road from thence to Dunstable; and in his account of St. Alban's. The latter pursued nearly the same route as we returned, from Buckingham to Coventry; saw Derby, Kedleston, Bakewell, Hardwick, Matlock, Chatworth, Tidswell, and Castleton, and returned from Leicester to Town nearly the same way as we went. Mr. Bray's is, we think, a well written book, but his accounts are short, and his attention directed to different objects from ours. Not but that of those spots, where we both happened to be, our own description will probably be still shorter, since they are in most respects, already so very well known.

The natural jealousy which most people feel, of having that obtruded upon them as new, which is trite and common, and the mistiness in which the clouds of publications daily vomited from the press involve their recollection so as incapacitate the generality to judge for themselves, make it necessary for those who disdain the repetition of a twice-told tale, to state their own claim to attention. Yet much might be said even in favour of him, who treads in the paths of a former traveller. The different objects to which different minds are directed, the variation of weather, spirits, and a thousand other circumstances will cause the most diligent person to leave enough fresh subjects of observation to him who follows after him. "The notices of the traveller are necessarily cursory. He is in a restless state of migration."* Night perhaps is coming on; no accommodation is near; he would wish to examine a picture, to trace the ornaments of a building, or to measure a noble room, yet the sacrifice would be too great, to be bewildered in blind roads, to experience the

* Pref. to Warton's *Kedlington*, p. iv.

hazard of an overturn, or to wander all night upon barren heaths. Such must be the defects of itineraries. Yet it seems to me that they are more pleasing, (tho' perhaps not always more useful,) than those histories of small districts, in which the writers from local attachment, as well as local opportunities, are too apt to run into minutenesses uninteresting to all but the neighbourhood.

It was our fortune in this tour to visit several objects, both natural and artificial, which are justly esteemed as worthy of notice in their way, as any in the kingdom. We saw a valley, that is the very picture of beauty. We saw two noble modern palaces. We saw four most invaluable ancient houses, than which there are certainly none more curious in England of the kind. We saw the generations of nearly three centuries living together in the vivid colours of Holbein, Janfen, Vandyke and Lely. We saw Fancy delineating her boldest visions in the glowing colours of Raphael, Rubens, and Titian. And if we may descend from beauty positive like this, to mention things which have gained their value from the flight of time, we have seen multitudes of noble marble altar-tombs and figures, curiously wrought brass plates, and much of "the dim religious gloom" of painted windows, in the numerous churches we have visited, particularly in the county of Derby. Are these dry pursuits? Is the recollection of ancient manners an inelegant study? I never enter a noble old hall, without seeing in my imagination the Baron feasting merrily with his Knights at the upper end, while I view the sides crowded with his Esquires and Vassals, and turning my ear to the gallery, hear at once the music strike up, till it makes the roof ring. When I proceed, and see the walls of the gallery adorned with the court of Harry, Elizabeth, or James, I am overwhelmed with my feelings. Is it not delightful to see manliness and beauty, whose bones have been for ages forgotten in the tomb, and whose names alone have been preserved in dry peerages or dull books of genealogy, thus embodied and revived? Yet was it not for the curious traveller, numbers of these, (which, as they have never been engraved, are not preserved in Granger) tho' their walls to day may be proud of them, may to morrow be removed into the garret, by some foolish and ignorant heir, who instigated, by the rivalry of a neighbouring *gorgeous Nabob*, may wish to make room for some tinsel modern furniture, of which the purchase may ruin him for ever.

But is any apology necessary for him who travels to arrest the fleeting arts and manners of former days, which ignorance is

ashamed of, which whim is every day disguising, and fashion destroying? Is any apology necessary for him who loves to make the past predominate over the present? Were the arts of our ancestors less eminent than they were; were painting, and sculpture, and architecture, in a lower state, would not this be the Antiquary's plea? Yet the fastidious tongue of criticism will talk to me of bloodshed, and rapine, and tyranny, of commerce low, and prerogative undefined. If I talk of architecture I shall be told of unseemly buttresses, dark dismal windows, and cold uncomfortable rooms. But is the ancient mansion which has stood the storms of three hundred years, and now deserted and neglected, thro' whose crevices the rain descends and the wind roars, is it in its present state to be compared with the airy modern mansion, curtain'd with damask, floor'd with the thickest carpets, and decorated with all the golden splendour of the East?

With whatever fondness however I dwell on ancient castles and mansions, the mention of the want of comfort of too many of them as habitations, has put me in mind of a description so whimsically fanciful, that I cannot refrain from transcribing it in this place, which I do the more willingly, because it is almost the only thing in the book* which is worth preserving from the flames, that the rest so highly merit.†

“ There is a castle in the north,
Seated upon a swampy clay,
At present but of little worth,
In former times it had its day.

This

* Crazy Tales, by the late Mr. Hall, Sterne's Eugenio.

† There is however one passage in his “Fables for Grown Gentlemen” (Fab. VIII, The Advice of the Old Spaniel) the reading of which always filled me with such exquisite delight, that I cannot help here repeating it, After experiencing the evils of the world,

“ To avoid anxiety and strife
Tray was resolv'd to lead a country life.
A country dog I think,
Is exactly like a country 'squire.
They both are only fit to sleep and stink
By their own fire;
And when awake, are only good
To yelp and hollow in a wood.
Their joys
And conversation are the same;
'Tis all a clamour and a noise,
And all the noise and clamour about game.

Three

This ancient castle is call'd *Crazy*,
Whose mould'ring walls a moat environs,
Which moat goes heavily and lazy
Like a poor prisoner in irons.
Many a time I've stood and thought,
Seeing the boat upon thy ditch,
It look'd as if it had been brought,
For the amusement of a witch,
To sail amongst applauding frogs,
With water-rats, dead cats, and dogs.
The boat so leaky is and old,
That if you're fanciful and merry,
You may conceive, without being told,
That it resembles Charon's ferry.
A turret also you may note,
Its glory vanish'd like a dream,
Transform'd into a pigeon-cote,
Nodding beside a sleepy stream.
From whence by steps with moss o'er grown
You mount upon a terrace high,
Where stands that heavy pile of stone
Irregular and all awry.
If many a buttress did not reach,
A kind and salutary hand;
Did not encourage and beseech
The terrace and the house to stand,

Three words compose their whole vocabulary;
A fox, a hare, and a fine scenting day,
And whether they are serious or merry,
'Tis all they have to say.
In short they never are so entertaining,
As when they're fast asleep or feigning."

By citing this odd passage I mean not to throw contempt upon those who reside in the country. The character it delineates is now *almost too much* worn away. The most ignorant Country Squire is less despicable than the silly coxcomb of ancient landed property, who employs all his morning in driving his Phaeton up and down *Bond Street*, and his evenings in yawning at the Play-house, or the Opera. Nor is the distinction he wishes alone foolish. Were it honourable, yet the means he pursues are inadequate to the end. Can he vie in expence with the East-Indian? nay the Banker's and the Brewers Clerks, yes even the lowest partners of low trades, will afford a better purse for this sort of shew, than many a large landed estate.

Left

Left to themselves and at a loss
 They'd tumble down into the foss.
 Over the castle hangs a tower
 Threat'ning destruction ev'ry hour,
 Where owls and bats, and the jackdaw,
 Their Vespers and their Sabbath keep,
 All night scream horribly, and caw,
 And snore all day in horrid sleep.
 Oft at the quarrels and the noise
 Of scolding maids, or idle boys,
 Myriads of rooks rise up and fly,
 Like legions of damn'd souls,
 As black as coals,
 That foul and darken all the sky.
 With wood the castle is surrounded,
 Except an opening to the Peak,
 Where the beholder stands confounded
 With such a scene of mountains bleak;
 Where nothing goes
 Except some solitary pewit,
 And carrion crows,
 That seem sincerely to rue it,
 That look as if they had been banish'd,
 And had been sentenc'd to be famish'd.
 Where nothing grows,
 So keen it blows,
 Save here and there a graceless fir,
 From Scotland, with its kindred fled,
 That moves its arms, and makes a stir,
 And tosses its fantastic head,
 That seems to make a noise and cry
 Only for want of company."

There is so much humorous imagination in this description, that I could never read it without exquisite pleasure, a pleasure not at all diminished by my veneration for antiquity.

But it becomes me now to return from my digression, and to tell my readers what we saw, that did or did not, answer to this picture.

On the 7th of August, when the sweet golden lights of Autumn were coming on, and all the country was enlivened with the busy people out in their fields at the harvest, we left London for St. Alban's.

Alban's. As our road to this place was the same as described by Mr. Pennant, we shall be short so far, to avoid repeating what he has said.

The first place worth mentioning is Highgate, a chapel of ease to Pancras and Hornsey, about four miles from London. It took its name from an high gate, erected upon the hill there about 400 years ago to receive toll for the Bishop of London, in consequence of his permission to go thro' his lands here, when the old miry road from Gray's Inn to Barnet, which was too deep for carts, carriers and packmen, was changed. This toll was farmed by Q. Eliz. for 40l. a year. Mr. Pennant says, a large gateway was standing here in his memory. The chapel dedicated to St. Michael stands where was anciently an hermitage. One of the hermits of which caused the Causeway between Highgate and Islington to be made, taking the gravel from the top of an hill, where is now a pond. A two handed charity (says Dr. Fuller) providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the valley, which before, especially in Winter, was passed with great difficulty. This hermitage was in the disposal of the Bishop of London, for we find

William Lichfield, a poor old hermit, presented to it by Robert de Braybrooke, Bishop of London, Feb. 20, 1386, in *meritum animæ suæ*. And

William Forte, by Bishop Stokesley, April 20, 1531, in consideration of his services in praying for his soul, and the souls of his predecessors and successors, and all the faithful deceased. This man was the last hermit of Highgate.

Near adjoining to the chapel is a Free School, built by Sir Roger Cholmondeley then Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, but afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1562, at his own charge. He procured it to be established and confirmed by Q. Eliz. letters patent, and endowed it with a yearly maintenance, yet Mr. Norden says the master's pension is precarious.

Edwyn Sandys, Bishop of London enlarged the school, in 1570, and added a chapel for divine service, which has also been enlarged by the piety and bounty of divers honourable and worthy persons, as appears by an inscription over the gate.*

* Mag. Brit. III. p. 42.—For a farther account of the Hermitage here, See Norden's M.S. in Brit. Mus. which will be given in a future Number.

From the top of Highgate hill, which is very steep, is a *flat* yet rich country, from Enfield in a semicircle round to Harrow on the Hill, &c. &c. Soon after we enter upon Finchley Common, a place infamous for its robberies. The prospect from hence is very extensive.

Next having passed a mansion of brick, we see Southgate at a distance on the right, and from hence going thro' the village of Whetstone, we arrive at the town of Barnet in Hertfordshire. It is sometimes called *High Barnet*, from its situation on an hill, and sometimes Chipping (or Cheaping) Barnet, from the market which Henry II. granted to the Abbots of St. Alban's, to be kept weekly on a Monday. It is famous for buying and selling cattle which are brought thither in great numbers.

In the time of the Saxons, this place was a great and large wood, granted to the church of St. Alban's, by the name of the woods of *Suthaw*, *Borham*, and *Huzebege*, but it has since been confirmed by divers kings of the realm by the name of Bergnet, which signifies in the Saxon language *Monticulus*, a little hill, from its high situation.

The church seems a curious piece of Gothic architecture, but being built of a soft stone, many of the ornaments are grown ragged. It is a chapel of ease to East Barnet, and has the same minister who provides for the cure.* The church was built by a Beauchamp, as appears by an inscription, which Mr. Pennant gives.

From hence we soon pass the Obelisk erected 1740, to commemorate the famous battle of Barnet, fought here Apr. 5, 1468, between the houses of York and Lancaster, which terminated in placing the Crown on the head of the former.

To the right is seen Hadley Church, famous for its curious beacon.†

We next pass by Wrotham Park, the house of which was built by the late unfortunate Admiral Byng. It is now the seat of his nephew George Byng, Esq. Member in the last Parliament for the County of Middlesex ‡ It is a large handsome mansion, with a Grecian Portico, situated in a park of good size, considering its propinquity to London,

* Mag. Brit. xi. p. 1010.

† See the last No. for Sept. p. 358.

‡ Histon, born 1764, was lately an unsuccessful candidate for the borough of Maidstone in Kent.

In about four miles we passed thro' South Mims, in Hertfordshire, where we observed the old church over-grown with ivy and forming a very picturesque appearance.

Evening now came on, and we could distinguish but little. On our right lay North Mims, in the church of which lies the body of the great Lord Somers, who had a seat here, which was afterwards Sir Joseph Jekyl's, in right of his wife, the sister of that nobleman. Here is also the seat of the Duke of Leeds, by marriage of his ancestor Peregrine, 2d Duke, with Bridget, only daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Hyde, Bart. of this place. The late Duke (the grandson of this match) resided here much, seldom going to his fine old paternal seat at Kiveton in Yorkshire.

The road now became in general close and narrow, so that even tho' it had not been evening, we could seldom have seen beyond the hedge on either side of us. It was also frequently sandy and very heavy for a carriage.

We soon after left on our right Tittenhanger, in the parish of Ridge. 'Tis very probable that this Vill was waste ground at the time of the Conquest, belonging to some of the neighbouring Vills, for I find no mention of *Ridge*, in those days, which doubtless was since denominated from the ridge of the hill, whereon the church is since erected; it belonged to the monastery of St. Alban's, and John Moot, the 6th Abbot of that Christian name, began a fair mansion at *Tittenhanger*, within this Vill, where he and his successors might retire for their ease and pleasure, and recreate themselves with their friends and relations, but died before he could finish it.

Abbot John, of Whethamsted, finished what his predecessor had begun, and made a fair addition to it by enlarging the chapel, and caused the similitude of all the saints of his own christian name of John to be painted on the wall, with his own picture which seemingly thus prayed.

Cum fero per nomen, per ferre precor simul omen;
Tum paribusque pari licet impar luce locari.

At the dissolution it was granted to Sir Hugh Paulet, whose second daughter carried it to her husband Sir Thomas Pope, and dying without issue by him, left it in his disposal, as he did in that of a subsequent wife (of the Blount family,) who gave it to her relation Thomas Blount, Esq. of Blount Hall, in Staffordshire, whose son Sir Henry, the great traveller, rebuilt it of brick, and

made fair walks and gardens here. He married the widow of Sir William Manwaring, Knt. in consequence of which connection, there is the following monument in the church.

"Here lies the Lady Bulby,* wife of Sir John Busby of Addington, Co. Bucks, Knt. daughter to the Lady Blount, by her first husband Sir William Manwaring, who was slain in the defence of Chester for the King; she died the 28th of December, 1667, in the nineteenth year of her age, in childbed of her second child, a daughter,† which survives to succeed her in those admirable perfections which made her memory dear to all who knew her."

In this church were also buried the father and grandfather of Sir Henry Blount, the traveller; his learned son Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Bart. and the rest of the family, till their extinction about the middle of this century. It now belongs to Philip Yorke, Esq. (nephew to Lord Hardwicke.) His mother resided here, but it has been since let to several tenants. The person now occupying it is Mrs. Crawley.

Soon after nine we arrived at St. Alban's, a place about which, as so full an history of it has been given by Mr. Pennant, we shall be short. St. Alban's rose out of the ruins of Verulam, a great and populous city of the Britains, and afterwards of the Romans. After the Britains had for a long time enjoyed great quiet and prosperity here under the Romans, the Emperor Dioclesian in 304, stirring up a persecution in the provinces on the continent, it at length reach'd this isle; and then this place gave birth to St. Alban, a wealthy citizen, who with an invincible constancy suffered martyrdom, and therefore is called the English *Protomartyr*. His remains were interr'd in the spot where he suffered, which for some centuries was forgot.

At length Offa, king of the Mercians, directed, says Legend, by a vision from Heaven, miraculously discovered his reliques, by beams of glory springing from his grave. In 793 he erected on the spot the magnificent monastery which still goes by the Saint's name; and from hence arose the town of St. Alban's.

* See Top. No. II. p. 68, where some letters of Sir W. Manwaring, with an account of his death are inserted.

† Both these children were daughters. One of them married the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park, Cheshire, whom she long survived and died about 1724, leaving issue by him John Egerton, of Tatton Park Esq.—William Egerton, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, &c.

Aug. 8th.—Early in the morning, on opening our windows we were pleased with looking down upon the trees and white house of the Countess Spencer, at the bottom of the street which descends very rapidly. The name of it is Holywell house. It was built by old Sarah, the famous Dutchess of Marlborough, whose family we presume by an inscription we saw in the Abbey church were natives of this place. It is now Lady Spencer's jointure house. On strolling out before breakfast, we found that the back part of this house and each side looked entirely into the country, incommoded by the town. The garden is however small, and surrounded after the old fashion with brick walls. Altogether it had not the appearance of the house of nobility. At the top of the hill which rises again immediately from the bottom in which it stands, are the village and church of St. Stephen's. Looking back from hence we had a view of the Abbey church cross the valley.

The front of Lady Spencer's house is to the street. It consists of a pediment, in the top of which are military insignia, and two small wings. We did not visit the inside. Mr. Pennant says here is a portrait of the old Duchess "exquisitely handsome, without the least vestiges of her diabolical passions, the torments of her queen, her husband, and herself."

We next visited the Abbey church, which was preserved by the town's purchasing it at the dissolution for 400l. No part of the Abbey itself remains but the gateway. Nothing in the building of the present church appeared to us of remote antiquity, unless the round arches Mr. Pennant describes and engraves, be such, but we own they struck us as more modern alterations. Here are many beautiful specimens of the rich as well as the simpler Gothic. Duke Humphrey's, Abbot Ramridge's, and Abbot Whethamsted's rich monuments are all extremely deserving notice. The rich brass plate of Abbott Thomas De La More, with his figure in the center, surrounded by the twelve Apostles, is eminently beautiful. His arms, 3 spread eagles on a bend continually repeated.

The broken brass plate of one of the Grey family we might read wrong, for we read it hastily, but we read it thus

::: Knyght sonne and hestre of Edmond Erle of Kent
 ::: the fourthe ::: lader to our Soberain :::
 pere of our Lord **CCCCXXII** ::: of the
 kynge ::: on whose soule God have mercye. Amen."

Arms. Grey of Ruthen quartering Hastings and Valence quarterly.

We took notice of a few other brass plates, which as they are not mentioned by Mr. Pennant, we shall here insert.

"*Hic jacet frater Robertus Beubur * hujus Monasterii monachus qui quadraginta ann'*

Another.

Ece sacerdos eram, jam factus vile cadaver,

Et cito pulvis ero, quæso memento mei.

Hic gradum, qui me nunc teris hic, et funde precatum

De Deum sit tenet hinc dicat ad usque polum.

Risardus Standon obiit die : : : anno MD. — —

Another.

"*Here lieth Bartholomew Halley and Thomasine his wife : : Of your Charitie save for their soules a Prater. Poster.*

Another, in one of the Ailes.

Hic jacet Thomas Garrard mercator qui obiit die prim' Oct. MCCCCXII."

In the roof of part of the South Transept I observed (inter alia) the following arms,

1. Scrope.
2. G. 3 conies, borde. engrd. A.—Coninesby.
3. B. 3 lions ramp. A.
4. B. lion ramp. A.
5. A. on a bend S. 3 owls A.
6. Hyde.
7. Markham.
8. A. saltier engrd. S. charged with 5 bezants.
9. Lee. A. fesse int. 3 crescents S.
10. Paly of 6. B. and G.
11. B. chevr. gobonè int. 3 crescents S.
12. A. chevr. G. int. 3 fleurs de lis B.
13. Courtney.
14. Clare.
15. Neville.
16. Vere.
17. O. Saltier A. label of 3 A.
18. G. fesse O.
19. Clifford of Frampton.

* Qu. this name ?

20. G. cross A. bilkety S. into 4 lions pass. O.

21. B. cross fleurè O.

22. G. 3 crowns O.

L. H. S. continually intermixed:

In different parts of the roof I observed these,

1. Scotland.

2. A. lion ramp. G. holding a battle axe:

3. S. lion ramp. O.

4. O. spread eagle S. quartering A. lion ramp. O.

5. O. 3 lions pass. B.

Among the more numerous modern benefactors (probably on the church's reparation) in the last century, I observed the following (most of them noble) families.

Egerton	Howard
Cecil	North
Compton	Russell
Tuston	Finch
Butler	Grimston
Bruce	Capel
Robartes	Berkeley
Holles	Blount
Gray	Garrard
Butler	Taylor.

Over the west door of the body is the following inscription:

"Propter viciniam situm et amplum hujus templi spatium ad magnam confluentium multitudinem excipiendam opportunum temporibus Regis Hen. VIII et denuo Eliz. Reg. peste Londoniæ sævientie conventus juridicus hic agebatur."

In this town are two more churches. In that of St. Michael is the monument of the great Lord Verulam.

The name of the other is St. Peter's.

Two famous battles were fought here in the 15th century between the houses of York and Lancaster.

The interest of the borough which sends two members to Parliament is divided between Lord Spencer, and Lord Grimston.

After thus surveying the town, it being a fine bright autumnal day, we set off for Hemel Hemsted, a cross road, for which we left the Dunstable road on our left, just beyond the church of St. Michael. The way was through hedge rows, enclosing corn fields, with here and there a distance of wood across gentle valleys. We left Gorhambury, Lord Grimston's (once the seat of the great Lord Verulam, whose very house was lately remaining
till

till the present Lord replaced it with a modern stone mansion on our right, and passing through Leverstock Green, came to the top of the hill that descends rapidly to Hempssted. From thence we had a glorious view of the town, church, and country round.

Hempssted is a small neat looking town, picturesquely situated rather on the slope of an hill which descends into a rich valley beneath, well wooded, and of fine verdure.

This is a market town. Offa the great and magnificent King of the Mercians, gave six manfions in this town, then called Hean Hampstead, that is, High Hampstead, to the monastery of St. Alban's, which was of his own foundation, and King Ethelred confirmed his grant to that church. But the other part of the village was the possession of the Saxon Kings, until William the Conqueror gave it to Earl Moreton.

The Abbot of St. Alban's held this town till the dissolution; but the other part coming afterwards to the Crown, was given by Edmund, the son of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, King Henry III's brother to the church of Ashridge, which he founded. After the dissolution of these Abbies, this manor and town was granted to John Waterhouse, Esq. Auditor to King Hen. VIII.

That monarch paying him a visit at his house here, granted, at his request, a charter of incorporation to this village.

The church is a vicarage in the nomination of the Bishop of London, but the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's present. It consists of a nave, two ailes and a transept, in the crossing of which is placed the tower, and on it a well proportion'd spire of ornamented lead. At the West end we were surprized with a very curious and richly ornamented Saxon arch. It consisted of several mouldings highly adorned with fleur de lis and vine leaves alternate, fret work, &c. which it is impossible to give a precise idea of without an engraving. The capitals of the pillars also were enriched with grotesque figures. Within side the nave was divided from the ailes by Saxon arches, most of which were plain.

Chauncey mentions an ancient tomb, which if still there, (which we think it cannot be) we overlooked. He describes it to be "A fair tomb of marble, and rich inlaid with brass, with the portraiture of a man armed of goodly lineaments, together with this French inscription:

Robert Albyn gill icy

Et Margareta la femme oubike luy

Mein de lez almes eyt mercy."

Sir William Egerton, K. B. of Worsley Hall, * Lancashire, 2d son of John, 2d Earl of Bridgwater, was buried in this church, Dec. 1691, but without any memorial.

On a mural monument is the following inscription.

In the vault near this place lyeth the body of Richard Combe, Esq. the eldest son of Sir Richard Combe, Kt.

The father's first.

The family's last.

Who obeyed Death's summons, the 1st of Aug. in the year 1692.

Arms. Erm. 3 lions pass. Crest. An arm embowed, holding a truncheon.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. II. *Stoke-Rodney, Somersetshire.*

To the Editors.

I was rather disappointed at looking into Mr Gough's new edition of Camden, under Somersetshire, not to find any mention of Stoke-Rodney, not only as the owners who had imposed the addition of their name upon it, were both ancient and eminent; but as a great hero of modern days (*supposed to be of the family*) has been lately raised to the peerage, and by reviving the honor of the name at least, recalled attention it.—This place was also called *Stoke-Gifford*, a proof that a family of that name once possessed it, and as Sir Richard Rodney, who was knighted with great pomp at Keinsham in 1316, married Maud, daughter of Sir Osbert *Gifford*, Kt. I suspect *that* was the time at which this place was brought into the Rodney family.—I will confess what immediately led me to this enquiry, was accidentally meeting with the inclosed beautiful poems in a MS. in the British Museum. Antiquarians, gentlemen, are probably not very fond of poetry. Are they ever guilty of the wicked crime of writing verses? *You at least* have been guilty of *inserting some* in your last number but one, and therefore, gentlemen, I claim the indulgence of having these poems, which to me appear extremely beautiful, preserved in your miscellany, particularly as they in some measure illustrate the history of a member of an ancient fa-

* Now returned to the Duke of Bridgwater, and the place whence the great canal originates.

998. *Sir George Rodney to the Countess of Hertford.*

mily. I know not that they were ever printed, tho' I will not say I have lately searched into all the poetical miscellanies of those times.

The Sir George Rodney, the supposed author of this epistle, I take to be that Sir George, who is said in the peerage to have been born about 1568, and upon whose death without issue, the estate at Stoke-Rodney, &c. went to his cousin Sir John, whose son, Sir Edward Rodney, left a daughter and coheir, who carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Brydges, of Keinsham. (See Top. No. III. p. 158) In 1751 it came with the other estates to the Duke of Chandos, who, I rather suspect, has sold it.

The Countess of Hertford was, I believe, Frances, daughter of Thomas, Viscount Howard, of Bindon, widow of Henry Prænell, Esq. Citizen of London, and surviving the Earl, (who was son of the Protector Duke, and died in April 1621, aged 83) remarried Lodowick Stuart, Duke of Richmond.

The story seems to have been well-known in the world at that time, and I think it is slightly mentioned in Granger, under the print of the Countess of Hertford, tho' I have not that book now by me.

Sir George Rodney to the Countess of Hertford.

From one that languisheth in discontent
(Dear faire) receive this greeting to thee sent ;
And still as oft as it is read by thee,
Then with some deepe sad sigh remember mee.
When bee thou sure this order I will keepe
My hart shall bleede as fast as thine shall weepe.
So if in shedding tears thou dost not faine,
With drops of blood I'le pay thee teares againe.
To make our sorrowes somewhat like abound,
That as thy eies so may my hart bee drown'd,
In which griefe shall bee full, sighes shall bee plentie,
And for one sigh of thine I'll give thee twentie,
And to the audit of thy strange content
Pay interest for the thoughts which thou hast lent,
For too, too well my fortunes make mee knowe
My haples love must work my overthrowe,
Wherein not death itself can come with paine,
Were not my death made woful by disdain ;

By

By which the times may say by what is donne
My father had one lost degenerate sonne;
And I shall to the stocke from whence I came,
Behold a blott both to my bloud and name;
Soe much to yield. (where in disgrace I prove)
To femail softnes and unfruitful love.—
Confess I doe, thame is my best desert,
Plantinge affliction on a barren hart.
'Twas nature's tinne thus to commix a mynd
With beautie died in graine so muche unkinde,
No: 'twas my fortune's error to vow duty,
To one that beares defiance in her beautie.
Sweete poyson, precious wooe, infectious jewell,
Such is a ladie that is faire and cruell.
Howe well could I with ayre Cancellian like
Live happie, and still gazeing on thy cheekes,
In which forsaken man, mee thinke I see
How goodlie love doth threaten cares to mee.
Why dost thou frowne thus on a kneelinge soule,
Whose faultes in love thou mayst as well controale.
In love!—but oh! that word (I feare)
Is hatefull still both to thy hart and eare.
Am I too meane in ranck? I knowe I am,
Nor can I raise the stocke from whence I came.
I am no Barron's sonne, nor borne so high;
Would I were lower, soe I were not I;
As lowe as envie's wishes could impart,
So I could sett my sighes beneath my hart.
Lady, in breefe, my fates doe so intend
The period of my daies drawes to an end;
The thredd of my mortalitie is spunne,
Cancell'd my life, my thredd of frailtie runne,
Death stands before my eies, and says my doome
By destinie to die was not yet come;
Tells mee I might have liv'd, and tells mee truth
I am not sick yett in my strength of youth.
But saies in such a lamentable case,
I must not live to overlive disgrace;
And yields strong reasons, for (saies death) most clearlie,
Such is her pleasure, whom thou lov'st most dearlie.
Oh be that will accomplished to shewe

How it shall bee : but hope alas is wayne,
 When all my hope is clouded with disdain.
 Nor, Lady, dare I blame you, since your choice
 With whome in honour you doe now rejoyce,
 Is worthie in himselfe, or (indeed) rather
 In beinge sonne to such a worthie father,
 Of whom amidst my griefes I have confest
 Hee was of Seymors both the great'st, and best.
 Oh may his sonne be like him in his life,
 Heer's then a husband fitt for such a wife,
 Yett had my father answered his degree,
 I might have bin as worthie full as hee,
 For I had then bin captive to love's might,
 More guided by my hart, than by my sight ;
 Neglect of errour, and the hand of Heaven
 Are meereleie strangers, yett it might have given,
 Well parted grace to frame a perfect creature,
 A constant judgment to a constant feature,
 For youth had then bin matcht (a goodlie thinge)
 Not to the sapless Autumne but the Springe.
 But O ! the time is past and all too late,
 I may lament but not recall my fate.
 Strickt stands the censure which reporte displays
 That takes from mee the honor of my daies.
 Revive my hopes ; I cannot sincke in fame,
 My reputation lost, disgrac't my name,
 In vertue I am wounded and can have
 No glorie nowe but in the conqueringe grave.
 Sad memory to come this doome may give
 And say hee died that had no hart to live
 Herein my griefe, and I shall well agree,
 I'll bury them, as they have bury'd mee.
 Thus to thy angry beaultie (pretious deare)
 A sacrifice of pittie will I reare :
 A sacrifice of peace to end all strife
 As true a hart as ever harbour'd life.
 I may doe't but my frailetie may for-slow't
 And indeed 'tis not fitt that you should know't.
 No, ladie, no : although I canne not wyne
 Your love for suite, to die for love is sinne ;
 Yet give mee leave to singe my former songe :
 I am too deeplie wounded to live longe ;

Though

The Countesse's Answer.

401.

Though not to die in hast but I protest
If death could make you thinke I lov'd you best,
Would I were dead, that you alone might knowe,
Howe much to you I did both vowe and owe.
I strive in vaine, my miseries are such,
That all I doe or wryte is all too much.
My wish I have, if I bee understood,
Willinge to seale my meaninge with my blood.
Faire, doe not fret, nor yet at all bee mov'd,
That I have thus unfortunatelic low'd;
Nor thinke herein report disgraceful for thee,
Heaven knowes I ever thought my selfe unworthie
Yett if you have a thought to cast away,
Cast it on mee; and soe you shall repay:
My service with some ease, and I in mynde
Commend that pittie I could never finde.
Thus ever bee (as you are) ever faire,
Rest you in much content, I in dispaire.

ART. III. The Countesse's Answer.

Divided in your sorrowes, I have strove
To pittie, that attempt, I must not love,
For which your health you sent me, (sith in vaine
Because I could not keepe) returnes againe.
So nowe the case betweene us twoe thus stands,
My present state and your mishapp commandes,
Wherein what should I say, but what I see,
Impute the faultes to destinee, not mee.
Poore is the parte of beautie I enjoy,
If where it winnes one, it must one destroy.
Small cause have I the owner to rejoyce,
That cannot take free passage in my choyce;
But for the fruitles paintinge of my cheekes,
Must still become a slave to him that seekes;
Or bee term'd cruell, or (which is farr worse)
Of death or bloudshedd undergoe the curse.
So if one desperate in madnesse do it,
Not yeildinge, I am accessarie to it
Is bondage then the happines attends
On those whome everie one for faire commends?

F f f 2

Then

Then surelie better much it is to bee
 Rather then faire in thraldome borne and free.
 But this I neede not plead since beauties mirror
 Occasions not your suite, but your own error;
 And some such men there are, in whome opinion
 Of what doth seeme, not is, hath most dominion.
 Those onlie that for excellent doe seeme
 What is not foe indeed but in esteeme.
 Which though I will not tax, for lust in any;
 Yett verrie lust no doubt it is in many;
 For uncompounded love, pure and refine,
 Is a moste neate perfection of the mynde,
 And beinge suche must evermore effect
 Things like it selfe in qualitie elect,
 Which granted, love in these should seeke for grace,
 Which faire are in conditions not in face.
 So love a vertue is; howe many then
 True lovers should bee found amongst you men!
 Such as preferr by reason's temperate fire
 Lawfull desert before unjust desire;
 Such as with goodness (in it self pure fram'd)
 Are mildlie hot, not franticklie inriam'd;
 Such as with goodness doe affection measure
 - Grounded on cause of motion, not of pleasure;
 Hee's not fitt choyce, but passionatelie hovers;
 Lovers are men, but most men are not lovers;
 And this should make us froward in deniale,
 Since still wee knowe our miseries by triall;
 Success and custom (to weake woemen foes)
 Have made men wanton in our overthrowes.
 What is't in their attempts men have not vaunted,
 Because the worser of our sex have graunted.
 To weepe, to threaten, flatter, lie, protest,
 Are but in earnest lust, and love in jest.
 Myselfe have heard it nowe and then avow'd,
 By some whome use in follie hath made prowde,
 That if by oathes one may his purpose winne,
 Noe perjury in such a case is sione.
 And can wee then bee blam'd if beinge harm'd
 By fadd experience wee bee stronglie arm'd
 With resolution to defend our wronges
 Against the perjur'd falshood of men's tongues?

But

But whither range I in this vaine dispute,
Since what you seeke for is a wicked suite,
In tellinge you are captive to love's mighte,
More guided by your hart, than by your sight ;—
I canne but annswere to the love you ow'd
The love that should have thank'd you is bestow'd.
Soe I must die in debt, my hart is gonne,
You are not hee, and I must have but one ;
To him I have engag'd my blushles truth ;—
Love is not wise in age, most rash in youth ;
And I applaude my fortune, which have mett
That faith which grave discretion doth begett.
Terme age the Autumne ; 'tis a better play
To singe in Winter than to weepe in May ;
Somethinge I knowe ; content is match't with yeares,
When to wedd younge is as to marry teares.
And whoe can choose but faithfully affect
That wisdome that knowes wiselie to direct.
When youth with youth their race together runne,
Both ignorant to guide are both undonne ;
And therefore doe not you my choice molest,
My match must please you, for it likes mee best ;
Nor do you take the course to purchase love,
From one by striveinge howe you may remove
My love from him, whose nowe I am, for hee
That is no friend to him, is none to mee.
Thus farr to satisfie the feeleeinge paine
Which in your letter seemes foe to complaine,
And speakes for you ;—with pittie more than witt
Have I an answer made, though far unfitt,
Unfitt consideringe whoe, and whose I am,
Unfitt both for your comfort, and my name.
Bee not deceiv'd ; nor take your hope by this,
For, doeing foe, in truth you doe amisse.
If fate had mark'd mee yours, full well you know
Your earnest suite had wonne mee longe agoe,
But 'twas not foe ordain'd ; then 'twere uneven
To strive against the ordinance of heaven,
Twas not the fortune of your lowe descent
Your happ in haveing mee did not prevent ;
Full well I knowe, reporte in no wise can
Deny your father's sonne a gentleman.

Both

Both hee and you have well deserv'd the same
 By ancient titles and by worthie fame.
 And such you are, but what is that to mee
 To withstande destinie or fate's decree?
 The many honnoures donne unto our house
 Make mee not proude, nor being a new spouse
 To my newe lorde, tis not an auncient feate
 Of glory, but of vertue makes us greates.
 Then heerein to add greatnes to your blood
 Conquer desire; bee greates in beinge goode;
 And you shall herein much more honor finde,
 Makinge your passions subject to your mynde.
 Than if you were term'd noble, which lov'd stile
 Is without vertue's dresse, accompted vile.

In breife, whereas you write the fatall strife
 Twixt love and my disdaine hath doom'd your life,
 Herein my minde is (I would have you knowe it)
 Poorelie, meethinke, you strive to play the poet,
 And poets I have heard in such a case
 Hold flattery and lyinge the best grace;
 For they are men forsooth have wordes to peirce
 And wound a stony heart with softning verse;
 They canne worke wonders, and to tricke will move
 A marble hart; they teach the art of love;
 They canne wryte sonnets and with warbling rymes
 Make woemen as lighte as are the times.
 And if I bee not then deceived much,
 Your last lines intimate you to be such.
 If you bee such, then I beleeve with ease
 That you canne die for love, if that you please.
 Then dye as poetts doe, in sighes, (false fee
 To corrupt truth) in sonnetting aye mee;
 With such like prettie deathes, whose trimme disguise
 May barter yeilding hartes, and blind soft eies.
 No: no: I never yett could heare or prove
 That there was ever any died for love;
 Nor would I have you bee the man beginne
 The earnest daunce for such a sportive sinne;
 For that would prove a laughter for an age;
 Stuff for a play; fitt matter for a stage.

But that I may not spend my time in wordes,
 Thus much my leisure and my witt affordes,

To make you thinke the paines you did employ
 Were not all spent on one both nice and coy
 In honourable meaneinge nowe it restes
 That you for worthe's sake graunte mee two requestes,
 First to desist your suite and give les scope
 To the licentious apines of your hope ;
 Next that you dare not to attempt the passage
 Of more replies by letters, or by message :
 The first suite, I'll entreate it at your hand,
 And for the latter of them I'll commaunde.
 In doing which you give me cause to say,
 That some thoughtes on you are not cast away.
 Else all my love is firmelie plac'd ; therefore
 Hope for no favour I will love no more.

Sir George Radney besfore hee killed himselfe.

What shall I doe that am undone ?
 Where shall I flie my selfe to shunne ?
 Ah mee ! my selfe my selfe must kill,
 And yett I die against my will.
 In starry letters I behold
 My death in the heavens enroll'd :
 There finde I wrytt in skyes above
 That I (poore I) must die for love.
 'Twas not my love deserv'd to die ;
 O no ! it was unworthy I.
 I for her love should not have dy'de,
 But that I had no worth beside.
 Ah mee ! that love such woe procures
 For without her no love endures !
 I for her vertues her doe serve.
 Doth such a love a death deserve ?

ART. III. *Otterden, Kent, from the same Correspondent.*

To the Editors,

It becomes me, gentlemen, after having troubled you with so long a communication, to make an apology for offering you any thing more. But the book in which I found the preceding poems has really fascinated me. I met with a little poetical description of " Westwell-downs" which seemed to have some alliance to
 Topography.

Topography. There is a wild fancy with a Doric delicacy in it that delighted me. It was sign'd W. S. the initials of our immortal poet. I really thought I had discovered a little poem of Shakespeare. However I rather think I have discovered it to be another person, who, if my conjecture is right, will (in my feelings at least,) cast an honor upon his residence at Otterden in Kent. This person I take to be *William Slatyer*, of whom I shall extract my account from Wood. (Ath. Ox. II. p. 111) He was born in Somersetshire, matriculated in the University of Oxford as a gentleman's son of that county, and a member of St. Mary-Hall, in Lent Term 1600, aged 13. Whence translating himself to Brazen-Nose College in 1607, he took his degree in arts; the next year he was made Fellow of the College, proceeded in that Faculty 1611, entred into holy orders, was soon after beneficed, and in 1623 took the degrees in Divinity, being then in good esteem for his knowledge in English History, and his excellent vein in Latin and English poetry. His works are these

Θρηνοδια, sive Pandionium in perpetuam serenissimam simul ac beatissimam Principis Annæ nuper Angliæ Reginæ memoriam."

Elegies and epitaphs by W. S. late servant and chaplain to her Majesty. Lond. 1619 in 4 sheets in qto. The running title on the top of every page is *Threnodia Britannica*. These elegies and epitaphs consist of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English verses; they are printed in several forms, some like pillars, some circular, some chronogramatically.

Palæ-Albion; or the history of Great Britain, from the first peopling of this Island to the reign of King James. Lond. 1621. Fol. in Latin and English verse; the Latin on one side, and the English on the other, with various marginal notes on the English side, relating to English History and Antiquities.

Psalms, or Songs of Sion, turned into the language, and set to the tunes of a strange land. Printed at London, but when, I know not, because not set down in the title.

Psalms in four languages, and in four parts, set to the tunes of our church.—Printed at Lond. in tw. engraven on copper.

Genethliacon sive Stemma Regis Jacobi.—Lond. 1630. 'Tis in a thin fol. in Lat. and Engl. and the genealogy is derived from Adam.

What other things he hath published I know not, nor any thing else of him, only that he giving way to Fate at *Otterden*, in Kent, where he was *then*, or before (as I presume) beneficed, in the month of Oct. or Nov. 1647, was there buried, leaving
behind

behind him a widow, named Sarah." So far Antony Wood. The church was rebuilt a few years since by the Wheelers, (who have a fine old mansion close adjoining, now I fear going to decay) so that there can be no memorial of him remaining. The patrons of the church are the Brydges's of Wootton.

I think it is a presumptive confirmation that William Slatyer was the author of these little poems, that in the neighbourhood of Otterden, is a place of the name of

Westwell Downes.

The pleated wrinkles on the face
Of wave-swoln earth did lend such grace
As shaddowes in imagery,
Which both deceive and please the eie.
The sheepe sometimes doe tread a maze
By often windinge in and in,
And sometimes round about they trace
With milkmaid's call a fairie ringe.
Such semi-circles they have run,
Such lines acrosse so trimlie spun,
That sheppards learne whenc'er they please.
A new geometrie with ease.

W. S.

SONNETT.

Reade in those roses the fadd story
Of my hard fate, and your owne glorie!
In the white you may discover
The paleness of a faintinge lover;
In the redd the flames still feedinge
On my hart with fresh woundes bleeding;
The white will tell you howe I languish,
And the redd expresse my anguish;
The frownes that on your brow resided
Have these roses thus devided.
O let your smiles but cleere the weather,
And then they both shall grow together.

To these I cannot help adding the following, by another person, which I found in the same book.

G g g

SONNETT.

SONNETT.

Tell mee no more, how faire shee is ;
 I have no mynde to heare,
 The story of that distant blisse
 I never shall come neere.
 By sad experience I have found
 That her perfection is my wounde.

And tell mee not howe fond I am
 To tempt a daring fate,
 From whence no triumph ever came
 But to repent too late.
 There is some hope ere longe I may
 In silence doate myselfe away.

I aske no pittie (love) from thee,
 Nor will thie justice blame,
 So that thou wilt not envy mee
 The glorie of my flame,
 Which crownes my hart when ere it dies
 In that it falls her sacrifice.

H. K.

This signature of H. K. I conjecture to be Henry King. This Henry was son of Dr. John King, Bishop of London, who was son of Philip King of Wornall, near Brill, in Bucks, by Eliz. daughter of Edmund Conquest, of Houghton Conquest, Co. Bedf. son of Thomas, brother to Robert King, the first Bishop of Oxford.*

Henry King's mother was Joan, daughter of Henry Freeman of Staffordshire. He was born in the same house and chamber at Wornal in Bucks, in which his father had received his first breath in January 1591. He was educated partly in the school at Thame in Oxfordshire, and partly at Westminster. He was elected a student of Christ Church 1608, took the degree in arts, entred into holy orders, became a most florid preacher, successively Chaplain in ordinary to King Charles I, D. D. and Dean of Ro-

* This Dr. John King became student of Christ church, Oxf. 1576, Chaplain to Q. Eliz. and K. James, Archdeacon of Nottingham, 1590; Chaplain to Lord Keeper Egerton; Dean of Christ-church 1605; Bishop of London 1611; and died 1621. He was a solid and profound divine, of great gravity and piety. Wood's Ath. I. 458.

chester,

chester, Feb. 6, 1638. In 1641, he was made Bishop of Chichester, (being one of those persons of unblemished reputation that his majesty, tho' late, promoted to that honourable office.)

When he was young, he delighted much in the studies of music and poetry, which with his wit and fancy made his conversation much accepted. When he was elder, he applied himself to oratory and philology, and in his reduced age, fixed on divinity; in which faculty he became eminent, as his sermons partly shew, which remained fresh in the minds of his auditors many years after his death.

He published 1st. many sermons. 2d. The Psalms of David turned into metre, Lond. 1651. 3d. A Deep Groan, &c. at the funeral of Charles I.

4th. *Poems, Elegies, Paradoxes, and Sonnets.* Lond. 1657. When these poems were first published, all the report was that Dr. Philip King, brother to the said Henry King was the author, and thereupon it was put into the Bodleian catalogue under Philip's name.

5th. Several letters. Lond. 1665. Oct.—6th. Several anthems.

7th. *Divers Latin and Greek poems*; many of which are extant in several books.

During the long parliament, when episcopacy was silenced, he mostly lived in the house of Sir Richard Hobart, (who had married his sister) at Langley, near Colebrook, Bucks. Being restored to his see at the Restoration, he became esteemed by many persons of his neighbourhood and diocese, *the epitome of all honours, virtues, and generous nobleness*, and a person never to be forgotten by his tenants and the poor. But Wood (from whom this account is extracted*) adds that not being removed to a better See, he became discontented, and favoured the Presbyterians. He died Oct. 1, 1669, and was buried on the southside of the choir at Chichester near the communion table; where his widow, Anne, daughter of Sir William Russell of Strentham in Worcestershire, (remarried to Sir Thomas Millington, M. D.) erected an handsome monument to his memory. His eldest son John was buried near him in a short time after him.

So far Wood. In the MS. from which the above poem was drawn are several others with the same signature. Most of them, like this, appear to me exquisitely elegant. There seems to be a great similarity, with the advantage as to simplicity, between

* Ath. ii. p. 431, 432.

them, and those of that admirably polished, (yet too much forgotten) court-poet, Carew.—*

ART. III. Mapledurham Church, Oxfordshire.

May 2, 1644.

In the east window of the chancel.

Arms. G. 3 cinquefoils A. Bardolfe.

S. an eagle displayed A. impaling O. a lion ramp. fretty.

The figure of a man in armour, having on his breast the Bardolfe arms; his hands extended, holding a scroll with these words,
 “Jesu fili Dei mei.” . . .

* It has been remarked an hundred times, how many *Scribblers of verses*, such as Duke, Stepney, and Walth, and Yalden, &c. have been *admitted* into the body of English Poets, by Johnson.—Yet the world are not aware, how many *real Poets* have been *left out*. The fact is, that there is no comparison between the minor Poets of Elizabeth, and James's reign, and those that were posterior to the Restoration. The former are so much superior. Yet the latter are still remembered, tho' perhaps despised. The very existence of the Poems, of most of the former, their very names as Poets, are not known. How happen'd this? Perhaps the inundation of the Civil wars, which filled the mind with other subjects, which banish'd elegance, and defiled poetry with the jargon of *puritanical cant*, overwhelmed them so totally, that it required a merit superior to what it can be candidly own'd they had, ever to rise again.

“I think a “Miscellany from the Poems of those times, *judiciously selected*, and not filled with every things that could be raked together, with short accounts of the the lives of the writers and criticisms would be an useful as well as entertaining work.†

I have not very lately been much conversant with the books of that date. And therefore perhaps I may suppose some things to be more scarce than they are. Some accidental studies have turned my thoughts another way. Yet Poetry, I will confess it, has ever been the mistress of my soul, and to her, whatever temporary abiences may happen, I return but with the greater ardour. In the course of a life, perhaps not very long, I may say, I have reflected a great deal upon that “*celestial art*” as Gray in one of his letters calls it. Whether I have ever been guilty of the high crime, (in some people's mind) of writing verses myself, the world are of course unanxious to know. But I must now own, that the accidental discovery of the beautiful volume of poems, from which I have sent you these (perhaps too long) extracts has induced me to have some thoughts of the Publication just now mentioned. The world Gentlemen, are to form their opinion of my judgment in praising these Poems. Nor is it of any importance to you, Gentlemen, or them, *who I am*, or *whence I come*, till I produce something of more consequence than the Extracts here sent you, upon which to claim their approbation or their censure.

† I am aware of the late Mr. Headly's book. But *that* was drawn from Poems, which tho' perhaps not very popularly known, every person much conversant with Poetry, had upon his shelf.

The

The north window of the chancel is of two panes, and adorned with these coates and figures.

First compartment. John Iwardeby the elder, and Jane his wife, daughter of "Sir Hew Ansley," kneeling opposite each other with scrolls containing their names, and over him these words, Almighty Jesu my maker. - - - - "Over her these, "Mary moder help me."

In the other compartment. John Iwardeby and Katherine his wife, "daughter of Edward, Lord Burgevenny," kneeling, his scroll broken; on hers, "Help Mary moder, gracious lady."

Over, these arms, (France and England quarterly impaling Neville.—The Earl of Westmoreland,

2. Lord Spencer, impaling France and England quarterly quartering Castile and Leon quarterly.

3. Neville impaling Beauchamp and Warren quarterly.

4. Clare, Warren, Neville, Spencer, and Beauchamp, all quartered impaling A. saltier S. charged with a rose A.—On a chief S. 2 mullets pierced A.

Along the bottom of both compartments. "John Iwardeby and Katherine his wife specially you pray. Say as oft as ye see this window — De Profundis. For them and for Edward, Elizabeth, John and Jane, their fathers and mothers one pater noster, and for the soule of John, the which by the wall lyeth, son of the said John and Katherine, on whom Jesu have mercy."

In the north window of the church these 4 shields not so old as the former, held by angels.

1. S. a pelican in her nest feeding her young A. Under it, a scroll with these words - - - Lyn - - - de - - -

2. A. saltier engr'd S. charged with a rose A. on a chief S. 2 mullets pierced A.—A scroll with the name "Iwardeby."

3. Paly of 6 A. and B. a bend G. charged with a mullet A. Under it "Jane Iwardeby."—

4. O. a cross engr'd G. in first quarter, a martlet. Under it "Missenden."

Between the south ile of the chancel, and the chancel, stands a very large altar tomb, covered with a grey marble, inlaid with brasse of a man in compleat armour, of the fashion of the Black Prince; a lyon gardt. at his fecte; under his head was his crest, but taken away; 2 shields but gone; at his feet remains this inscription in old text.

"Hic jacet Robertus Bardolf miles qui obiit vicesimo die mensis. Maii A. D. millimo CCCLXXXX°. quinto cujus animæ ppietur Deus. Amen." Upon

Upon the uppermost step next the east end, and under the north window aforelaid lyes a flat stone, whereon was the effigies of a man like his picture in the glasse. Three shields at the top in a row. This inscription under his feet.

"Here lyeth John Iwardeby the elder squier, the which dyed the 16 of Aug. MCCCCLXX, on whose soule Jesu have mercy. Amen."

Upon a flat stone neare the south wall at the upper end of the chancel, whereon was the picture of a woman, this inscription.

"Here lyeth Dame Jane the daughter of Sir Hugh Annysey, and late the wyf of William Lynde, Esquier, whose soules I pray you hartely remembrith in your prayers."

A small square stone, the fashion of a crosse in brasse, and this,

"Here lyeth Richard Annysey, son of Henry Annysey, Gent. on whose soule Jesu have mercie."

Three old worne flat stones lye close together in the middle of this pretty small chancell, whereon each was adorned with effigies, and 4 shields, but all worne and gone.

Another flat stone in the chancell; the small picture of a man in armes, 4 shields and this; a lyon at his feet.

"Here lyeth Nicholas Lanburne the son of Walter Lanburne of Southcott, Gent. the which decaled the 28th of Apr. 1506, on whose soul Jesu have mercy. Amen."——

Arms. A chevr. int. 3 mullets quartering a lion ramp. impaling a lion ramp. quartering 2 lions pass.

In the bottom of the east window of the south ile chancell, which I beleive was built by Bardolfe.

The same picture of Bardolfe as is in the east end, but latele broken and patcht.

The picture of a woman kneeling, and on the under part of her garment, O. per pale, a lion ramp. frettie; the colours worne off, impaled in the east window.

" - - - Bardolph milite - - - Roberto - - -
- - - - - capellam construxerunt."

Betweene the south chappell and the church stands an altar tomb; on the top lyes the statues of a knight in armour, and his lady on his right hand. These arms.

1. Barry nebulee of 6. O. and S.— (Blount.)
2. Do. impaling S. a lion ramp. semee of cinquefoils A.
3. Do. impaling A. a pale S.

4. Do.

4. Do. impaling Vert. a cross charged with 5 torteaux, sur each torteaux a mullet O. int. 4——A. Lister.—

5. Do. impaling A. a fesse dauncettee G. int. 3 mullets

6. Do. impaling B. a fesse engrailed O charged with 3 cinque-foils G. int. 3 swans necks erased O.—" (Baker)

7. Blount with quarterings, 2. S. 2 lions pass. A. within a bord. G. charged with saltiers O—3. O. a tower B. 4. Vairè.—

5. A. a pale S. 6. B. a chevr. int. 3 pheons heads G.—7. A. fesse dauncettee G. int. 3 mullets S. 8. A. fesse int. 3 annulets G.

8. Do. impaling Baker with its quarterings,—2. A. a fesse int. 3 mullets S. 3. G. 3 garbs O.—4. A. on a bend B. 3 lions heads erased A.—5. B. a chevr. erm. in chief 3 mascles O.—6. G. 3 lions ramp. O. 7. G. lion ramp. erm. 8. G. 6——O.

Upon the side of the pillar these two crests, viz. A sun proper (for Blount) and an embowed arm, holding a swan's neck erased (for Baker) with this inscription :

" Here lyeth the bodies of Sir Richard Blount, Kt. and Dame Cicily his wife, daughter of Sir Richard Baker of Sissinghurst Co. Kent, who had yssue betweene them, Charles, Walter, Richard, and Lister, Mary, Elenor, Elizabeth, Dorothy, and Francis. The father and grandfather of this Sir Richard were both Lieutenants of the Tower, and there erected their monuments."

Upon a flat stone neare the south doore, in the middle yle of the church, this inscription :

Hic jacet Robertus Cowdrey qui obiit 9 Aug. qui legavit Ecclesie de Mapuldereham xxviii. et gardenum dicte Ecclesie

— — — — —
Ano MCCCCLXVII, cujus animæ ppicietur Deus Amen."

A pretty small monument of alabaster against the south wall of the south chappel.

" Here lyeth the body of Charles Lister, Esq. of New Windsor Co. Berks, son of Sir Michael Lister, Kt. of the Bath, son and heir of Sir Richard Lister, Knight, Lord Chiefe Justice of England, and Master of the Court of Wards and Livery. He gave unto his Kinswomen for their preferment in marriage 1000l. For the foundation of an Hospital here in this towne, and for the maintenance thereof 6000l. the remainder of his estate to his Godson, Lister Blount, son of Sir Richard Blount, Kt. his executor, who in memory of so worthy a Kinsman caused this monument to be erected. He deceased Nov. 26, 1613."

Manor of Mapledurham. Sir Charles Blount owes it.*

A gallant feate, a plentifull bottome of brave meadowes running by the Thames.

A brave parke with lofry hills crowned with pleafant copse woods, and about 300 aeres of land within the pales.

This faire and large howse is much spoyled by the fury of the rebellious, when the Earl of Essex lay at Reading, 1643.

When they first came to plunder the howse they first Petrard on the hall doore, which recoyled upon themselves and killed three of them.

Mr. Davy the incumbent shewed me many coppies of all the ancient records concerning the manor, which he had purchased in a suite between him and Sir Charles.

Childerley.

Two miles from Wantage, further west, lies the parish of Childerley, where the manor house adjoining to the church hath bin the ancient feate of the family of Fetyplas.

The hall windows are adorned with very many ancient matches of that family." Simonds, p. 308.

Arms of Fetiplace G. 2 chev. A.

"Just above Childrey" says Gough, "(the ancient seat of the Fetiplaces, one of whom founded a free school here,) the Ickneild street runs to Strately.

Reading.

"About a small myle distant from Reading, westward, stands a pretty small house of brick, about 40 acres of meadow, and other ploughing ground round about it, built by John Blagrove, who has a faire new wrought monument within the south wall of the church of St. Lawrence, at Reading, near the pulpitt. It is the picture of an ancient man holding a globe in one hand and a quadrant in the other, with this inscription:

"Joannes Blagravus totus mathematicus cum matre sepultus.

Obt. Aug. 6. 1611."

His nephew and heir Daniel Blagrove, did live in the house till the king's forces frighted such guilty rebellious spirits. An Attorney of Staples Inn.

* Domesday booke calls it *Mapledreham*.

This is about two miles from Reading westward, a gallant level almost all the way to Reading, betweene the hills and the Thames in his own grounds."

Church notes by Simonds. Harl. MSS. 965.

This

This house stands just between Cowley house, belonging to Vachell, and Sir John Blagrave's.

In the north window of the north aisle of St. Mary's Church, in Reading, these arms are lately set up for Vachell. Bendy of 6. B. and Erm. quartering O. a chevr. int. 3 cocks S. impaling Knollys, with this motto. "It is better to suffer than to revenge. A. D. 1632."

Against the wall of this chappel or Ile, hangs the coat-armour, helm, mantle, and crest of Sir Thomas Vachell. A Pennon of the same, and a pennon with the crests and these words. "Better suffer than revenge."

Mr. Tanfield Vachell whom the King made Sheriff of Berks, 1643, and who left his service and went to rebellion (whose house on the north side of the town newly built *upon the old Priory*,* and now pull'd down,) is heire to the said Sir Thomas Vachell, his uncle.

Cowley:

Cowley, an antient house half a myle distant from Reading, yet in this parish of St. Maries, is the ancient seat of the Vachell's; the newe house being in St. Lawrence parish.

"'Tis reported in Reading an old story of Vachell, that would not suffer the Abbot of Reading to carry the hay thro' his yard, the Abbot after many messengers sent a Monk, whom Vachell in fury kill'd, and he and his after, tooke the motto of "*better suffer, &c.*"

The king hath the gift of the Vicarage of St. Giles, and he that is Vicar is also Parson. Most of this parish was the Abbot's demeanes; viz. the manor of Whitley, a hamlet belonging to this parish, and the park of Whitley was the Abbot's parke; and the fields lying towards Sunning, eastward, were therefore called the - - - - - and were the Abbot's Warren; and were for the provision of the Abbot's household, and therefore free from tithes then, and have ever since continued; Mr. Hugh Dicus Incumbent.

The Vicarage joynes to the south Ile of the church.

Apr. 30, 1644. Much of the Abbey is still standing; the old gatehouse† and the roomes on the east side.

H h h

Upon

* Qu. The Abbey of black monks suppressed by Hen. I;—Editor.

† Mr. Gough (Add. to Camd. i p. 161,) says, the ruins are massy blocks of flint chalk 8 feet thick, formerly cased with stone. The Gatehouse is entire,

Upon the left open door of the gatehouse is this inscription:
 "Angeli qui custodiant muros ejus." And this coat.-3 escallop shells.

In the windowes of a large upper roome now used as a dining roome, are those of Q. Eliz. and of Seymour with its 5 quarterings. —

In this roome hang divers old pictures of the family of Knolls.

Sir Francis Knolls did live here. The father and son chosen burgesses of Reading, Parlt. 1642. The son dying in this towne when the Earl of Essex, and his rebels were possessed of the towne 1643."—Simonds p. 283.

Abingdon.

May 3, 1644. Abingdon. St. Nicholas on the east side, a very old church. * The entrance at the west door is made in like *Gothic worke* (He should have said SAXON) "Farther eastward and neare adjoining to this church still remaine part of the Abbey; and much of the ruynes towards the river, which runs on the southside of this towne."—Ib. p. 243.

June 17, 1644. Burford Church, Oxfordshire. "The statues of a man and woman lying along with this inscription.

"Here lyeth interred Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Kt. sometime one of the Justices of his Majesty's Bench, and late Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who continued these places of judicature twenty years, wherein he survived all the Judges in every Bench at Westminster. He left behind him one only daughter and heire, who married with Henry Lord Viscount Falkland, Lord Deputy General of Ireland. He deceased Apr. 30, 1625.

"His noble and vertuous Lady to the memory of her most honored husband hath erected this monument of his vertues and her sorrows."

The Earl of Essex and his rebels lay in the church the 6th of June, and used it with the greatest incivility. Amongst the rest they took down the pennons and flags hanging over this Baron's monument, and wore them for scarfs.

entire, and just out of it the Palace and *Forebury*, a beautiful out-work. The refectory is 84 feet by 48, in which it is supposed was held the Parliament, 31 Henry VI.

* Built by Abbot Nicholas 1289,—1307. Adorned with Saxon Zigzag.—Gough.

— William

"William Lenthall Speaker of the Parliament was Lord of this manor. He bought it 5 or 6 years since of the last Lord Viscount Falkland." (Lord Clarendons Lord F. whose mother was the daughter of Sir Lawrence Tanfield) *Ib.* p. 84.

Mr. Gough, *Camd.* I. p. 293, says it still belongs to this family, and "in the house are said to be many of the pictures of Charles I's collection brought by the Speaker from Hampton-Court. The church is a large handsome building, the two west doors adorned with Saxon zigzag and heads as at Iffley; the porch of florid Gothic."

The author of these church notes, copied from Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 965, was "Richard Symons of Black Notley, Essex, Gent. born at Oakhampton, who was in the king's army, during the civil war, writing memoirs of battles, actions, motions, and promotions of officers, from time to time in small pocket books, and taking church-notes in the several counties he passed thro', till Jan. 1, 1648, when he went to Paris, Rome, and Venice, where he staid till his return to England in 1652, always continuing his memoirs. Eight or ten of these books are in the Harleian Library; two were in Dr. Mead's, and two or three are in the Herald's Office, where is the pedigree of his family, with his picture, probably in red wax, from a seal engraved by T. Simons, his namesake, but no relation. Of the books in the Harleian Library, No. 964, and 965, contain Oxford, Worcester, Berks, and Shropshires, 1644. No. 939, Devon Dorset, Somerset, Wilts, and Berks, 1644. No. 944, York, Nottingham, Lincoln, Huntingdon, Hereford, Stafford, Salop, Leicester, Cambridge, Shires, and great part of Wales, 1645. The arms and most of the monuments are rudely drawn with a pen; but those that survived the havock of the times evidence the care with which they were taken."

Gough's *Brit. Top.* I. p. 35.

ART. IV. *Boston Malberb, Kent.*

OE. 13, 1789.

GENTLEMEN,

After having troubled you with so many extracts from old Poems before, I ought to make some apology for sending you any more. That apology must be made by an appeal to the beauty and elegance of the Poems themselves. From those who are not struck with them, I think I shall be content to incur the censure of tediousness and stupidity. That they have nothing to do with

H h h 2

Topo-

Topography, I cannot allow ; because I know of nothing that can give more celebrity to a place, than displaying the poetical abilities of those, by whose birth it has been honoured. With this conviction it seems to me that I cannot do more honour to Bocton Malherb, in Kent, the birth-place of Sir Henry Wootton, than by reviving the memory of the long forgotten, but elegant poetical talents of that great man. Izaak Walton wrote the life of Sir Henry, (with those of Dr. Donne, Richard Hooker, and George Herbert) in a manner that has always given me great pleasure*. From that book, but little read now, because it is old, I shall transcribe a few passages regarding Sir Henry's birth-place, his family, his life, &c.

" Sir Henry Wootton was born in 1566, in Bocton-Hall, in the parish of Bocton-Malherb, in the fruitful county of Kent : Bocton-Hall being an *ancient* and *goodly structure*, beautifying, and being beautified by the parish church of Bocton-Malherb, adjoining unto it, and both seated within a fair park of the Wootton's, on the brow of such a hill, as gives the advantage of a large prospect, and of equal pleasure to all beholders†.

" But this house and church are not remarkable for any thing so much, as for that memorable family of the Wootton's who so long inhabited the one, and now lye buried in the other, as appears by their many monuments in that church : the Woottons being a family that hath brought forth divers persons eminent for wisdom and valour ; whose heroic acts and noble employments both in England and in foreign parts, have adorned themselves and this nation, which they have served abroad faithfully, in the discharge of their great trust, and prudence in their negotiations with several princes ; and also served at home with much honour and justice, in their wise managing a great part of the public affair thereof, in the various times both of war and peace."

" Thomas Wootton, of Bocton-Malherb, Esq. our author's father, was born 1521. He was a gentleman excellently educated, and studious in all the *liberal arts*, in the knowledge

* The 4th Edit. Lond. printed by Thomas Roycroft for Richard Marriot, 1675, 8vo."

† Robert Corbie, in 36 Edw. III, had licence by this Prince's grant to build after a fortified manner (the terms are *kernellare, et turrellare*, that is,) to make cranies and loopholes to discharge cross bows and other missile weapons, and to embattle with towers and custain walls, the *manor-house* at Boughton. His son and heir Robert, lett Joan his daughter and heir, who carried this place into marriage to Sir Nicholas Wootton, twice Lord Mayor of London. — Philip. Vill. Cant. p. 90.

whereof he attained unto a great perfection ; who, though he had (besides those abilities) a very noble and plentiful estate, and the ancient interest of his predecessors, many invitations from Queen Elizabeth to change his country recreations and retirement for a Court, offering him a Knighthood (*she was then with him at his Boston-Hall*) and that to be but an earnest of some more honourable and more profitable employment under her ; yet he humbly refused both, being a man of *great modesty*, of a most *plain and single heart*, of an *ancient freedom and integrity of mind*, &c."

" This Thomas was also remarkable for *hospitality*, a great lover and much beloved of his country ; to which may justly be added, that he was a cherisher of learning, as appears by that excellent antiquary, Mr. William Lambard, in his *Perambulation of Kent*."

Dr. Nicholas Wootton, his uncle, was the first Dean of Canterbury, after the Reformation.

Sir Edward, his eldest son, was made a Peer by King James.

Sir James, his second son, was known among the martial men of the age.

Sir John, the third, died young, but not before he had displayed excellent parts.

Sir Henry, the 4th son, was our author. He was first brought up at Winchester school ; from whence he was sent to New College in Oxford, and from that transplanted to Queen's, where he distinguished himself by writing a play. " The year after Sir Henry proceeded Master of Arts, his father (whom Sir Henry did never mention without this, or some like reverential expression, as *that good man, my father ; or my father the best of men :*) about that time, this good man changed this for a better life ; leaving to Sir Henry, as to his other younger sons, a rent charge of an hundred marks a year, to be paid for ever, out of some one of his manors of a much greater value*."

" In Oxford he stayed till about two years after his father's death ; at which time he was about the two-and-twentieth year of his age : and having to his great wit added the ballast of learning, and a knowledge of the arts, he then laid aside his books, and betook himself to the useful Library of *Travel*, and a more general conversation with mankind, employing the remaining part of his youth, his industry and fortune, to adorn his mind, and to purchase rich treasures of foreign knowledge, of which both for

* Walton's Lives, p. 94.

the secrets of nature, and the dispositions of many nations, their several laws and languages, he was the possessor in a very large degree *."

After nine years travel in France, Germany, and Italy, he returned to England, and became secretary to Robert Earl of Essex; but upon the fall of that nobleman, went abroad again. On King James's accession to the throne, he came again to England, and was employed in several important embassies abroad: among other employments, "Sir Henry Wootton was sent thrice ambassador to the Republic of Venice; and at his last going thither, he was employed ambassador to several of the German Princes; and more particularly to the Emperor Ferdinando the Second; and his employment to him and those Princes was to incline them to equitable conditions, for the restoration of the Queen of Bohemia and her descendents, to their patrimonial inheritance of the Palatinates.

"This was by his eight months constant endeavours and attendance upon the Emperor, his court and council, brought to a probability of a successful conclusion without bloodshed; but there were at that time two opposite armies in the field, and as they were treating, there was a battle fought; in the managery whereof there were so many miserable errors on the one side, and so advantageous events to the Emperor, as put an end to all present hopes of a successful treaty; so that Sir Henry seeing the face of peace altered by that victory, prepared for a removal from that court; and at his departure from the Emperor was so bold as to remember him; "*That the events of every battle move on the unseen wheels of fortune, which are this moment up, and down the next; and therefore humbly advised him to use his victory so soberly as still to put on thoughts of peace.*" Which advice, though it seemed to be spoke with some passion (*his dear mistress the Queen of Bohemia being concerned in it*) was yet taken in good part by the Emperor, who replied, "That he would consider his advice; and though he looked on the King his master, as an abettor of his enemy the Paulgrave; yet for Sir Henry himself, his behaviour had been such during the menage of the treaty, that he took him to be a person of much honor and merit, and did therefore desire him to accept of *that jewel* as a testimony of his good opinion of him; which was a jewel of diamonds of more value than a 1000l."

* Ibid. p. 100.

" This

“ This jewel was received with all outward circumstances and terms of honor by Sir Henry Wootton ; but the next morning at his departing from Vienna, he at his taking leave of the Countess of Sabrina (an Italian lady, in whose house the Emperor had appointed him to be lodged, and honourably entertained) he acknowledged her merits, and besought her to accept of that jewel, as a testimony of his gratitude for her civilities : presenting her with the same, that was given him by the Emperor ; which being suddenly discovered, and told to the Emperor, was by him taken for an high affront, and Sir Henry Wootton told so by a messenger. To which he replied, *that, tho' he received it with thankfulness, yet he found in himself an indisposition to be the better for any gift that came from an enemy to his royal mistress, the Queen of Bohemia* : for so she was pleased, he should always call her.”*

How great his admiration of his royal mistress was, and with what elegance he could express that admiration, the following lines sufficiently prove :

On Ladie Elizabeth, Queene of Bohemia, by Sir H. Wootton.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That weaklie satisfie our eies,
More by your number than your lighte,
Like common people of the skies,
What are yee when the moone doth rise ?

Yee violetts that first appeare,
Your pride in purple garments showne
Takeinge possession of the yeere
As if the Springe were all your owne
What are you, when the rose is blowne ?

Yee glorious trifles of the East,
Whose lustres estimations raise,
Pearles, rubies, saphires and the rest
Of precious caskets, what's your praise
When the diamond shews his rayes ?

* Ibid. p. 120, 121.

Yee warblinge chanterers of the wood
 That fill the eares with nature's laies,
 Thinkinge your passions understood
 By weaker accents, what's your praise
 When Philomell her voice doth raise?

Soe when my princeesse shall bee seene
 In sweetnes of her lookes and mynde,
 By vertue first then choice a queene,
 Tell mee if shee were not design'd
 The 'eclipsinge glorie of her kynde?

The rose, the violets, the whole springe
 For sweetnes to her breath must runne;
 The diamond's darken'd in the ringe,
 If shee appeare the moon's undonne
 As with the presence of the sunne.

The Queen of Bohemia, who was the daughter of Charles I, supported her unhappy situation with uncommon dignity, and shewed amidst the most distressful poverty, an illustrious example of magnanimity. *The English Volunteers seem to have fought her battles inspired by love. She was the admiration of the Camp, and had votaries among every nation.** Sir Henry Wootton seems to have had the strongest attachment to her. Even in his will is the following passage, "*I leave to the most hopeful Prince, the picture of the elected and crowned Queen of Bohemia, his Aunt, of clear and resplendent virtues, thro' the clouds of her fortune.*"

Sir Henry returned to London the year before King James died, and soon after obtained the Provostship of Eaton, which he kept to his dying day.

Sir Henry was a constant cherisher of learning and genius; and to his great honor, an early patron and admirer of Milton.†

After

* Pennant's Journey from Chester to London, p. 176.

† "When Sir Henry Wootton in 1637, "says Warton, (Edition of Milton, Pref. p. iv.) "had received from Milton the compliment of a present of *Comus*, he returned a panegyric on the performance, in which real approbation undoubtedly concurred with the partiality of private friendship, and a grateful sense of this kind of testimony of Milton's regard. But Wootton, a Scholar and a Poet, did not perceive the genuine graces of this exquisite masque which yet he professes to have viewed with singular delight. His conceptions did not reach to the higher Poetry of *Comus*.

He

After he ſettled in his philoſophical retirement at Eaton, "He went uſually once a year, if not oftner, to the beloved Boſton Hall, where he would ſay, *he found a cure for all cares by the chearful company, which he called the living furniture of that place: and a reſtoration of his ſtrength by the connaturalneſs of that, which he called his genial air.*

"He yearly went alſo to Oxford. But the ſummer before his death, he changed that for a journey to Wincheſter College; to which ſchool he was firſt removed from Boſton. And as he returned from Wincheſter, towards Eaton College, he ſaid to a friend, his companion in that journey; "*How uſeful was that advice of a holy Monk, who perſuaded his friend to perform his cuſtomary devotions in a conſtant place, becauſe in that place, we uſually meet with thoſe very thoughts which poſſeſſed us at our laſt being there; and I find it thus far experimentally true, that my now being in that ſchool, and ſeeing that very place where I ſat when I was a boy, occaſioned me to remember thoſe very thoughts of my youth, which then poſſeſſed me; ſweet thoughts indeed, that promiſed my growing years numerous pleaſures without mixtures of cares; and thoſe to be enjoyed when time (which I therefore thought ſlow pac'd) had changed my youth into manhood: but age and experience have taught me, that thoſe were but empty hopes: for I have always found it true as my Saviour did foretell, ſufficient for the day is the evil thereof. Nevertheless I ſaw there a ſucceſſion of boys uſing the ſame recreations and queſtionleſs, poſſeſſed with the ſame thoughts that then poſſeſſed me. Thus one generation ſucceeds another, both in their lives, recreations, hopes, fears, and death.*"

Sir Henry Wootton died at Eaton in December 1639, aged 72, and was buried in the chappel belonging to the College.

Various Poems by him are ſaid to have been printed in *Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, Lond. 1651, &c. 8vo.†

He was rather ſtruck with the paſtoral melliflence of its lyric meaſures, which he ſtyles *a certain Doric delicacy in the Songs and Odes*, than with its graver and more majeſtic tones, with the ſolemnity and variety of its peculiar vein of original invention."—It muſt not be conceal'd that Warton in another place (p. 119.) adds, that, "He was certainly a polite Scholar, but on the whole a mixed and deſultory character."

* Walton's lives, p. 146, 147.—Who that reads this delightful paſſage will not recollect the ſublime Ode of Gray, upon a *proſpect of Eton College* where a ſimilar train of thought is clothed in the moſt forcible and poetic language? Where was Dr. Johnson's taſte, where were his feelings, when he could be cold enough to cavil at petty faults in that divine performance?

† Wood's Ath. I. p. 624.

The family of Wootton ended in Sir Henry's nephew, Lord Wootton, whose daughter and coheir carried Boston-place in marriage to the *Chesterfield* family. It has long been alienated, and now belongs to Sir Horace Mann, Bart. a farm-house occupying its site.

ART. V. *Budeley, in Devonshire.* From the same Correspondent.

Ere yet I close my correspondence with you, I shall send you one more Poem, as sublime, as the others have been elegant. It is a poem of Sir Walter Raleigh, just before his death. With what veneration should I contemplate the place, that gave birth to so extraordinary a genius! This place was Hayes, in the parish of East-Budeley, on the west side of Ottermouth Haven, in Devonshire. "Hayes was a Farm, and his father having had a remnant of a lease of 80 years in it, it came after the expiration thereof to one *Duke*; unto whom afterwards, Sir Walter having a desire to purchase it, wrote a letter dated from the Court, 26 Jul. 1584, wherein he says, that *for the natural disposition he has to that place, being born in that house*, he had rather seat himself there than any *where else*." His father was the first of the name that lived there, but his ancestors had possessed Eardell in the same County for several generations before, where they lived in genteel estate, and were esteemed *ancient gentlemen*." • He was born 1552.

The barbarous usage he met with on his trial, being dragged from his bed when in a fever, and the unexampled ability and firmness, with which, even under these circumstances he defended himself, are too well known, here to be repeated. Yet great as the world's opinion is of this illustrious character, I think it will, if possible, be heightened by the knowledge that he was the author of the following sublime lines.

Sir Walter Raleigh in the unquiett rest of his last sickness.

Eternal mover, whose diffused glory

To shew our groveling reason what thou art,

Infoldes it selfe in cloudes of restless story,

Where man (the proudest creature) acts his parts,

Whom yett alas I knowe not why we call

The world's contracted sunn, the little all.

• Wood's Ath. I. p. 435.

For

For what are wee but lumpes of walking clay ?
 What are our vaunts ? whence should our spirits rise ?
 Are not brute beasts as strong ? And birds as gay ?
 Trees longer liv'd, and creeping thinges as wise ?
 Onlie our soules receive more inward light,
 To feel our weaknesse, and confesse thy might.

Let these pure notes ascend unto this throne,
 Where majestie doth sitt with mercy crown'd,
 Where my redeemer lives, in whome alone
 The errors of my wandring life are drown'd.
 Where all the quire of Heaven resound the same
 That none but thine, thine is the savinge name.

Therefore my soule, joye in the midst of paine,
 That Christ that conquer'd Hell shall, from above,
 With greater triumphs yett returne againe,
 And conquer his own justice with his love,
 Commandinge earth and seas to render those
 Unto his blisse, for whome hee pay'd his woes.

Nowe have I donne, now are my joies at peace,
 And nowe my joies are stronger than my greife ;
 I feele those comforts that shall never cease,
 Future in hopes, but present in releife.
 Thy words are true, thy promises are just,
 And thou wilt knowe thy marked flock in dust.

Sir Walter was executed Oct. 29, 1618; to the eternal disgrace of the Reign of James I.*

* I take this opportunity of mentioning that in the Volume of MSS. Poems in the British Museum, from whence, what I have sent you, were transcribed, is Milton's " Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester," with the date 1631; and at the bottom, "*To Milton of Chr. Coll. Cambr.*" This seems to me to clear up a point about which Mr. Warton doubts. He says, (Edit. of Milton's Juvenile Poems, p. 308, note) " I have been told that there was a Cambridge collection of Verses on her death, amongst which Milton's Elegiac Ode first appeared. But I have never seen it, and I rather think this was *not* the case." — That it *was* the case, the date and additions to the name, now mentioned, seem to me to prove.

ART. VI. *Hambleton, in Buckinghamshire.*

S I R,

October, 14, 1789.

I like your plan, and heartily wish you success. It is by such a liberal spirit of communication as you demonstrate, (a liberality in which you rival the first periodical publications of the present age,) that historical facts are elucidated. I communicate to you an unpublished Buckinghamshire parish, curious, tho' imperfect, and shall occasionally send you others, if this is approved of,

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.*

Hambleton, in Bucks; 1755, 1756.

It is also called Hambleton.

It is bounded east by the parish of Medenham, west by the river of Thames, south by the parish of Fawley, and north by the parish of Terville and Fengest, it is about five miles long, and four broad.

It has besides the village contiguous to the church, a small one, which joins upon the Thames, and is called Mill End, Shermut Burrough, Rockall End, Frith, &c.

There are in the parish 180 houses, and about 600 people, one Dissenter which is a Roman Catholick woman, married to a Protestant.

Upon examining the Parish Register, which begins but in the year 1566: from 1567, to 1587, which is twenty years, there were

	Married,	Christened,	Buried,
	74,	279,	127,
And from 1734, to 1754,	88,	535,	227,
so that in the first twenty years there was an increase of			152,
and in the last twenty years the increase was			181,
and an increase under each branch of the			
Register,	14,	256,	227.

* I.eicestriensis wishes some heraldical correspondent would favour him with an account of the family of Lord Cullen, who possessed the manor of Elmesthorpe in that county, in the last century.

The living is a Rectory, and is in the gift of Sir Kendrick Clayton. The present incumbent is Mr. Thomas Amyand. To it belong about 50 acres of Glebe, and the great Tythes are let at between 4 and 500 per ann. There is a very large modern house, built by the late Rector, Dr. Kendrick, whose sister was married to Sir William Clayton, of Marden, in Surry, who presented him to the Rectory. He also beautified the gardens and fields about the house, with several little summer-houses and ornamental buildings and embellishments, which render it an habitation fit for a gentleman of fortune, and as the situation is upon the side of a hill and over-looks the adjacent valley in which the village is situate, and the opposite hills are cover'd with hanging woods, the prospect is delightfull. The buildings, &c. are said to have cost the Dr. £.1500.

The parish is said by Collins, in his Peerage of England, to be the place from whence the family of the Hamiltons in Scotland whereof the Duke is head, have taken their rise, for in his account of the Title of the Duke of Brandon, he says, "he is descended from the ancient family of the Dowglasses, and enjoys the title of Duke of Hamilton, from the marriage of one of his ancestors with the heiress of that illustrious family, the first of whom mentioned is Sir William De Hamilton, so call'd from the manor of Hamilton of Buckinghamshire, whereof he was possessor'd.

The parish is in the diocese of Lincoln, in the Deanery of Wicomb, the hundred of Desborough and manor of Hambleton. The church stands in the village of that name, and near the center of the parish; it is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, as the ancient inhabitants say, tho' Dr. Willis says to St. Mary; stands rated in the King's Books at £.35. There is no account that I could meet with when it was first built, but it has been rebuilt not many years since. The body of the church, which is a cross, is built partly of flints and chalk, with which the country abounds, amongst which are some tiles, which have the appearance of Roman, work'd in. The tower which seems to have been built much later, is a building of flints and bricks; there formerly was a spire, tho' at present there is none.

The church is in length 149 feet, and from north to south in the cross 116 82 feet 9 inches, has a ring of six tuneable bells, besides the saints bell to ring in, on which are some singular inscriptions, which it is to be wished some ingenious draughtsman should communicate.

Maistor

Maistor Raufe Scrope was Rector, and died 11th March, 1513; as appears by an inscription, of which hereafter, and was succeeded by five or six more before Dr. Richard Pilkinton became incumbent, whose interment was attended with so violent a tempest of thunder and lightning, as not only frighten'd the people assembled upon that occasion, but forced the spade out of the clerk's hand.

His successor, Dr. John Domelow was buried 12th May, 1640, and was succeeded by Dr. George Roberts, who, during the Usurpation was turn'd out to make way for Mr. Henry Goodman, who at the Restoration, 1660, was restored, tho' he enjoyed it but a short time, being buried 17th March, 1660. His successor was Dr. Sebastian Smith, who being prosecuted and convicted of Simony, Dr. John Floyd was presented in his room, by K. Charles II, anno. 1666. After him Dr. Francis Gregory took possession 9th July, 1671, and was buried 27th June, 1707. To him succeeded Dr. - - - Charlett, Master of University College, Oxford, who died 18th Nov. 1722. After whom came Dr. Scawen Kendrick, Subdean of Westminster, who by death 2d. May, 1753, made room for the present incumbent, Mr. Thomas Amyand.

The family of the Scropes were Lords of the Manor, also patrons of the living for many generations, until Earl Rivers, by marrying a 2d natural daughter of Emanuel Scrope, Earl of Sunderland, (who divided his vast estates between 3 such daughters to the great lessening of his family's heirs) became thereby possessed of this among other manors, and became patron, but he sold the manor and advowson to Sir Robert Clayton, Lord Mayor of London in the year 1680; whose son Sir William marrying a sister of the late Dr. Kendrick, presented him to this valuable living. There is no modus of any kind in this parish, and as Buckinghamshire is one of the counties which claims a prescription of being exempt from the payment of Tythe Wood, so, there being many very large woods in this parish which annually sell very large quantities, a great abatement is made in what the tythes would amount to annually, were it not thus circumstanced. It is computed there is not less than 1200 acres of Beech wood, but as they are annually grubbing up some, so the tythes are continually increasing.

The manor of Hambleton takes in almost the whole parish, and within it is the manor of Ewden, which belongs to Richard Lane, Esq. but there are no copyhold lands in the manor. There

is a manor or two more which lye chiefly in the adjacent parishes part of which extends into this.

In the church and church-yard are several vaults belonging to several families, but in the church there are no monuments and inscriptions.

On entering the church at the west door you are struck with the beauty of the east window, which is of Gothick structure, and divided into 3 compartments : in the middle one is a representation in very elegant painted glass, of the resurrection of our Saviour ; on each side Moses and Aaron. The chancel, which is about - - - feet long, is illuminated with 6 other windows, 3 on each side, divided into 2 compartments, in each of which one of the Apostles is very well designed, with each the instruments of their martyrdom in their hands. The arms of the persons who were at the expence of the paintings, are painted in the east window by Mr. John Rowell, Plumber and Painter in Reading, who died in 1755.

The parishioners have a custom of laying straw all over the floor of the church on Christmas Day, and also of covering it with grass on Whit Sunday, the one no doubt for warmth, and the other for cooling the parishioners. There are two pieces of land left by will to the parish by - - - - - for this purpose, though the donor's name is now forgot.

There are at present two gentlemen who have seats in this parish, viz. the Manor Mansion House, which belongs to Sir Kendrick Clayton, built by the before-mentioned Scrope, Earle of Sunderland, and is called New House, tho' its appearance at present, little answers to that name; it is at present rented by - - - - Manley, Esq. and has the appearance of being much the oldest house in those parts of the county ; but it is reported that this name was given it to distinguish it from the ancient Manor house, which stood on the spot where now the present Parsonage House stands. The old Parsonage House stood close to his garden wall before, which the Earl disliking, built the present Manor house, gave it the name of new, and gave the old one to the Parson, which continued in its ancient form till pulled down, and rebuilt in the elegant manner it now is by the late Dr. Kenrick.

The other gentleman's house is at present in possession of Mr. Lane, who lately purchased the Manor of Ewden, and is the Manor House thereof. There are about 30 Farm-houses, the rest are chiefly cottages. Grinland at present a Farm-house, and stands on the bank of the Thames, was formerly the Mansion of the

the family, of the D'Oyleys, who were owners of that place, and of the Manor of Ewden. In the Civil wars, in the time of King Charles I. it was made a Garrison for the King, but was taken and demolished by the parliament forces. The Doyley's family sometime after sold it to Sir Bulstrode Whitlock, who was also possessed of the Manor of Fawley and Henley on Thames, the last of which now only remains in the family.

Mr. Augustine Vernal, in the year - - - left 30s. per ann. for teaching 4 children who are nominated every 4th year by the Rector and Church Wardens.

There is very little common land in this parish, not above 40 acres.

The price of day labourers is either 14d. per day, or 1s. and small beer, carpenters, and bricklayers, or masons, 2s. a day, Taylors when employed in a family have 1s. and their victuals.

The price of provision is for beef, veal, mutton, lamb, and pork, 3^d per lb. taken promiscuously. Pigs about - - - for fowls from the barn-door at - - per. Rabbits - - per couple. Geese at Michaelmas at - - and other things in proportion thereto.

Beech wood is generally the firing, and is sold in the woods at 10s. per stack, which is 14 feet long, $\frac{1}{4}$ of a yard, or 27 inches high and wide. Oak sells from 40s. to 3l. per load. Beech billers, 12 foot to the load, at 26s. per hundred load, at the water side, and bavins at 20s. per hundred. Coal is had from London, and costs 8s. per chaldron. Carriage to the Wharfe in the parish is reckoned to be - - - miles by water, tho' not above 36 by land from London.

It is 3 miles from Henley, 5 from Great Marlow, 7 from High Wycomb. Land carriage from London is 2s. per hundred weight.

The River Thames runs thro' the parish, and the navigation carried on by large flat bottomed barges.

The Natural History.

The appearance of the country is very hilly, almost all the tops and sides of which are at present, or have been covered with woods, tho' much of the sides have of late years been grubbed up, and with the vales converted into tillage, and so thoroughly cultivated, that nothing can look more beautiful than that fine mixture of wood, corn, and pasture. There is indeed but little meadow

meadow land, the chief part of which lies in that part of it which is call'd Hambleton Bottom, near the church; the other parts of the bottoms are gravelly; the hilly parts are chalky and flinty.

There is a brook in Hambleton Bottom, which generally begins to run in the month of February, and continues running till the latter end of October, and is then dry for the remainder of the year, altho' in some wet seasons it has been known to continue running the whole year, but this happens very seldom; it runs about a mile and half in length, and then empties itself into the Thames.

There is one corn mill on the river Thames in this parish, as also a lock for preserving the navigation of the river, at which every barge pays according to its tonnage, viz. per ton, which rate is fix'd by Commissioners appointed in the several counties, thro' which the river of Thames passes, in order to prevent impositions on the carriage of goods up and down. Both the mill and lock belongs to Sir Kenrick Clayton.

The lands, as before observ'd, are mostly on a chalky soil, of which they burn lime, and some is carried to manure the clay lands in other parishes. The manure here used is peat ashes, which is brought from about Newberry, &c. and sold at the wharves at 6d. per bushel, sea coal or black ashes, at 3d. per bushel; raggs at 5s. per cwt. rape cakes at 6d. per sack, or malt dust 7d. per bushel, all which are brought from London and other parts to the wharves, where they generally keep large stocks, to supply the constant demand of the farmer.

The chief produce of the land is wheat, barley, pease, beans, and a few oats, for their own use; they have very few chettry orchards, or hop grounds.

The river of Thames supplies them some summers with salmon at 1s. to 18d. per lb. they have plenty of jack, perch, gudgeons, roach, and dace, the two first of which is sold at 1s. per lb.

There are no mineral or other remarkable springs in the parish.

They raise but few sheep in the parish, and what they buy they generally feed on turnips in the winter.

The price the farmer pays for their land is about 10s. per acre for the arable, and 20s. for meadow land. Beech is the chief produce of the wood land, tho' among them are a few oaks and elms, the farmers in tillage generally use the wheel plough.

The country is generally healthy, tho' from some springs, where the brook in Hamilton bottom begins to run, in that part of the parish the inhabitants are subject to agues.

ART. VII. *Gresley, Derbyshire.*

A book of church notes, in the British Museum, has the following account of it.

" The church of Gresley is situated two miles from the Trent, amongst the woods, where William, the son of Nigel de Gresley founded a Priorie in the honore of St. George, the ruins whereof remaine, of which Priorie the Gresleys were patrons, and had a necessarie voyce in the election of the Pryore. It doth appear to me by manie circumstances that the Gresleys had the full complement of our auncient Barrons; as fyrst, the hundred of Gresley, being one of the divisions of this county, to be held by the Gresleys in Barinagio, then a Priorie of their foundation, then their Castle of their own surname, seated within a mile of the Pryorie, toward the Trent, then their Parke at Draklow, the ancient seat of their house, and last that in old records, rolls and chronicles of antiquitie the name of Gresley is ever numbered amongst the Barons.

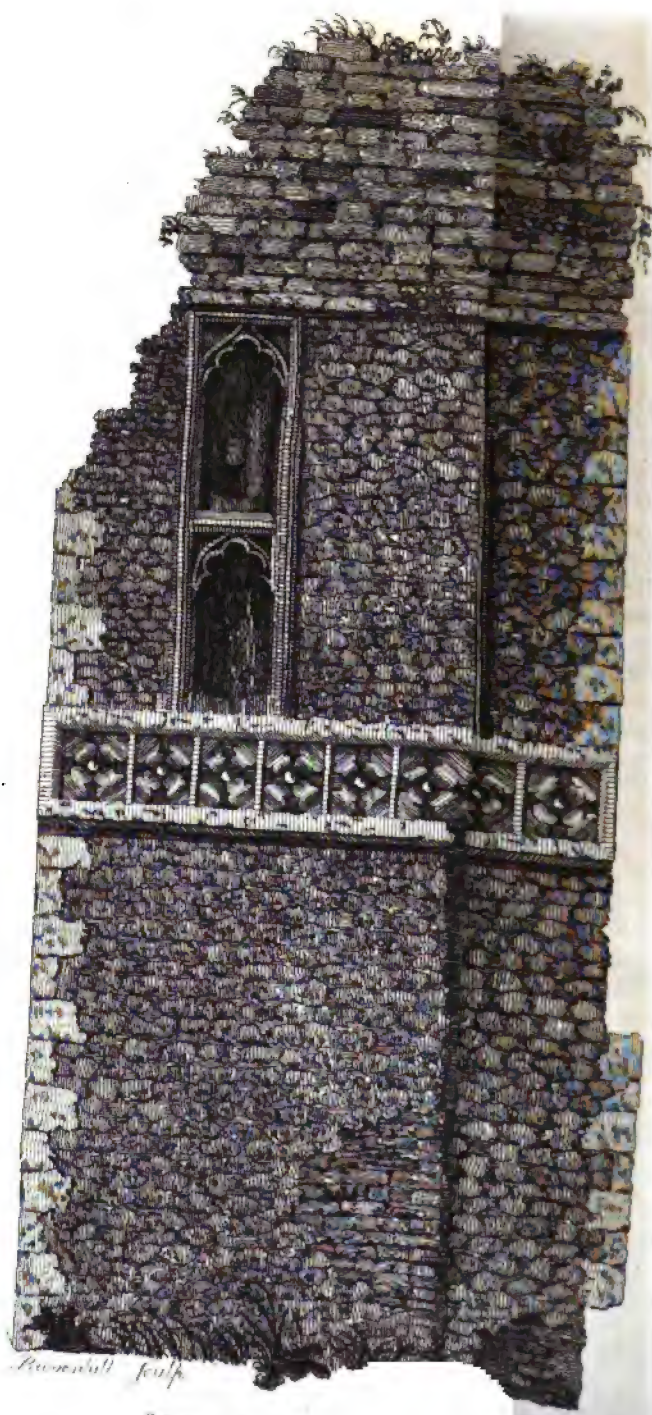
This William the founder, had issue Robert de Gresley, Kt, whom Mathew Paris remembereth in K. John and Henrie the third's lyfe, whoe had issue William, whoe had issue Geofferey, whoe had yssue William, whoe had issue Geofferey, whoe had yssue Peter, whoe had yssue Geofferey, whoe had yssue John, who had issue Nicholas, who had issue Thomas, who had yssue John, who had yssue John, who had yssue Thomas, who had yssue George, who had yssue William Gresley, (as the rest from the beginning, had bene Knights) who had yssue Thomas Gresley, Esquier, my very good friend, of whom I may rightly with the Poet say, *Ille nobis hæc otia fecit.*

The pleasant situation of Draklow, (upon the bank of the Trent on the south, north-west one mile from the Castell of Gresley) I will passe over, as not able to describe the excellencie therof. At the subversion of the Priorie of Gresley many of their monuments perished

" In the church are these arms and monunents.

Arms.

1. France. 2. England. 3. Vere. 4. Beauchamp. 5. Clare. 6. Burgh. 7. Stafford. 8. B. 6 martlets O. 9. Gresley. 10. Galteneys. 11. A. 2 wolves passant S. " There



Rosenfeldt sculp.

"CH. 2"

"There is one very old monument with these *two* *walves* on a vestment of white upon the mayle of a man kneeling of the time of Hen. III. at least.

"Here lyeth the body of Sir George Greaseley, Kt. and Lady Catherine his wife."

So far the author of the church-notes.—These arms and memorials are now all gone.

The Monastery at Greseley was of Black Canons of St. Augustine, founded by William, the son of William de Greseley, and dedicated to St. George. Value 39l. 13s. 8d. per ann.

The ruins adjoining to the church, as seen in the engraving annexed to this account, are supposed, according to tradition, to be the remains of the Priory.

The church is at present much out of repair, and there is an intention of rebuilding it. But what occasion is there for this? Would not less than half the money, that a new church would cost, make the present all that could be wished? And will not the honest pride of the Greseleys wish to preserve these small memorials of the piety and the power of their ancestors six hundred years ago? In point of *stationary* antiquity hardly any families in the kingdom can compare with the Greseleys. The mound of their old Castle still remains here, and they still reside at their ancient mansion at Drakelow. Who therefore can have a greater inducement to preserve the slightest relics of their ancestors?

(The remaining monumental inscriptions shall be given in the next number, the limits of the present, making it impossible to insert them here.)

ART. VIII. *The Black Friars, Canterbury.*

We will begin with Somner's account.

"The Dominican, Black, preaching Friars, are called preaching, because they were the only preachers of all the Friars; black, because of their habit, which was a black cope, or cowl over a white coat: Dominican, because St. Dominick was their founder; a holy man, they say, cotemporary with St. Francis, and whose disciples (the first Friars of this Convent) were even cotaneous with the Franciscans of this city, coming both hither much about the same time. It is said of them that Hen. III. at their coming received them kindly; (so did Stephen Langton, also then Archbishop*) and placed them at Canterbury, where it

* Harpa. Hist. Eccl. Ang. Sæc. 13. Cap. 11.

seems he built them this late Monastery, which was the first that the kingdom had of that kind. Hence, and from this ground (I suppose) Wever takes his warrant for attributing the erection of this house to King Henry III. The title proper to the Governor of the Dominicans was Prior. Like the Franciscans, they and the Monks of Christ Church; in the same year with the other (1294) came to composition about divers houses and landys lying within their precinct.

This Monastery had a treble passage to it, namely, by three gates, one, and that the most private, that opening before the street by St. Alphege Church, a second by the Waterlock, the third in St. Peter's Street (as we call it) built (it seems) not long before the 30 of Edw. III. for then these Priors, by their charter or deed pass over to the Hospital of *Estbridge*, a place, shops, and garden lying towards the West and North, *between our new gate, and the passage or entrance to our church in the parish of St. Peter, &c.* as in *Estbridge* book. In another part of the book thus described, and bounded. "*In the parish of St. Peter in the City of Canterbury between a garden and a mansion of the Pre-dicant Friars towards the North and West, and a certain Lane called Brekye-pottis-Lane toward the East.*" Batt. Somn. p. 59.

This gateway, of which an engraving is here given, was taken down, a year or two since by the Rev. Mr. Byrche, the owner and inhabitant of the old Priory, much to his regret, in consequence of the new pavement then going on in the city, with which it interfered.

The gateway was of beautiful and curious flint work; the drawing was made just before it was taken down.

(The account of this Priory will be continued in the next number.)

ART. IX. *Review of the new Edition of "Camden's Britannia, translated from the Edition published by the Author in 1607, enlarged by the latest discoveries, by Richard Gough, F. A. and A. S. S. in three Volumes, illustrated with Maps and other Copper Plates. London, Printed for Payne and Robinson, 1789." Price £10 in Boards.*

Before we give a general character of this great work, by which the expectation of the public has long been raised so high, we will go thro' the particulars. Mr. Gough, the great Goliath of Topography,

Topography, gives an account of the rise and progress of this edition in the following words in his preface.

"It was not till after the Topography of Great Britain had received the public sanction, that I entertained the least thought of a new edition of Camden's Britannia. Tho' for 20 summers I had amused myself with taking topographical notes in various parts of England, and at last of Scotland, it was with no higher view than private information, or perhaps of communicating them to the public in some such form as Dr. Stukeley's Itinerary, or that of the local antiquities of particular towns or districts. This it is hoped will account for the imperfection in the Editor's own additions to many parts of the work. As Mr. Camden's description was made from actual survey, it is but reasonable to require the same attention from the additional ones. But as both the disposition and opportunity to indulge these enquiries have given place to a more domestic life, I warn the reader not to complain of a disappointment if he does not trace me in every part of the kingdom; and I request him to content himself in many cases with the researches of others, tho' I will not offer such an insult to his discernment as to intrude on him the rude observations of every rambler; now the rage of travelling about Britain is become so contagious, that every man who can write or read makes a pocket Britannia for himself or others.

Those whose revisions the Editor acknowledges, are,—Reverend Mr. Manning, Surrey—Rev. Mr. Price, of the Bodleian, Oxford—Sir John Cullum, Sir John Fenn, and Rev. Mr. Thome, of Castle-Rising, Suffolk and Norfolk—Mr. Essex and Mr. Cole, Cambridgeshire—John Wightwick, and Samuel Pipe Wolferstar, Esqrs. Staffordshire—Rev. Mr. Ashby, Leicestershire, with the addition of the papers of the late Rev. Sam. Carte, Vicar of St. Martin's Leicester, and the assistance of Mr. John Nichols. The Spalding minute books, and Rev. Dr. Gordon, precentor of Lincoln, supplied much in Lincolnshire.—Mr. Pegge, Derbyshire—A MS. of the late Mr. Blount of Orielton, Herefordshire, and Rev. Mr. Francis Leighton, Shropshire—Mr. Pennant overlooked Wales, and the late Mr. Thomas Beckwith, and John Charles Brooke, Esq. Somerset Herald, Yorkshire. Mr. George Allan of Darlington, Mr. William Hutchinson of Bernard Castle, and John Cade, Esq. of Gainsford, Durham. Mr. George Paton of Edinburgh, Scotland—For Ireland, John Cowper Walker, Esq. and Mr. Wilson of Dublin—Mr. Beaufort of Athy, Rev. Mr. Ledwich of Old Glas, Durrow, and Rev. Dr. Campbell,

Of the method he has pursued, we will give an account in his own words. "If I should be accused of differing not only from Bishop Gibson, but from able judges of the present age, as to the mode of disposing the additions to the present edition, I have but this apology, that as his Lordship's additions "incorporated with Mr. Camden's text, but with proper marks of "distinction" do not appear to me "so plain as to be discerned at first sight by every reader who is attending to these distinctions," or yet "not plain enough to disfigure the page or offend the eye," and certainly the text not "left entire and separate," so the mode now adopted by working up the description of each county anew, with as little repetition as possible, presents the reader with an uninterrupted narrative immediately following Mr. Camden's, without the perplexity of continual reference to long and distant notes. Such little corrections, remarks, and references as could not be brought into the abovementioned plan, are thrown at the bottom of the page."

All the Bishop's additions distinguished by marks, are retained, except a very few uninteresting or erroneous ones. Even Holland's additions are retained.

After all, as Mr. G. remarks, much must be supplied by the attentive traveller. Fluctuation of property; increase of cultivation; and titles and destruction of old manions, must be every day making alterations.

It is, says he, with the utmost diffidence I submit to the public eye the result of twenty years journeying, and a longer time of reading and enquiry; the labour of seven years in translating and enlarging Mr. Camden's work, and of nine more in attending this edition thro' the press.

Sensible, adds he, of innumerable imperfections, which it was not in my power to obviate, if the censures they may provoke are aggravated by insult, the severest will only excite pity for their authors. But while I submit to and solicit the correction of the liberal-minded and communicative Antiquary, I profess myself as superior to critics by profession, as to the meanness of those marauders, who by pillaging my labours for the day's amusement of a sauntering traveller, or a coffee-house lounge, offer a greater violence to the profit of the Bookseller, than to the reputation of the Editor."

Camden's Life prefixed, contains 22 pages. Mr. G. says, "The life by Dr. Campbell in the Biographia Britannica, is a meagre ill-digested compilation, whose principal aim is to flatter the

the reverend translator thro' his hero, and to vindicate Mr. Camden, because Bishop Gibson translated his work. Yet it stands unaltered in the new edition of that dictionary, and the notes added to it are trivial and uninteresting.

Mr. Camden, says Mr. G. possessed no contemptible vein of Poetry. The marriage of the Thame and Isis, of which he more than half confesses himself the author; does honour to his fancy, style and numbers.

His portrait, painted by Mark Gherard, presented by Mr. Camden himself to the History School, at Oxford, was solemnly dedicated by an oration on the occasion, by the first Professor Whcare, who inscribed six lines under it expressive of the date of the year, when it was put up. It is still remaining over the History Professor's chair, and is here engraved from a copy taken 1781, by a self-taught young Artist at Oxford,

Subjoin'd is a fact simile of Mr. Camden's hand writing.

Mr. Camden's preliminary dissertations are accompanied with learned notes. Those upon the first discourse "Upon Britain and its first inhabitants" are but few. In some instances he differs from his author.

To that "upon the name of Britain" the notes are scarce any. Nor are there more to the next, "upon the manners."

To the next discourse, (where are not many notes) he has subjoined the following high praise. "One may affirm of Mr. Camden's History of the Romans in Britain, that it is at once clear and full, containing in the very words of the original writers, a succinct view of the most interesting particulars, and serving as a model to all succeeding writers; of whom Mr. Horsley has best copied it." P. LXIV.

To the account of British coins, the notes become long and equal almost to the text. "To the eighteen coins here copied from Mr. Camden's plates, or from those engraved at the expence of Mr. White, and by Dr. Pettingal from Mr. Duane, we have subjoined," says he "eighteen more from the former plates, as being of undoubted authority in point of faithful representation, whatever may be thought of their assignment. It is easy to see why these have been preferred to those added to Mr. Camden by his former Editor from Speed (p. 1.) Thoresby, W. C. C. H. and such authors and possessors." All these are in one plate well engraved.

The Roman coins (to which also the notes are numerous,) make one plate and the half of another. "Mr. Camden" says the

the Editor) has admitted into his series several coins which have no other relation to Britain than that the Emperors, to whom they belong, had something to do here. By the same rule he should have added many more; and Mr. Walker, who added six more, has fallen very far short of the due number. The present plate professes to exhibit only such Roman coins as bear any evident marks of relation to this country." p. LXX.

Next follows Antoninus's Itinerary, "Bishop Gibson having supplied his Edition of the Britannia with a map of Roman Britain, and a copy of Antoninus's Itinerary as compared by Mr. Burton, with the several Editions, we have subjoined the most correct copy of the Itinerary, with the modern names of the stations, and a map from Mr. Horsley."

The map seems very neatly executed.

To several succeeding discourses the notes are short, sometimes none.

We now come to p. CX. where, to Mr. Camden's etymologies of Saxon names, and Bishop Gibson's additions, Mr. Gough introduces improvements from Mr. Lye's Dictionary, improved by Mr. Manning.

P. CX*. is a neat engraving of a "map of Saxon England, according to the Saxon Chronicle."

P. CXI. is the plate of Saxon Coins. At the end of Mr. Camden's discourse, Mr. G. adds, "the few specimens here given of our Saxon Coinage may serve to enforce the expediency of a revival of Sir A. Fountain's plates, with a new and enlarged commentary, so strongly inculcated by Mr. Pegge, and a continuation of Sir Andrew's ten plates, with many more containing the coins of that series discovered since 1705, with an account of the Mints and Mint masters, each coin properly authenticated to be placed at the head of the respective reign."

"The explanation of the table of Saxon coins takes up eight pages, P. CXIII—CXIX.

The discourses of the Danes and Normans stand almost clear of notes. That upon the division of Britain is almost in a similar situation. Nor is more done for that "Upon the orders of England" P. CXXXV.

P. CXLIV. To the discourse "On the Law Courts of England" is added an engraved map of "Great Britain and Ireland," with the Judges Circuits, and a table of distances of cities, &c. from each other.

At P. CXLIX is a beautiful plate of 24 urns, with an explanation.

The

The county maps are beautifully engraved.

To begin with Cornwall, p. 1. To see the text of Camden stand clear, as it does, which has never been the case before, since the last Latin edition of the great author himself in 1607, is wonderfully satisfactory.

The additions immediately follow their own county. The editor has so formed them, as to make an history of themselves, without being broken by references; or in the form of notes. Here he endeavours to follow, as near the difference of times and discoveries will allow, the outline of his great master. In the beginning of each county he generally mentions the names of the principal landholders at the Conquest, from Domesday book.

In its proper place he constantly inserts the account of Leland; in which plan, (tho' some have found fault with it) we think he is highly to be commended. For whether he confirms, or whether he differs from Camden, it is of equal importance to the true antiquary. Besides, where they agree, there is sometimes an entertaining minuteness, a pleasing colouring in the easy and familiar stile of Leland, which is lost in the more polished and general language of Camden.

P. 12. is an handsome plate of druidical and other reliicks.

Let us take a specimen of his additions p. 15. after Tregony.

"Farther inland is Lanhidroc, probably of the Elizabethan age, the seat of John Robartes, fourth and last Earl of Radnor, and 7th Baron Truro, who died 1757, whose great grandfather Richard was created Baron of Truro 22 Jam. I. and his grandfather John Viscount Bodmyn, Earl of Radnor 31 Charles II. With him ended these titles which had been held by Charles-Bodville, and Henry his two cousins before him. The house is a quadrangle, with a gallery 140 feet long, richly carved. It belongs to George Hunt, Esq. who married Mary, grand-daughter of John, the first Earl, and modernized it."

P. 18. St. Germane's—*Mr. G. does not tell us* the priory is now called Port Eliot, nor mentions that it has belonged to the Eliots, now Peers, who have lived there in great hospitality, ever since Q. Elizabeth's reign. Mr. Grose has had it engraved.—This is an omission.

P. 19 Speaking of the Arundels, he says, "Their residence here was at Trerice, four miles west of St. Columb."—Ought he not to have told us to whom it now belongs?

The text of Camden in this Co. consists of 8 pages; the additions of 13, besides 2 of the "rare plants," of which a list is

subjoined to every county.—Indeed the numerous British remains in this Co. and the vast labour with which Dr. Borlase had investigated them, required such additions.

Devonshire.

P. 34. "Byri Pomery town lyith hard on the est ende of Tones Bridge: the church almost a mile of, and the castelle about half a mile from the church." (From Leland) Ought not the Editor to have told us the present state of the castle and the owner? We believe it is the Duke of Somerset.

P. 35. Hacham. Leland's account of it, but no mention of its present state and owners. Does it not still belong to the Carews?

Let us now give a specimen of his accounts of small towns. "Honiton is a fair long thorough fare and market town belonging to Courtney at Powderham." It is a considerable market and borough town, set under a lofty hill, which commands a beautiful and extensive prospect, and on which stands its church. The town suffered greatly by fire, 1747, and 1767. It is a great thoroughfare to the West, and is famous for a lace and serge manufactory. The market, as in many other places, was kept on Sunday, till altered by King John.

Ibid. "Powderham, late Sir William Courtenees Castle; it standeth on the haven shore, a little above Kenton. Some say a lady being a widow buildid this castelle. I thinke that it was Isabella de Fortibus. It is strong, and hath a barbycan or bulwark to the haven." So far Gibson.

How could Mr. G. not know, or knowing, not tell, that it was still the seat of Lord Courtney?

"Ibid. "Mohun's Otterey. Sir George Carew hath a goodly park there." These are Leland's words. Ought we not to be told what is become of it?

Ibid. "Shoute, a right goodly manor-place of the Marquis of Dorset," &c. Ex Lel.—Nothing said of its present state.

P. 38. Of Forde-Abbey he adds, it now makes a seat for the Glynnnes, being pretty intire, particularly the cloyster." This is what it should be.

P. 39. Potheridge, the seat of the Monks." What is become of it?

"Tavistock, wher the Erle of Bathe hath a right goodly maner and place, &c." Ex Lel.—Mr. G. adds that here are several monuments of the later Bouchiers, Earls of Bath. Ought we not to have been told, that it now belongs to Sir Bouchier Wrey, Bart. by descent from this most noble family?

P. 37. "On the west side of Ottermouth haven is Brudeleg. Less than an hunderth yeares since shippes used this haven, but it is now clene barr'd." Budeleigh gave birth to Sir Walter Raleigh, of an ancient family in this county. He was born at Hayes in this parish 1552, and beheaded 1618. "Spain's scourge and terror, and Gondamar's triumph, Elizabeth's favourite, and James's victim, too hard for Essex, the envy of Leicester, and rival of Cecil." (Prince's Worthies.)

P. 40. "Raleigh belonged to the family of that name, and afterwards to the Chichester family, who are still there, and here was born Sir Arthur Chichester, Deputy of Ireland, and Embassador from James I. to the Emperor, (ancestor to the present Earl of Donegall, Mr. G. should have added.)

In Dorsetshire are two plates of Maiden Castle, and the Roman Amphitheatre, with Poundbury, a Roman camp, both near Dorchester.

In additions to this county, there cannot be expected to be much new, on account of the excellent history of it, not long ago, published by Hutchins.

P. 55. Somersetshire.

P. 63. Those who make Bristol, the Venta Belgarum mislead both themselves and us. "Camden." Mr. G. adds this note. "Camden cites here William of Worcester. His description of Bristol in his Itinerary, just published by Mr. Nasmith, is a most extraordinary piece: a survey and measurement of all the streets taking up above 100 pages, from p. 161 to p. 285, with very little else."

P. 66. Additions. Mr. G. after giving an account of Dunster Castle, in Leland's words, does not tell us, as surely he ought, to whom it belongs. We believe still to the Luttrells.

P. 67. Nettle-comb, the seat of the Rawleighs, succeeded by the Trevilyans."—This is equivocal. It is still the seat of Sir John T——, M. P. for the county. One front is ancient.

Ibid. Camalate, near the fourth end of South Cadbury church. After Leland's description from Itin. II. 46. Mr. G. adds "Leland in his *Affertio Arthuri*, p. 28, speaks of the vast ditches and ramparts as the wonder of nature and art, and says that common writers mistook Camalot for Winchester.

Selden writes that it was full of ruins and reliques of old buildings. Dr. Stukeley gives it to the Romans. He says it is made in the solid rock, has three or four ditches quite round, sometimes more, its figure squarish, but conforming to the shape of

the hill. A higher angle within ditched round, is called King Arthur's palace, and might have been the prætorium and have served him too. The rampart is made of stones covered with earth, with only one entrance from the east, guarded by six or seven ditches. Many round stones supposed for slings or cross bows, found in this camp. Roman coin has been found in plenty here, and all the country round. In the fourth ditch is a never failing spring, called King Arthur's well, near which have been dug up square stones, door jambs, with hinges, and vaults are said to be therabouts. Many pavements and arches, hand grindstones and other camp utensils have been found at top. The Dr. was told of a road across the fields that bears rank corn, called King Arthur's causey. This most magnificent earth-work belonged to the Hungerfords, and in Leland's time to Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, who had been Leland's pupil. Nennius, or rather his interpolater. Samuel mentions *Caer Celemon* among his British cities. Leland in his margin says *Cath* signifies war in British. The supereminent appearance of this camp might entitle it to the name of the *war camp* or *town*, by way of eminence. Different MSS. of Nennius place the 11th battle of Arthur against the Saxons at *Mons Badonicus*, and at Agned Cath-Regernion, which the margin says "is in Somersetshire, which we call *Cath-Bregon*." Llyud makes it Edinburgh, and Prife for Agned reads *Affzet*."

P. 68. Near Mountague is Brimpton, the seat of the Sidenhams, who became extinct, 1739.—Is it not now a seat of the Earl of Westmorland?

Here is a miscellaneous plate of antiquities.

P. 69. An account of the old mansion at Stoke under Hampden, and its present state.

P. 70. Somerton, once the seat of the West Saxon kings. Char. II. conferred the title of Baron Somerton on Ralph Stawel, &c. "The seat of this family is now at Aldermaston, Berks."—This is wrong, that seat has been gone from them a great while.* Lord Stawel's seat is in Holt Forest, in Hants. as lessee of the Crown.

P. 71. Enmore.—After mentioning the Mallets and Wilmots, its former owners, he adds, "it is now the property of the Earl of Egmont." Is this all that is said of that magnificent modern castle?

Ibid. No account of the present state and owners of Castle Cary.

P. 74.

* See Topogr. No. I. for an account of Aldermaston.

P. 72. Long additions to the account of Glaffenbury Abbey, with a perspicuous, tho' short description of the architecture of the ruins.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. X. *A List of the Absentee Peers of Ireland, with the annual Incomes of those who have Estates in that Kingdom, prefixed to their Names; the others have no property here, except some that have Mortgages on Land, &c.*

Mr. Editor,

Having rescued this curious list from one of the fugitive papers of the day, by preserving it in your valuable miscellany, you will oblige yours, &c.

CURIOSUS.

E A R L S.

Clanrickard†§	£. 12000	Hillsborough†	£. 15000
Cork and Orrery	7000	Upper Ossory	8000
Westmeath	3000	Shelburne	16000
Ditto a pension	800	Masserene	4000
Desmond		Louth†	6000
Barrymore	10000	Fife	
Donegal†	40000	Mornington†	6000
Cavan† a pension	300	Ludlow†	6000
Inchiquin†	10000	Tyrconnel	
Mountrath	10000	Courtown†	4000
Waterford and Wexford		Mexborough	
Athlone		Winterton	
Fitzwilliam	30000	Sefton	2000
Kerry	7000	Altamont†§	6000
Darnley†	12000	Lisburne	1000
Egmont	6000	Glandore†§	4000
Belborough	10000	Aldbrough†§	8000
Veracy	2500	Clermont†	10000

V I S C O U N T S.

Grandison of Limerick	2000	Middleton	8000
Kilmorey		Grimston	
Lumley		Barrington	
Wenman		Gage	
Taaff	800	Palmerston†	8000
Fitzwilliam of Merrion†	5000	Bateman	
		Chol-	

Cholmondeley		Dungannon†	4000
Downe		Southwell†	5000
Howe†		Melbourne	
Strabane	18000	Cremorne†	2000
Molefworth	4000		

B A R O N S.

Cahier†	10000	Lucan†	5000
Digby	4000	Macdonald	
Sherard		Newhaven†	3000
Conway	16000	Kensington	3000
Carbery†	6000	Westcote	2000
Aylmer, a pension only	400	Ongley	
Fortescue	1500	Shulldham	1000
Carysfort†	3000	Templetown	4000
Milton	15000	Rokeby†	10000
Lisle†	6000	Conynham†	10000
Coleraine		Sheffield†	3000
Clive	2000	Hood	
Mulgrave		Delaval	
Arden†		Muncaster	
Macartney†	3000	Penrhyn	
Milford		De Montalt	8000
Newborough			

Those marked thus † §, have lately become absentees, owing to their marrying English ladies.

Those marked thus †, occasionally visit Ireland.

ART. XL *Catalogue of Paintings, &c. illustrative of British Topography, exhibited in the Year 1772.*

- 9 A view of a Gentleman's park, taken from the mansion house. G. Barret, R. A.
- 10 Its Companion, a view of the house, &c. The same.
- 11 A study from nature, in the mountains of Keswick. The same.
- 65 Aysgarth Force, on the Euse, near Bolton castle in Yorkshire, belonging to the Duke. N. S. Dale A.
- 66 A view of Crimble Crag, near Knaresborough, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The same.
- 67 A view in the grounds of T. Vaughan, Esq. at the Grove. in Surry, with Boxhill, &c. at distance. The same.
- 84 A view of Clapham common. John Feary.
- 100 A

- 100 A view of Oxford, from the Henley Road. Edm. Garvy A.
 101 Tintern Abbey, Monmouthshire. The same.
 108 Plan, elevation, and section, of Magdalen bridge, Oxford.
 J. Gwin, R. A.
 138 A design for a publick Chapel &c. intended to be built
 on the Polygon, Southampton. J. Lerout.
 147 A view of the Queen's palace, water colours. T. Malton.
 148 A view of Wooburn Abbey. Elias Martin, A.
 153 A design for a Nobleman's Villa. J. Matthews,
 154 A view of Benshaw on the river Kinkle Annandale, be-
 longing to Wm. Irwin, Esq. A. Matthifson.
 180 Part of Sligo, in Ireland, stained drawing. W. Pars, A.
 181 Part of the lake of Keswick, ditto. The same.
 218 View of Temple Bar, &c. A. Rooker A.
 220 Buildwas Priory in Shropshire. The same.
 230 The Garden front of the Royal Academy. T. Sandby R. A.
 223 A view of Worcester. Paul Sandby R. A.
 132 Ditto, in Shropshire. The same.
 254 A view from the Turkish tent at Painhill, near Cobham,
 Surry, belonging to C. Hamilton, Esq. W. Tomkins.
 255 Ditto, from the gothic Temple. The same.
 256 View of Chudleigh-rock, in Lord Clifford's park, Devon-
 shire. The same.
 257 Ditto, looking toward the South. The same.
 258 View, in the park, at Bocomnock, Cornwall, the seat of T.
 Pitt, Esq. The same.
 259 Ditto, of the Lary that runs under Sultriam wood, the
 seat of John Parker, Esq. Devonshire. The same.
 279 Elevation of the south front of a Villa, for a person of
 distinction. W. Wickham.
 285 The south east elevation of H. Eaton-house, Lancashire, the
 seat of Sir Thomas Egerton, Bart. J. Wyatt A.
 294 A view of Southampton, a stained drawing.
 C. W. Bampfyld H.
 298 The back of St. Botolph's priory, Colchester, a stained
 drawing. Theop. Forrest. H.
 301 Two views of Ely-house, in Holborn. F. Gros. H.
 303 A Popish chapel in Ireland, called the Conspiracy, where
 the massacre 1640 was planned, stained drawing by a
 gentleman.
 306 A view of Margate, with new rooms and square, from the
 north cliff. G. Reate. H.
 308 A

- 308 A view of Waltham-crofs. E. Eyre, jun. H.
 315 Front of a Nobleman's town house. J. Soan H.
 319 Distant view of Harrow. Bernard Downs H.
 322 The Duke's Head Inn, near Rochester. E. Eyre, Jun. H.

ART. XII. *It may be an agreeable piece of information to Naturalists, to be informed that there is nearly prepared for the Press, a Catalogue and Description of the Derbyshire Fossils; arranged according to the order of the respective strata in which they are found: with accurate Representations of the different Species and Varieties of Minerals, Spars, Petrifications, &c. Drawn, Etched, and Coloured by the Authors, White Watson, and William Martin. from Specimens now in their Possession.*
Price to Subscribers 5l. 12s. 6d.—To Non-Subscribers 2 Guineas a Volume.

Some notice of this work will be taken as soon as published.

ART. XIII. *"Mr John Thoresby of Leicester is publishing Views of Ruins, Seats, Towns, Churches, &c. in Leicestershire, which he proposes to complete in 12 Numbers, at 5s. a Number, or 24 Numbers, at 2s. 6d. a Number. The first Number was published in September.*

Answer to Correspondents.

We have received the account of Twickenham from the Temple.

We shall certainly attend to the hints of LEICESTRENSIS, a well-wisher to the TOPOGRAPHER, who "hopes that county will not be overlooked in his ingenious researches. The epitaphs, or Antiquarian notes, from any of the churches there, would be an acquisition to the publick. He recommends also (what the TOPOGRAPHER might easily himself obtain) a select collection of the more remarkable epitaphs in the Burial grounds of these two excellent institutions, CHELSEA and GREENWICH HOSPITALS."

Oct. 26, 1789.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. VIII.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1789.

Nov. 2, 1789.

SIR,

I Send you some Church-notes, &c. of two more of the parishes in Bucks, and one in Kent, and earnestly recommend to your notice the fine old Chapel belonging to the Dukes of Bedford, at *Cheyneys*; where is a series of monuments to the *Ruffells*, which it would be a credit to your work to get transcribed, and perpetuated by the press. At *Agmondesham* also is a noble collection of memorials to the family of *Drake*, and some curious epitaphs at *Chefham*.

Yours, &c.

M. GREEN.

ART. I. *Great Missenden, Bucks.*

It is bounded east by *Chefham*, west by the two *Hambledons*, south by *Little Missenden*, and north by *Lee*.

The church is in the Manor of *Missenden*, diocese of *Lincoln*, deanery of *Wendover*, and hundred of *Aylesbury*.

It is built of flint and hewn free stone; has a tower, (but no steeple;) the bells have no inscription.

The living is a Vicarage, and is rated in the King's books at 13l. 3s. 8d. and is reckoned worth about 60l. per ann. The great tithes, together with the patronage, are in the hands of *Roger Penn, Esq.* The church consists of two isles, and a small chapel on the south side. There is a Vicarage house, to which belong a few acres of land.

M m m

In

In the church are the following ancient monuments.

Here lieth interred under this stone the body of Thomas Inge, Gent. and Joanne his wife, who had issue by her two sons, and five daughters, and departed this life the 21st day of November, 1578.

Hic jacet Corpus Roberti Dormer de Peterly Armigeri filii natu tertii Roberti Dormer Baronetti de Wing. Ob. 20, Oct. 1656.

On a Brass Plate.

Hic jacet Zacheus Metcalf Gen. filius & Heres Christophori Metcalf & Margaretta uxor ejus, qui obiit 19 Decemb. Anno Domini 1595. Similiter hic jacet predict' Margaretta uxor Magistri prefati Zachei quæ obiit 21 die Maii A. D. 1596 ac ut predict' Christoph' intendens hic se sepeliri; ob - - - Die - - - Anno Domini. Fideliter in Vitæ suæ redu - - - in remissionem Christi et perultum' salvus esse in die Judicii.

On a Mural Monument.

Consecrated to the memory of Dame Jane, one of the daughters and coheirs of Thomas Walker, Gentleman, first married to Daniel Bond, of London, Esq. since to Sir John Boyce*, of Canterbury, Knt. towards both whom she expressed perfect - - - in the becoming duties of a virtuous wife; to the world, in a true moral conversation; to God, in a conscientious practice of religion, and after 23 years widowhood, being aged 73, yielded to the separation of soul and body on the 12th of February, 1635, being in expectation of a joyful resurrection.

On another Mural Monument.

Near this place lieth the body of Richard Dormer, second brother to Charles, late Lord Dormer, Baron of Winge, who departed this life 25 April, 1629†, aged 58. He took to wife, (with whom he lived happily) Mrs. Frances Finch, sole daughter of Windfor Finch, of Rushes in Worcestershire, who in memory of her late husband, caused this monument to be erected. He was beloved by rich and poor; may his soul rest for ever!

* Qu. Ought it not to be *Boys*; since *that* was the manner in which those of Kent spelt their name?—*Editor*.

† Query. 1729.—His elder brother Charles, Lord D. did not die till 1718.—*Editor*.

On another.

Here lieth interred the body of Ann Eayrs, eldest daughter of Thomas Boyce of Canterbury, in the county of Kent, Esq. niece to the Lady Boyce of this parish, late wife to Thomas Eayrs, of the same parish, Gentleman. Her pious practice, and gracious disposition made her to be a crown to her husband, and a loving friend to her neighbours, and courteous to all her acquaintance. For a perpetual memorial of these her pious virtues, her sorrowful husband hath dedicated this monument. She slept in the Lord, and made her happy change 10th October, A. D. 1637, in the year of her age about 47, in expectation of a joyful resurrection.

On another.

Hic infra est quod reliquum est Golielmi Boyce a generosa familia in Fredvil in Agro Cantii; unde juris Civilis candidati; Aulæ Clarenfis Cantabrigiæ quondam focii & publici Procuratoris Academiæ.

Quis fiat, vide Lector, qualis autem non satis dixerit lapis, major summatim habe. Vir fuit vitæ integerrimæ piæque; gravis simul et venustus, eruditus admodum et instituti Argumenti peritia mirandus. Hic accidebat singularis prudentia quam longum apud suos tum apud exteros experientia confirmavit. Vixit coelebs; post varios tandem peregrinationes e Viatore factus - - -
- . - - - 7 Feb. anno Æt. 70. Sal. 1631. P. E. B. H. N.

On another on a Brass Plate.

Hic jacet Johannes Wardby & Katherina uxor ejus filia Johannis Barnardi de Mussenden Patronus hujus Abbatiz de Mussenden quæ quidem Katherina obiit die Martis - - - - Julii A' D. - - - - quorum Animabus propicietur Deus. On the same plate is a son and daughter.

On a Brass Plate in the body of the Church, on the pavement.

Pray for the souls of Richard Batenal, and Elizabeth his wyfe, the which died 21 day of July in the year of our Lord 1505, on whose soul Jesus have mercy.

On another.

Hic jacet Thomas Clement Woolman & Botcher, qui multa bona huic Ecclesiæ fecit, qui obiit 10 May 1445 & Malyn uxor, quorum Animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.

M m m 2

m

In the church are several achievements.

The family of the D'Oyleys built a Monastery here, and the family of the Missendens, endowed it on account of a vow made on escaping from shipwreck.

Mr. John Randall, who in the year 1630, wrote a book called the *Mystery of Godliness*, and several other religious tracts, was a native of this parish.

The family seat now belongs to John Fleetwood, Esq. who was knight of the Shire in the year 1730.

Here was a Priory of Benedictine Monks, said to be founded by Sir Wm. Missenden, Knight, in the year 1293, but by a record lately in the family of that name at Keyling, in the County of Lincoln; it appears to have been founded 1335, (which may be owing to what is said above, that the Monastery may have been built by the D'Oyleys in 1293, but endowed by the Missendens in 1335.) This Monastery was built on the Manor of Missenden, which was held of the Earls of Gloucester, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and in the Chapter-house and Church belonging to the Abby, several of the founders family were interred.

Johan de Peddington, or Paddington, in this county, widow of Guy de Ryhal, and Tho. his son and heir, gave and confirmed to the Cannons of Missenden, the Hermitage of Muswell, built by Ralph the Hermit, by the permission of the said Guy, together with a Chapel built in honour of Holy Cross, valued at the Dissolution by { Dugdale 261 14 6½
Speed 285 15 9 *

In the year 1509, one Roberts, a Miller of this town, was burnt at Buckingham for Heresy.

ART. II. *Winslow, in Bucks.*

Is bounded east by the parish of Mursley and Swanborne, west by Addington, south by Granboro, north by Great and Little Harwood.

It is a market town.

It is a Vicarage in the Deanery of Mursley, and hundred of Callstow. The church has a tower, and spire, and ailes, and chancel.

The living is rated in the king's books, at £.11 5s. 8d.

* The Abbey is now a farm-house, owned by Mr. Oldham, the Ironmonger. See Shaw's *Western Tour*, p. 57.—*Editor.*

On a table monument in the body of the church, in Old Text.

Here lieth interred under this stone the body of Thomas Fage, Gentleman, and Joanna his wyfe, who had issue by him two sons and five daughters, and died the 21st day of November, 1578.

In the chancel, under a flat stone.

Here lieth the body of Edward Bafwell, Gentleman, who died August 30, 1689.

N. B. The Sexton of the parish, told us that it is a tradition in the parish that he was king of the beggars.

In the body of the church, on a floor stone.

Here lieth the body of Master Robert Lowndes, who died the 26th of January, 1683, and is interr'd under this stone, his father and other of his ancestors, having formerly been buried in or near this place.

N. B. In the vault are 34 or 35 coffins of the same family.

Here lieth interr'd, the body of Sarah, relict of Mr. Thomas Egerton, and daughter of the pious and learned Thomas Fage, Gentleman, who departed this life 19th of March, 1706: which (Thomas Fage) was the last male heir of the family, leaving behind him five other daughters. She bequeathed to the poor of the parish of Winflow, (where she died 17th February, 1722, in the 53d year of her age, and directed to be buried among her ancestors,) the annual sum of twenty shillings.

In vain I strove to be with quiet blest,
Various sorrows wreck'd my destin'd breast, }
And I could only in the grave find rest.

She gave a large silver salver for the communion service of the parish.

N. B. Neither the salver nor the 20s. per ann. were deliver'd by her executors, so that a marble monument, which had been provided, and on which the above inscription was cut, was not permitted to be put up in the church but stood in the vestry, 1755.

N. B. The third Article sent us by our valuable correspondent Mr. Green, was the parish of Sittingborne, Kent; which we have reserved for the present, because we ourselves have a copy of church

Epitaph on Dr. Johnson.

chnrch-notes from it, transcribed from a MS: in the British Museum, written the beginning of the last century; and have also within a year, made a personal survey of the church. Mr. Haisted has also given a full history of the parish. We shall not therefore introduce it, at least, till we have time to incorporate our own additions with it.

ART. III. *Epitaph on Dr. Johnson, said to be written by Miss Seward.*

The groans of learning tell that Johnson dies.
 Adieu, great critic of colossal size!
 Grateful, ye Virtues, round his tomb attend,
 And deeply mourn your energetic friend!
 Avaunt, ye Vices! he was foe to you!
 Yet one the subtlest of your tribe he knew.
 He knew;—but, Envy, to his fame be just,
 And, tho' you stain'd his spirit, spare his dust!

ANNA SEWARD.

ART. IV. *Denton, Kent, with some descriptive lines, written in its neighbourhood.*

GENTLEMEN,

In your fourth Number, (p. 235, 238,) you gave some account of Denton, in Kent. In your title-page you profess the delineation of the face of countries. Any local descriptions must strictly therefore come within your plan. Nor can they be less acceptable, when they are enlivened by moral reflections, and adorned with the graces of Poetry. For these reasons I hope you will preserve in your Topographical Miscellany, the following elegant little Poem, (written in the environs of Denton, by a lady,) of which the MS. lately fell into my hands.

I. G.

EPISTLE

*To Miss K. H*****, August, 1776.*

From rural scenes where peace and quiet dwell,
 Where no beaux flatter, and where shines no belle;
 Where books and work our harmless hours employ,
 And a calm ramble is our highest joy;
 What can my friend expect? I strive in vain:
 No lively thoughts can all my efforts gain.
 Yet still one truth these stupid lines may prove;
 How much my Kitty shares her Anna's love.

When

When musing o'er the lonely scenes I stray,
 Or to fair Denton bend my pensive way,
 The mirthful scenes, that lately charm'd our eyes,
 Lively and gay at fancy's call arise;
 Again I weave the dance to music's sound,
 Again I gayly trip the giddy round;
 Thoughtless and blythe I join the jocund train,
 Or smiling listen to soft Flattery's strain.
 While in my mind these gay ideas rise,
 Some melancholy object strikes my eyes;
 Or in the vale Devotions humble shrine*
 Recalls my thoughts, and points to truths divine;
 This world's vain glory fades before my sight,
 And my thoughts rise to realms of purer light.
 Yet still the chosen few my mind approves,
 Whom my fond soul with utmost ardour loves,
 Cling round my heart;—with them I trace the plains,
 Or rise to scenes where endless pleasure reigns.
 Amid this band my Kitty's form appears
 Artless and innocent as infant years.

Oh may no pangs that gentle breast e'er rend!
 Still as thyself sincere be every friend!
 Far, far from thee be keen misfortune's dart,
 And no sharp sorrow ever touch thy heart!

Oft as returning, at the close of day,
 By some lone cot I take my silent way,
 Where midst the frowns of want, disgrace, and pain,
 Calm-ey'd Content maintains her peaceful reign;
 Where chearful age enjoys the balmy air,
 Or some fond mother tends her infant care,
 More bright to me these humble forms appear,
 Than Pleasure's vot'ries in their mad career.

Farewell, my friend, to every Virtue dear!
 May thy joys brighten with each added year!
 Mayst thou on earth with Heaven's best gifts be blest,
 Then full of days and honors sink to rest!

A. B. J

ART. V. *Gresley, Derbyshire, continued from No. VII. p. 433.*

The monuments now remaining in Gresley-Church, are the following.

A mural

* Denton Church.

A mural monument, with the figure of a man kneeling, in the dress of the times.

"Sir Thomas Gresley of Drakelow, Co. Derby, Bart. died June 1, 1699, aged 70."

Around this monument are impaled the arms of every match of the family up to the earliest times.

1. Willielmus de Gresley Miles, Vairè Erm, and G.=Basilia.
2. Willielmus de Gresley.=Elena.—
3. Nigell de Gresley.
4. Robertus de Gresley Miles.=Basilia.—
5. Galfridus de Gresley Mil.=Marg. de Somervile. S. 3 spread eagles O. semè of crosets O.
6. Galfridus de Gresley.=Agnes.
7. Nicolaus de Gresley Mil.=Thomasine Gasteneys S. lion ramp. A. collar'd G.
8. Peter de Gresley Mil.=Joanna Stafford. A. chevr. G. int. 3 martlets S.
9. Galfridus de Gresley Arm.=Margaretta Gerson. Paly wavy of 6. G. and A.
10. Joh. Gresley Mil.=Alicia Swinerton. A. cross fleurè S.
11. Joh. Gresley Mil.=Margareta Clarott. G. 6 martlets 3, 2, 1. A.
12. Joh. de Gresley Mil.=Anna Stanley.—Arms. Stanley and Lathom quarterly.
13. Thos. Gresley Mil.=Anna Fetrers. G. 7 mascles conjoin'd O. a label.
14. Geo. Gresley Mil.=Margareta Mulso. A. a bend S. charg'd with 3 goats heads erased A. horn'd O.
15. Willielmus Gresley Mil.=Caterina Aston.—A. fesse and 3 lozenges in chief S.
16. Tho. Gresley Mil.—Caterina Walsingham. Paly of 6, A. and S. a fesse G.
17. Geo. Gresley Mil. and Bar.=Safanna Ferrers. Vairè G. and O.
18. Tho. Gresley Arm.=Brigetta Burdett. B. 2 bars, O each charg'd with 3 martlets G.
19. Tho. Gresley Bar.=Frances Morewood. S. a tree A. fruit O.
20. Willielmus Gresley Bar.=Barbara Walcott. A. a chevr. int. 3 millcogs erm.

At top.

Gresley and Gasteneys, quarterly, on a scutcheon, Morewood.

At

At the bottom.

Several single shields of the Grefeley arms, and several females of the family, their arms impaled with those of their husbands.

On a Mural Monument.

"Near this place lyeth the body of Dame Dorothy Grefeley, wife of Sir Thomas Grefeley, Bart. of Drakelow in this parish, and one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir William Bowyer of Knipersley Co. Stafford, Bart. She was a good wife, a tender mother, and sincere friend, and departed this life Jul. 31, 1736.

Near this place lie also the remains of several children of the said Sir Thomas Grefeley, by the said Dame Dorothy Grefeley."

Arms. Grefeley and Gasteneys, quarterly; on a scutcheon Bowyer, A. lion rampt. int. 3 crofslets fitchy G.

On a Mural Monument.

"Here lie the bodies of Elizabeth Grefeley who died Aug. 10, 1693; Isabella Grefeley, who died Aug. 16, 1694; and Catherine Grefeley who died Sept. 2, 1694, daughters of Sir Thomas Grefeley of Drakelow, Co. Derby, Bart. and Dame Frances his wife."

Sir Thomas Grefeley, who married the coheir of Sir William Bowyer beforementioned, was grandson of Sir Thomas, who died in 1699, as aforesaid, and died in 1746, being succeeded by Sir Thomas, who died in 1753, leaving a widow yet surviving, and an only daughter his heir, and was succeeded by his brother Sir Nigel, whose son Sir Nigel the present Baronet, has married the daughter and heir of his uncle Sir Thomas, and by that means recovered into the male line the ancient estates of the family, and now resides at Drakelow.

The Grefeleys now living at Nether-Seal are descended from a younger son of Sir Thomas, who died in 1699.

The family of Alleyne had also a seat in this parish of Grefeley, and for them is the following mural monument.

"Sacred to the memory of John Alleyne, Esq. who departed this life, June 5, 1712, Æt. 44, and was here interr'd. He married Esther, one of the daughters and coheirs of Samuel Stevenfon, of Sutton Cosfield Co. War, Esq. by whom he had issue two sons, John, who died an infant, and Samuel Stevenfon Alleyne, and three daughters, Mary, Esther, and Anne.

N n n

This

" This monument is also dedicated to the memory of John Alleyne, Esq. father of the said John Alleyne, who with Mary his wife, eldest daughter of George Harper, Esq. of Twiford, lies here also interr'd, as doth likewise John Alleyne, Esq. grandfather of the said John, who died in the Garrison of Ashby de La Zouch, anno 1646, and was son and heir of Stephen Alleyne, Esq. by Joane his wife, daughter of Robert Apreece of Walsingham, Co. Huntingdon.

" The said Stephen was son and heir of Charles Alleyne, Esq. and Elizabeth his wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Waller of Groombridge, Co. Kent, Kt.

" The said Charles was son and heir of Sir Christopher Alleyne, Kt. of the Mote, in Kent, and Audrey his wife, daughter of the Right Hon. William Lord Paget of Beaudefert, which said Charles dyed 35 Eliz.

" The said Sir Christopher was the first who settled at Gresley, and was son and heir of Sir John Alleyne, Kt. who was twice Lord Mayor of London in the reign of Hen. VIII, and a Privy Counsellor to the King, and by his will dated Aug. 3, 1545, gave a rich gold collar and jewel to be worn by the Lord Mayor and his successors, and also many other noble gifts to the City of London.

" The said Sir John Alleyne was son and heir of Richard Alleyne of Thaxted, Co. Essex, and had two brothers, John and Christopher. From this John, Sir Edward Alleyne, late of Hatfield Peverell, Co. Essex, Bart. (father of Arabella, Lady Howard, now wife of the Lord George Howard, a younger son of Henry, late Duke of Norfolk) descended; as is also Sir Clopton Alleyne, Bart. now living.

" And from Christopher is branched the family of the Alleynes, now of Hayes Leigh, Co. Essex.

" Adjoining to her husband's is also the remains of Esther, wife of the abovementioned John Alleyne, to whom this monument is dedicated, who died May 5, 1733, aged 60.

" In speaking of whose piety, charity, hospitality, sincere friendship, universal benevolence, and patient resignation to the divine will thro' a long course of many years sickness we cannot flatter; her character in all these and many other virtuous and amiable qualities, equalling, if not exceeding any description.

" A special monument had been raised to the memory of this excellent person, had she not absolutely forbid it. But the gratitude and tenderness of a beloved daughter (both that a creature
so

so eminent in life might not lie undistinguished in the grave, and from a dear remembrance of the mutual affection and friendship there was betwixt them) could not forbear adding this here."

Arms. S. a cross potent A. quartering O. 3 pallets each charg'd with a Talbot pass. O. on a chief G. a lion pass. int. 2 anchors O.

The seat of this family was alienated in the next generation, (I think) to Mr. Meynell. It was lately inhabited by Mr. Bakewell, a Barrister, but is now hastening fast to decay.

ART. VI. "*The Names of the Nobles, &c. of Hampshire temp. Hen. VII.*" from a MS. in the Cotton Library.

1. Sir Edward Barkeley.
2. Sir Wm. Ovedale.
3. Sir Bernard Brocas. Arms. quarterly 1. S. a lion ramp. O. 2. S. 2 leopards A. armed G.
4. Sir John Popham. Quarterly 1. A. a chief G. thereon two harts heads O; a bezant for difference. 2. G. a chevr. between 10 bezants.
5. Sir Bawdewyn Esture. A. a cherry tree proper.
6. Sir William Rodney. O. 3 eglets proper.
7. Sir Roger De La Zouche. G. 10 bezants.
8. Sir Walter Sandes. A. cross ragle S.
9. Sir Thomas Bown. O. cross az.
10. Sir John Sturyng. B. fretted O. Nota. Ovedall portat idem in com.' predist.
11. Sir John Pawlet. G. 2 leopardes A. having 2 bees about their necks, and arm'd B.
12. Sir Bernard Treygose. B. and O. barry of 6 pieces, in chief a leopard O. arm'd G.
13. Sir Roger Terell Vairè, a chief G. thereon a demy lion O, arm'd and langued B.
14. Sir Thomas Terell. A. a leopard's head O, engulant a flour-de-luce G.
15. Sir Humfrey Pauncefoot. Party per fesse B. and G. 3 fleurs de lis O.
16. Holt. A. 3 fleurs de lis B.
17. Vaux. A. 10 martlets G. on an inescutcheon G. a wolf's head rased, A.
18. Walop. Quarterly 1. A. bend wavy S. 2. undee in bend S. and A. a chief G. thereon a faulter O.

19. Hewgh Vene. A. a fesse, a bordure engrailed B. on the fesse 3 escallops A.
20. Wydeslad. A. chevr. S. voided undee betweene 3 lapwings S.
21. Sir Mylcs Eston. A. ———
22. Sir John Ardern. Checquy A. and S. a chief O.
23. John Rocull. G. 2 fesses and a canton A. thereon a martlet S.
24. John Tycheburne. Vairè, a chief O.
25. William Bonam. G. a chevr. betw. 3 crosse closetes pales fitches A.
26. Thomas Harriard. G. 3 leopards A.
27. Thomas Jude. G. fesse engrayled S. betw. 3 bores beddes coupes A. having apples in their mouthes ey'd and tusk'y'd G.
28. John Lawrence.
29. John Holde. O. and S. party per pale, chevr. engrayled betw. 3 hornes counter collered.
30. John Edington. A. cross engrailed G. thereon 5 cinquefoils A.
31. Walter Phetyplace. G. 2 chevr. A. in chief 2 escallops O.
32. John Wistern. A. saltier G. thereon 5 estoils O.
33. John Feld. B. 3 garbs A.

Historical and Genealogical Notes to the List of Hampshire Nobles.

1. John Barkley was Sheriff of this county 3 Henry IV, (arms, the same as the present Earl Berkeley.) Sir John Berkley, Knt, Sheriff 7 Henry IV. Maurice Berkley, Sheriff 34 Henry VI. Edward Berkeley, 5 Edward IV. Sir Maurice Berkeley, Knt. 7 Edward IV. Do. 11 Edward IV. Edward Berkeley, 12 Edward IV. Edward and William Berkeley, 16 and 17. Edward IV. and again, Edward Berkeley, 21 Edward IV. again, 3 Richard III. And again, 6 Henry VII. Sir William Berkeley, 19 Henry VIII. And again 28 of the same reign. It seems that the seat of this branch of the Berkeleys was at Bistern, in this county. Sir William Compton, grandfather to Henry, first Lord Compton (in 1572,) married Werburge, daughter and heir to Sir John Brereton, by the sister and heir of *Sir William Berkeley, Knt.* b. whom he possessed *Bistern*. Here the descendants of Sir Henry Compton, second son of Henry, Lord Compton, lived till 1724, when their male line became extinct. A family

family who have adopted the name, still possess the place.—*See Gent. Mag. for February, 1789, p. 112.*

2. John Uvedale was Sheriff 11 Richard II. Arms a cross moline G. Thomas Uvedale, 9 Henry IV. John Uvedale, 2 Henry V. Again 1 Henry VI. Again 5 and 12 Henry VI. Thomas Uvedale 17 Henry VI. Again 26 and 30 Henry VI. Thomas Uvedale 4 Edward IV. William Uvedale 20 Edward IV. William Uvedale 2 and 8 Henry VII. William Uvedale 36 Eliz. There is a pedigree of this family in the visitation of Hants, 1575.

The seat of the Uvedales was at Wickham, where, being then Lords of the Manor, they had the honor of being the early patrons of William (furnamed) of Wickham, (from his birth there) afterwards the famous Bishop of Winchester. This seat by an heiress was carried in the last century to the Howards, Earls of Carlisle.

3 William Brokes was Sheriff of this county, 7 Henry VI. And 14 Henry VI. Bernard Brokes 35 Henry VI. John Brokes 22 Edward IV. Their seat was Beaupair, in the parish of Bramley, which was carried by an heiress into the family of Pexall, and rebrought to the Brocas's by a younger branch marrying the heiress of the Pexalls in the reign of James I. The widow of the last of the legitimate line of Brocas is now in possession of that ancient seat. The Brocas's are not noticed in the visitation of 1575.

4. Robert de Popham was Sheriff of Hants, 14 Edward III. Henry Popham 12 Richard II. Stephen Popham 6 Henry VI. This Stephen was of Farrington Popham, in this county, and left four coheiresses. (See No. I. p. 34.) But the family still continued here, and spreading into Wilts and Somersetshire are yet remaining at Littlecott, in the former, and ——— in the latter county.

Of this family was the famous Sir John Popham; (2d son of Edward Popham, Esq. of Huntworthy, in Somersetshire,) Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, 1592. He died June 10, 1607, aged 76, and was buried at Wellington, in Somersetshire.

5. No Sheriff of this name, nor mention of this family in the visitation of 1575.

6. Probably one of the Somersetshire family, having a temporary residence here. No Sheriff—no notice in vis. 1575.

7. I am not aware what branch of the noble family of Zouch this was, nor what estate they then had in this county. William Lord Zouch died seized of the manor of King(worthy, in this county, 5 Richard II. John de la Zouch was Sheriff 8 Richard II. And in the reign of James I, the family were possessed of the manors of Hartley, Wintney, and Bramshill, on the latter of which the last Lord Zouch built in 1612, the magnificent mansion now remaining there in the possession of the Rev. Sir Richard Cope, Bart. They are not noticed in the Vis. 1575.

8. Sands of the Vine. For an account of this family See No. II. p. 51. 63.

9. This name I suppose should be Brune. They were I presume a branch of the noble family of that name of Beckingham, in Kent. This had left this county for Dorsetshire before 1575, where they lately remained. Henry Brun was Sheriff here 25 and 37 Henry VI.

10. I find none of the name either in the Lists of Sheriffs or Vis. 1575.

11. Pawlett of Basing, ancestor to the Duke of Bolton, settled here by marriage with the heiress of Poynings, Lord St. John of Basing, in the time of Henry VI. The arms here used, are those of Delamare, of Nony Castle, Co. Somers. whose heiress they had married the generation before that of Poynings.

12. }

13. }

14. }

15. }

16. }

Not to be found in the List of Sheriffs, nor Vis. 1575.

17. These were of Odiam, and are entered among Hampshire Pedigrees; Harl. MSS. 5865.

18. Ancestor to the Earl of Portsmouth. John Wallop was Sheriff 30 Henry VI. Richard Wallop, 17 Henry VII.—Robert Wallop, 1 and again 15 Henry VIII. William Wallop 41 Eliz. Henry Wallop 44, and again 1 Jam. I, and again 5 Charles I. Their ancient seat was Farley Wallop, now own'd by them, tho' they inhabit their seat at Hurstbourne, near Whitechurch, in this county.

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 19. | } | Not found either among the Sheriffs or in the Vis. 1575. |
| 20. | | |
| 21. | | |
| 22. | | |
| 23. | | |
| 24. John Tichburne was Sheriff 6 Henry IV. John Tichburne 3 Henry VII.—Nich. Tichburne 1 Edward VI, and 1 Phil. and Mar.—Benjamin Tichburne, 21 Eliz. and again 44 Eliz. They were created Baronets March 8, 1620, and still reside at Tichburne; where they have been seated ever since the reign of Henry II. | | |
| 25. | } | Not to be found in the List of Sheriffs or Vis. 1575. |
| 26. | | |
| 27. | | |
| 28. | | |
| 29. | | |
| 30. | } | Probably of the Berkshire family of that name. |
| 31. | | |
| 32. | | |
| 33. | } | Neither in the List of Sheriffs, nor Vis. 1575, |
| | | |

Additions to the List, from other Authorities.

To the list of Nobles, &c. in this County of the reign of Henry VII. I shall add a few accidentally omitted, from other authorities; and also such of those who had their first rise and notice about the time of the visitation taken in 1575, as are now, or within memory have been, remaining.

1. Norton of Rotherfield. This was a very ancient family. They seem to have taken their rise from Norton-Manor in the neighbouring parish of Selborne. Ralph de Norton, was Sheriff of the county 1 Rich. II.—Arms, V. a lion ramp. O.—Rich. Norton, 6 Hen. VIII.—Sir John Norton, 6 Edw. VI, and again 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary.—Rich. Norton, 6 Eliz. and again 30 Eliz.—Dan. Norton, 5 Jam. I.—Rich. Norton, Kt. 11 Jam. I, and Dan. Norton 1 Char. I.—Sir Richard Norton of Rotherfield was created a Bart. May 23, 1622. Francis Powlett of Anneport, Esq. married Elizabeth, sister and heir of Sir John Norton of Rotherfield, Bart. and from him descends George Powlett, Esq. (presumptive heir to the Marquisate of Winchester) the present owner, who bought it lately of Norton Powlett, Esq. illegitimate son of his elder brother.

The

The Nortons of Southwick, which seat came thro' the Whiteheads to the Thistlethwaytes, were a younger branch.

2. The Dabridgecourts of Stratfield-Say, were an ancient and eminent family. See the account of them No. IV. p. 191.

3. For an account of the Warham's, see No. VI. p. 323. William Warham was Sheriff 36 Hen. VIII.

4. The Giffords of Ichell, in Crundall, were an ancient family. Joh. Giffard was Sheriff 11 Hen. VI. Joh. Giffard 10 Hen. VII.

Sir William Gifford 13 Hen. VIII, and Henry Gifford, 20 Eliz. This family intermarried with the ancient families of Panles, Bruges, and Throgmorton.—Ichell (now called Ewshot) is at present the seat of Henry Maxwell, Esq.

5. Of the Whiteheads of Norman Court, in Titherley, John Whitehead was Sheriff, 9 Edward IV.—Sir Henry Whitehead, 7 James I. and Richard Whitehead, 11 Charles I. The heiress of this family, being heiress also to the Nortons of Southwick, carried these estates to the Thistlethwaytes of Winstersflow, in Wilts, who were settled there about the time of Q. Eliz. as appears by the Visitation Books of Wilts. Mr. Thistlethwayte is at present M. P. for the county.

6. Of the Philpots descended from Sir John Philpot, Lord Mayor of London, 1378.—John Philpot was Sheriff, 38 Henry VI.—John Philpot, 16 Henry VII.—Peter Philpot, 16 Henry VIII.—Sir George Philpot, Kt. 19 James I.—Francis Powlett of Anport, Esq. married Lucy, daughter of Sir George Philpot, Kt. I know not how long the family has been extinct.

7. Of the Bramshettes—William was Sheriff, 10 Henry IV. and again 6 Henry V.—The seat of this family was Bramshot. The heiress was married to John Dudley, Esq. who was Sheriff 9 Henry VIII. father of Edmund, father of John, Duke of Northumberland, &c. The Hookes were living at Bramshot from 1575, to 1673.

VIII. Of the Cowdreys, Edward, was Sheriff 4 Henry IV, and again 5 Henry V.—Their seat was Herriard, and the heiress marrying Richard Powlett, (brother of Will. 1st Marquis of Winstons) carried that seat to him. After some descents, the heiress married Jervoise, whose descendents now own Herriard, and of this family was the mother of the present M. P. for the county of that name.—The Arms of Cowdrey were S. 10 billets O, 4, 3, 2, 1.

9. Of the Lisses, Sir John Lisse, Kt. was Sheriff 18 Hen. VI. Sir Joh. Lisse, Kt. 22 Hen. VII. Joh. Lisle, Kt. 9 Hen. VIII. Tho. Lisle, Kt. 18 Hen. VIII, and again 22 Hen. VIII: Arms, O. a fesse betw. 2 chev. S. I presume the family of this name, who represented this county in parliament, in this century, were the representatives of these.

10. Fawconer, of Kingsclere. Will. was Sheriff 16 Hen. VI. They were remaining at the Visitation, 1575.

Such were the leading families of the time of Henry VII, and before.

Of those of the Reign of Q. Elizabeth not hitherto noticed, but entered in the Visitation of 1575,

Very few are, or have within memory been, in existence.

1. The Kingsmills, of whom John was Sheriff 35 Hen. VIII. Will. 5 Eliz. Will. 10 Jam. I. Their seat was Sidmanton, now possessed by a descendant of the female line who has taken the name.

2. Mill.—Geo. was Sheriff 4 Eliz.—and Rich. 35 Eliz.—and Sir John Mill, Bart. 3 Car. I. Sir Charles Mill, of Mottisfont, Bart. is the heir male of this family. See No. II, p. 63.

3. More.—There were families of this name, of Dummer, Sherfield, Anneport and Penington, and Rotherwick (See No. II, p. 89)—Rob. Attemore was Sheriff 17 Rich. II. (See No. I, p. 28) How long they have been extinct, I know not.

In Blome's List of Gentry 1673,

There are the following families, now remaining, besides those already anticipated in the former lists.

Chaloner Chute, of the Vine, Esq.

Nicholas Dorrell, of Kingsclear, Esq.

Sir Richard Knight, of Chawton, Kt. (the family extinct, but the estate left to a gentleman, who has assumed the name.)

George Pitt, of Stratfield Say, Esq. (now Lord Rivers.)

Sir Francis Rolle, of East Titterley, Kt. (the estate is gone to Mr. Rolle, of Devonshire.)

Sir Nicholas Steward, of Hartley-Mauduit, Bart. (that seat lately sold.)

William Withers, of Many-downe, Esq.

Henry Mildmay, of Twiford, Esq.

O o o

ART.

ART. VII. *Newington, Kent.*

SIR,

I send you the following epitaph written by Dr. Plott, on a marble mural monument in the church of Newington, a village on the high road between Rochester and Sittingbourne, Kent, by inserting of which you'll oblige a constant reader of your Topographer.

Arms. Parted pr. Pale Baron and Femme Baron.

Quarterly.

First and Fourth.

The field is sable, three pale-lets argent, and a chief azure.

Second and Third.

The field is or, two talbots pale, and as many flanches sable, by the name of Burman.

Infra jacet Johannes Burman A. M. Henrici Burman Londinensis, Filius unicus; Qui Scholæ Carthusianæ ibidem aliquando Alumnus, Mox in Academia Oxon' Collegii Universitatis Socius meruit, Ubi Juventuti informandæ per aliquot annos operam navavit, Quam tum Eruditione tum Honestis moribus sedulo excoluit, et utriusque pariter se exemplum exhibuit egregium. S'æ Theologiæ et Matheseos studiis præcipue inclaruit; sed Vitæ integritate et morum candore evasit clarior. Ecclesiæ de Newington et Bobbing tandem Vicarius, heu cito nimis pro suorum votis ad meliora transiit, non sine maximo desiderio. Uxorem duxit Juditham Thomæ Bourne de Lenham Filiam Caroli Tomlyn de Newington Generosi Viduam; ex qua suscepit Liberos tres, Johannem, Rebecam, Juditham: quos omnes simul et Uxorem sibi reliquit superstites. Illa vero in piam dilectissimi Conjugis Memoriam Hoc marmor posuit. Obiit 13 Ap. 1726. Anno Ætat. 46. Juxta requiescit Uxor, quæ Obiit Mar. 30, 1743, Ann. Ætat. 63.

ART. VIII. *Kenton, Holcombe, Shillingford, &c. Devonshire,*
(From Westcott's MS. in the Brit. Mus. before cited.)

We now passe Powderham and draw towards Kenton, takinge namé of the Ryveret which here yealds trybute to the sea. This Mannor did fomytyme belonge to Thomas Holand, Duke of Surrey, (half brother to Kinge Richarde the seconde.) Heere dwelleth Lutton at Cafford. This Riveret Kenn, is first seen at or near Holcomb (known from another of the same name by the adjunct of) Burnell, an ancient and generous inhabitant ther, and of good account, and large possessions both here and in Shrophyre. Afterward Homfrey and Sir Gilbert de Kayle, Kt. enjoyed yt.

But

But in theſe later dayes dyvers diſcents of Denys have poſſeſſed yt. And Sir Thomas Denys, Knight, built a very fayre houſe upon yt. This family took their originall and name from the Danes, (the only one that is ſuppoſed to doe yt in this countye) and were ancientlye wrytten Le Dan Denys, by which name the Corniſhe name the Danes. Then paſſeth yt Donſhidtoke the land of Martin, and after of Georges, and ſo coms to Shillingford. In the tyme of Edward the 1, Thomas Fitz-Ralphe, held land in Shillingford.

In the tyme of Richard the firſt, a family of the ſame name poſſeſſed yt, of which the two coheyres were married to Alleyn and Brooke. So yt was alienated to Sir Willyam Huddisfield, uppon whoes large monument in a lyttle church is this inſcription, which ſpeaks him at large.

Here lieth Sir William Huddisfield, Knight, Attorney General to Kinge Edward the Fourth: and of the Councel to Kinge Henry the Seventh; and Juſtice of Oyre and Determiner: which died the twentieth day of March, in the year of our Lord 1499: on whoes ſoule Jheſus have mercy.—Amen.

Honor Deo et gloria.

Above over the tomb-ſtone.

Conditor et redemptor corporis et animæ
Sit mihi medicus et Cuſtos utriuſque.

In a window above his picture in glaſſe.

Hi tres ſunt mihi ſpes: Jeſus: Maria: Johannes.

Over the head of her picture.

Quæ peperit florem: det nobis floris odorem.

Under both their pictures.

Orate pro bono ſtatu Willihelmi Huddisfield militis et Katharinæ uxoris ejus.

On another part of the monument.

Dame Katheryne the wief of Sir William Huddisfield, Knight, and daughter to Sir William Courtney, Knight."

It is now the inheritance of Southcott, one of which name lyeth ther buried. Upon the ſtone that covers him is this inſcription:

Here lyeth John Southcott, Esquier, sometymes lord and patron of this churche, who departed this present lyfe the 10th of September, Anno Dom: 1556.

I saw also ther—" Here lyeth the bodye of Nicholas Tottle, sonn of Henry Tottle, Esquier, who died the 22d of December, Anno. 1622.

Ther stands neer yt the farm house of Bowhay, the ancient seat of the generous famelye of Bowhay, (not long since extinct) of good state and reputation in ther tyme. Now the seat of Peter, of whoes sonn (which as yt seems died young) on a stone is left this remembrance.

John Peter, the sonn of John Peter, of Bowhay, Esquier.

Lyes under this stone

A blyssed lyttle one.

Who clean by grace; he drew undaynted breath:

And erre made badd by lyfe: made good by death.

Then this Ryveret nameth a village Ken ford, throughte which yt flecteth. And here is a tytt oppertunitie offred to tell you of a wonder, or old fable, or what you please to think yt. I could well forbear to relate yt, but I intend not to stem the tyde, But swymme with the stream and current of the world: for I think (let me well remember) I have seen fewe men in my tyme, which were free from speakinge som folish (at least ydle vayne contentitious fancye) at one tyme or other. But his fortune is worst that speakes them in earnest and with affectation; curiously and ambitiously seekinge to procure credyt and belief, when little or none is due. It shall not rightly be sayd of me: yf yt be, I reckon not.

Ne iste magno comatu magnas nugas dixeris.

This fellow (sure) with much a-doe,

Will tell strange tales and trifflies too.

It shall not byte me. You shall have yt frely at the same price it cost me, and in the same measure as near as I can.

Somwhat above this village as you discend from the great hill of Haldowne toward Exeter, at the foote wherof stood alonge tyme (I cannot say now stand) two stones, pitched on the ends, which to strang travayllers seemed to be ther placed for passengers with the more ease (especially woemen, which then perchance were not used to be lyfted upp, and in that age went not in coaches,) to take ther horse; for commonly all men walk downe
that

that steep descent. But from the neighbours, and those that anciently dwelled neer yt, you have another and stranger relation.

They first name them the gyants stones. And they say by an ancient tradition, that a gyant (so men of an extraordinary stature are called, and some such are seen in every agge,) was there buried, who not only for his large bulke, and length, but for his strength and valour surpassed (by farr) all men of his tyme. And that I spinne not out the thread of this tale at a farder length, how he fell here sodenly down dead, and the cause of his death worth (I can tell you by a good fyre syde in a winters cold night,) the hearinge, that he was buried in this place. And thes two stones were placed one at his head and the other at his feete; which expressed him to be no pigmye, but of the longest size; yet not peradventure so large as he whom the noble poet, (by a hyperbolicall licence) describeth thus:

His legges two pillars, and to see him goe

He seem'd some steeple reeyling to and fro.

But the wonder was, that albeyt the placinge of thes two stones, shewed wher his head and feet lay, yet the true lengthe of his stature, could never be directly knowen. For measure the distanc betweene them as often as you would, yet should you not take yt twice together alyke equal: but at everye severall tyme, ther would be som difference, longer or shorter. What fallacye ther was I cannot conceive, but that report was generally, yet and by such whoes credit was not to be questioned, that eyther themselves had found yt so by tryall, or heard yt by those affirmed, of the truth of whoes relation no doubt or mistrust was to be made. But to call them now to witness is needlesse. Yet would I not perswade you to believe more of this, then of other of lyke nature. As mayn Amber stone in Cornwall, yet to be perceived, a huge rock fencibly moving to and fro (as tis verified) by power of a finger: but not to be removed by the strength of many shoulders, as thes verses say.

Be thou thy mother natures worke

Or proof of gyants might,

Worthlesse and ragged, though thou shew,

Yet art thou worth the sight.

This huge rock on fingers force

Apparently will move,

But to remove yt many strengths

Shall all too feeble prove.

Sommes

Some years since, the stones secretly in the night were undermined and taken up: but by whome, and for what cause is not vulgarly known, neyther is yt discovered what was found under them. Som suppose they made search for treasure conceived there to be hydden; others agayne imagine to seeke out the certentye, whether ther were any bones ther to be seen as the remaynder of that large corps, yf so therby to confirme the beliefe (of divers incredulous persons) that there were such tall men in fore-passed agges. As Virgil in the first of his Georgickes sayth touching the plowing of Emonian and Emathyan fields.

Scilicet tempus veniet cum finibus illis
Agricola incurvo terram molitur aratro
Grandiaque effossis mirabitur ossa sepulcris.

The tyme will come one day, when in that bound
The paynfull husband plowing of the ground
Shall wonder at the huge bones therin found.

ART. IX. *Pope's Villa.*

Middle Temple, Oct. 2, 1789.

To the EDITORS,

GENTLEMEN,

Of the Local History of England, some modern houses, pleasure-grounds, &c. not only claim the attention, but will infallibly rouse the curiosity of the public. Of these I beg leave to specify Pope's Villa; Garrick's Villa, at Hampton-Court; Shenstone's, the Leasowes; Marine Pavilion, Brighton, (never described;) Duke of York's (late Duke of Newcastle's) at Oatland's, &c. &c.* Of the first of these I have sent you a description.

Pope's Villa at Twickenham, now the Residence of the Rt. Hon. Wellebore Ellis.

Of all the villages situated on the banks of the THAMES, TWICKENHAM is acknowledged to be one of the most pleasant.

Its vicinity to the Metropolis, its fine prospect of the river, and the enchanting view of perhaps the richest landscapes in England,

* We beg leave to suggest to our correspondent, that as any thing new can seldom be said of places of such popular celebrity, as most of the above, we have not thought them in general so proper for a work which professes to draw its materials from original MSS, and scarce printed books, and is addressed to the *skilful* in Topography. However we shall think ourselves obliged by our correspondent's voluntary contributions.

EDITOR.
have

have of late years made it the center of wealth and fashion, and at the distance of more than half a century ago, captivated the taste, and procured to it the residence of one of the most elegant and harmonious of our poets.

With the same veneration that a true Mussulman makes a pilgrimage to the tomb of his prophet, a lover of the muses visits that hallowed spot, where the last notes were echoed from the lyre of POPE !

So forcibly indeed has this passion operated, that the neighbourhood is perhaps no less indebted for its population than its celebrity to this circumstance of all the nations in Europe, the English have the greatest attachment to *classic ground*.

The genius of improvement has been called in to aid the natural advantages of this charming place, for the present possessor has not only expended a considerable sum of money in the extension, but has also been at infinite pains in the adorning of the grounds, which must now be allowed to exhibit some of the sweetest portions of cultivated scenery in the vicinity of the capital.

In the life time of the poetical architect, the HOUSE, like his own ambition, was humble and confined ; since that period attachment to his memory has enlarged its dimensions, and made it in some measure worthy of his virtues. The center building only was inhabited by Mr. Pope. Sir Wm. Stanhope his successor added two wings, and considerably enlarged the garden adjoining to it, circumstances which he has recorded on a marble tablet, placed above an arch leading to his new acquisitions :

The humble roof, the garden's scanty line,
Ill suit the genius of a bard divine ;
But fancy now displays a fairer scope,
And STANHOPE'S plans unfold the soul of POPE.

Mr. Ellis has stuccoed the front of the house, and fitted it up in an elegant and even a magnificent stile. The rooms are lofty, and of large dimensions ; the furniture which is modern, is of the most costly workmanship, and the pictures at once display the taste and the opulence of the owner.

A charming green-house, a cold-bath, a succession-house, and a pinery have also been added by that gentleman.

The lawn which was formerly a narrow grass-plot, has within these few months been enlarged by late purchases from the ex-
cutors

cutors of the Hon. Mr. Shirley; it now runs almost the whole length of Cross Deep, and being embanked at the bottom, turns a beautiful inflection parallel to the curve of the river.

The top of it is fashioned into a noble terrace several hundred feet in length, from whence RICHMOND HILL is seen rising like a verdant amphitheatre, out of the bottom of a country finely diversified with wood.

The slope which declines gently towards the Thames, exhibits a charming and romantic prospect of that noble river, the face of which is ever varying by the continual and uninterrupted succession of objects that float upon its surface.

Meandering walks every where shadowed with flowering shrubs and evergreens, afford a cool and agreeable shelter from the scorching rays of the summer's sun, and being peopled by sylvan choristers, who sport here undisturbed, add not a little to the fascinating enjoyments of a situation that at once unites beauty and harmony.

Towards the margin of the stream, propped with uncommon care, and guarded by a holy zeal from the ravages of time, still stands the *weeping willow* planted by the hand of "The bard of Twickenham." From this a thousand slips are annually transmitted to the most distant quarters of the globe, and during the present year the Empress of Russia has planted some in her own garden at St. Petersburg.

Underneath this tree a small band of instrumental music is stationed during the summer, the melody of which, by the intervention of the water, has a charming effect.

The *grotto* once so celebrated, is now only remarkable by having been erected under the eye of its classical composer. The dilapidations of time and the *pious thefts* of travellers, who select the spars, ores, and even the common flints, as so many *holy relics*, have brought it nearly to decay.

It no longer forms "a camera obscura," nor does "the thin alabaster lamp of an orbicular form" now "irradiate the star of looking-glasses" placed in the center of it. Even "the perpetual rill that echoed through the garden night and day" is no longer in existence.

The thirty Naiads placed around its basin, which still remains, pant for their native element, and lament their empty urns!

In two adjoining apertures in the rock a *Ceres* and a *Bacchus*, an excellent bust of Pope and some other figures are placed, one of which has a *cockle shell* in the fore part of the hat; after the manner

manner of the ancient pilgrims. The right hand cavity, which opens to the river, by means of a small window latticed with iron bars, it is said, contained the Poet, when he composed some of his happiest verses.

It is impossible to leave this subterraneous abode without a sympathetic recollection of the following apposite lines :

———“ lo! th' Egerian grot
Where nobly pensive St. John sat and thought,
Where British sighs from dying Wyndham stole,
And the bright flame was shot through Marchmont's soul!

At the extremity next the garden, is an inscription cut on white marble :

SECRETUM ITER,
ET FALLENTIS SEMITA VITÆ.

In another grotto which passes under a road to the stables, and connects the pleasure grounds, there are three beautiful busts of Sir W. Stanhope, his daughter, and the late Lord Chesterfield, cut in Italian marble. Opposite each, a Roman urn of exquisite workmanship, is placed in a niche formed in the wall. Around are scattered huge masses of stone in imitation of rocks ; wild plants, and hardy forest trees that delight in bleak situations are also planted on each side, to give a sylvan rudeness to the scene.

From this, after visiting the *Orangerie*, &c. &c. the stranger is led to a small obelisk, erected by Mr. Pope, to the memory of his mother. On the base of it is the following motto, at once descriptive of the piety of the son, and the virtue of the mother :

AH ! EDITHA
MATRUM OPTIMA,
MULIERUM AMANTISSIMA
VALE !

The groves around it, which are of a circular form, lead into each other by means of narrow alleys ; the whole is in the taste of QUEEN ANNE's reign, and in regard to the design, remains exactly as when first planted. Notwithstanding the uniformity of the ground plan, it must still be acknowledged, that the cypress, yew, and laurel, with which this part of the pleasure grounds abounds, are planted in such a manner, as to give a more

P p p

mournful

mournful and expressive appearance to the scene, than could have been easily achieved by all the boasted effects of modern gardening!

(*Written after a visit to Twickenham last June.*)

ART. X. *Additions to the Account of Gresley, from a Correspondent.*

Nov. 14, 1789.

We are exceedingly sorry that the late arrival of the following additions to our account of Gresley has necessitated us to separate them from the article to which they belong, which was printed off before we received them. In a similar situation are the additions to the two articles of Great Missenden, and Winslow.

The parish of Gresley, (see page 459) consists of the hamlets of Church Gresley, Castle Gresley, Swadlingcoat, Linton, and Drakelow. That part of the Manor which belonged to the Aleyns, came afterwards into the possession of the Meynel family, who sometime resided at the old house still existing here. The present Hugo Meynel, Esq. the well-known Fox-hunter, granted a lease of it to Robert Bakewell, Esq. who lately removed from hence to Swebston. At the expiration of this lease, it will come to the Gresley family.

The situation of Gresley is upon a woody ridge, that affords pleasant views. The land itself is not of the richest quality, but of a cold and clay-like nature, having that extensive tract of uncultivated land, named Ashby Woulds, close behind it, which, together with the surrounding country, abounds with coal. An inclosure of the Woulds, which has long been talked of, would be a beneficial and comfortable event to the neighbourhood. The land descends gradually from Gresley near 3 miles to Drakelow, which, tho' flat and confined in prospect, is well recompensed by the fertile meadows, thro' which the river Trent takes its winding course. The house, which stands in the midst of a small park of Deer, is a large irregular pile of brick building whited over, which affords a respectable appearance to travellers on the opposite side the river. The objects it has to delight in, besides those before-mentioned, are the neat town of Burton, and its adjacent hills to the right, while in front are Sizi Park, (so called by the Abbots of Burton) and the other bold features on the edge of Needwood Forest.

ART.

ART. XI. *Additions to Great Missenden, p. 452.*

Since the account of our correspondent was printed, we have extracted the following pedigree of the Fleetwoods, from the Visitation Book of Bucks, 1634.

Arms. Per pale Nebulè B and O. 6 martlets counterchang'd.

Robert Fleetwood, 3d son of William Fleetwood, * of Herlie, had issue,

William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, who, by Maria, daughter of John Barley, of King's Ley, Co. Bucks, had issue,

Sir William Fleetwood, of Missenden. Co. Bucks, Kt. who by Anne, daughter of Ranulphe Barton, of Smithes, Co. Lanc. had issue,

Anne, married to John Cheney, of Chesham-Boyes, Co. Bucks; Elizabeth, the wife of Sir John Woodward, of Edham, Co. Glouc.—Marian, Cordelia, Catherine, Mary, and Jane; 6 younger sons, Francis, William, Robert, and George, which three died S. P. and Thomas; Edward, who died single, Mar. 13, 1681, æt. 65, and

John Fleetwood, of Missenden, Esq. his son and heir living in 1634, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Archdale, of Wycombe, Co. Bucks, and had issue,

William Fleetwood, who died at the age of 48, and by Mary, daughter of Peter Hobby, of Bisham Abbey, Co. Berks, (who died 1688) left issue,

William Fleetwood, who (married - - - daughter of Randall, of Kent, widow of Mr. Adrian, but by her had no *surviving* issue; and) died May 1, 1691, æt. 34, leaving by his second wife Sarah, daughter of Bridgood, of Essex, (widow of Harwood.)

John Fleetwood, William, Katherine, and Mary. (*Vis. of Bucks, 1634, with Contns. Harl. MSS. 1391.*)

Fox, of Great Missenden.

Henry Fox, of Great Missenden, by the daughter of Harris, of Missenden, had issue,

William Fox, of Great Missenden, who by Anne, daughter of Henry Lane, of the same place, had 1. Giles Fox. 2. John,

* From his elder son are descended the Baronets of the name, now of Gower Street, Bedford Square, London.

Parson of Stretley, Co. Bedf. 3. Adoneah, of London: 4. Henry.—Anne and Sarah.

The arms of this family in the window of the chancel of Great Missenden Church, 1634.

ART. XII. *Additions to the Account of Winslow, p. 453.*

Egerton, of Adstock, in Bucks.

Thomas Egerton, of Walgrange, Co. Staff. Master of the Mint in the time of Q. Mary, had issue,

Thomas Egerton, of Walgrange, who by Jane, daughter of Howard, born at Calais, had issue, (besides Timothy Egerton, his son and heir, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Dorrell, of Lillington Dorrell, in Bucks, had issue Thomas, his son and heir, and Jane,)

Thomas Egerton, (his younger son) Rector of Adstock, in Bucks, who by Mary, daughter of Peter Fage, of Winslow, had issue Anne, wife of Richard Cartier, of London; Mary, and

Thomas Egerton, his son and heir, æt. 18, 1634, who married 1. the daughter of John Knight, of Shipton, Co. Northt. but she died S. P. He married 2, Susan, widow of William Lee, of Adstocke, by whom he had issue Thomas, his younger son, and William Egerton, his son and heir."

Arms. G. a chevr. A. int. 3 pheons A. quartering 2. Erm. a fesse G. fretty O.—Hawkeston—3. V. a chevr. A. int. 3 talbots pass. A.—Hownehill.—4. A. a chevr. S. int. 3. Water-bougets S.—Hill.—*

ART. XIII. *Agmondesham Church, Bucks, July 18, 1634.*

See p. 449.

From a monument in the upper end of the chancel, on the fourth side this inscription and arms.

To the Glory of God.

To the blessed memory of Mrs. Jane Drake, wife of Francis Drake, of Esher, Co. Surry, one of the Gentlemen of his Majesties Most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, daughter of William Tothill, of *Sharlees*, † one of the six Clerks of the High Court of Chancery, Esq.

* Vis. Bucks, ut sup.

† By this it appears how the Drakes came to possess Shardeloes.

She

She dyed April 18, A. D. 1625, leaving behind her two sons, and one daughter, viz. William, Francis, and Joane Drake.

Upon a gravestone in the Quire in the Church.

Here lyeth Anne, wife to William Saunders, of Agmondisham, Gent. daughter of John Isham, of Ishamsted, Esq. She departed this life, Sept. 25, A. D. 1584.*

ART. XIV. *Stow beata Mariæ, Lincolnshire.*

(*From Gervase Holles's Collections.*)

This church is built minster-like, and was first founded by Leofricus, and his Countesse Godiva, who likewise here founded an Abbey, which was after transferred to Eignesham.

In a west wiadow of the Church.

Gules, a saltoyre or ————— } Quar-
Argent, on a chevron sa : 3 leopards faces of the first. } tered.

On a gravestone the portraiture of a woman, hir handes elevated a huke on hir head,

This engraven in old characters.

All ye men, that ben in life,
Pray for me was) . wife.

On a monument in the Chancell this inscription,

Neare unto this place lyeth buried the bodyes of Mr. Thomas Holdbech, that sometymes dwelt in Stow Parke, with Anne his wife, daughter of Anthony Yaxley, of Yaxley, and Mellis, Esq. which said Anthony deceased the 9th day of September, Anno Domini 1581; and the said Thomas deceased the first day of Aprill, Anno Domini 1591, and they left ishue onely one sonne named Edward.

Empaled, quarterly, vert 5. escallops in saltoyr arg.—Holebech. Arg. on a cheife B. 3 Lyons heads rasy of the first.—Ermine, a chevron sa : between 3 mullets voyded gules.—Yaxley. Holbech's crest, a pelican's head within a coronet arg.

* *Vid. Dicks, ut supr.*

In the north window of the Chancel.

Empaled, the armes of the bishoppricke of Lincolne.

Arg. on a chevron gules between 3 torteaux an eagle displayed
or - - - - 3 hures.

ART. XV. *Tamworth Castle, &c. Warwickshire and Staffordshire.*

One half of this town, in which the castle is included, is in Warwickshire; the other half, with the church in Staffordshire. It is of peculiar eminence for its antiquity.

"The town of Tamworth," says Leland, (*Ibid* vol. IV. f. 189, b.) "having a celebrate market is of ancient memory, and after the Danes had raised and defended it, Etheltheda, lady of the Merches, and sister of K. Edward, Senior, repayed it. The towne in respect of the bottome where Tame and Acre runne is sett on the declive of a small hill, and the principal street and buildings of it lye by west and east.

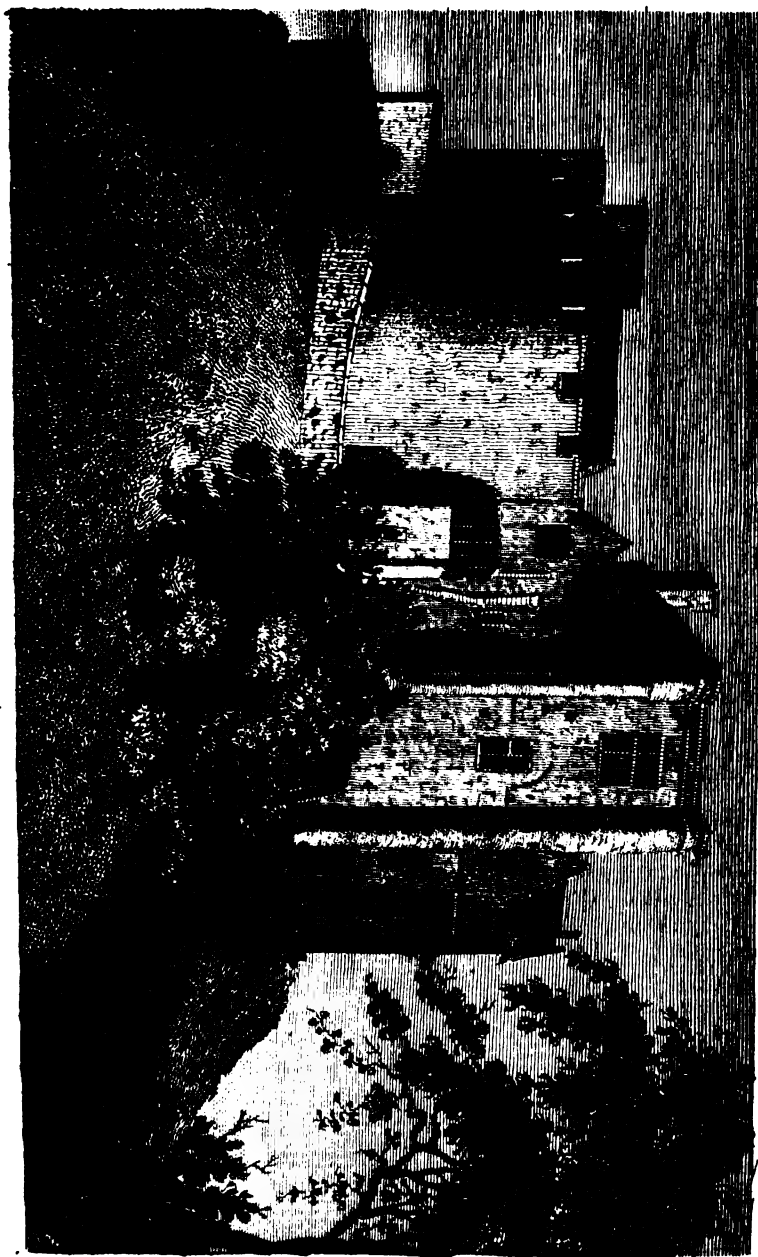
The north part and fyde of the principal street is in Staffordshire, and on this side is the parish church of Tamworth. The south fyde and part of this street lying towards the right rife of Anker is in Warwickshire, and the castle also which standeth at the very point of the confluence of Anker and Tame. I saw but three notable things, the paroch church, the castle, and the bridge."

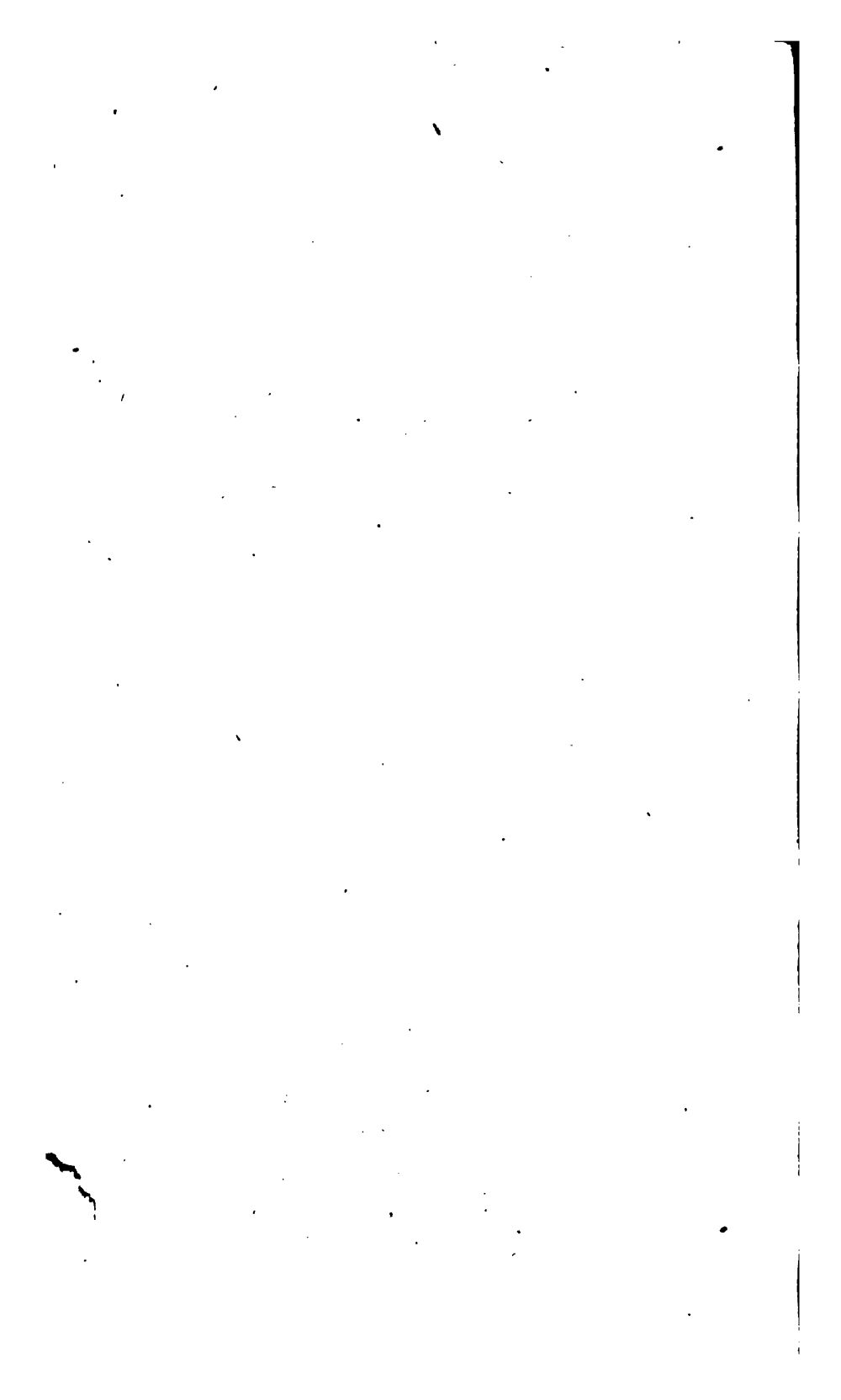
The Castle.

"The castle of Tamworth standeth on a meetly high ground at the south part of the towne, hard upon the rife of Anker at the mouth of it. The Marmions, Freviles, and Ferrets, have been lords of it since the Conquest." *Ibid*.

It is a place almost encompassed by the woodland, and water'd with delightful rivers, which make rich meadows, yet want not a spacious campaign near at hand, which invited the Mercian Kings to make it one of their royal seats, as appears not only from Offa's grant to the Monks of Worcester, but Coenulf's charter dated 814, as also Berthulf's dated 841, and Bartherd's, 836. The King's Dyke is taken for another proof of it, being four hundred paces in length, and forty five foot broad. When Offa Ethelfleda rebuilt the town, she raised a strong tower upon an artificial mount of earth, called the *Dungeon*, to be a defence.

Engraved for the Topographer for Nov. 1789.





gainst any violent assault. The present castle was built in its room in later times, for the old castle stood below where the stables are at present.

This castle was in the Conqueror's hands at his settlement on the throne; and by his gift it was with the territory adjacent granted to Robert Marmion, Lord of Fontney, in Normandy, and Hereditary Champion to the Dukes thereof.

This Robert* being settled here, expelled those Nuns he found here, to a place called *Oldbury*, about four miles distant. After which, within the compass of a twelvemonth, as it's said, *making a costly entertainment at Tamworth Castle*, for some of his friends, among which was Sir Walter de Somerville, Lord of *Whichover*. Co. Staff. his sworn brother; it happened, that, as he lay in his bed, *St. Edith* appeared to him in the habit of a veiled Nun, with a Crozier in her hand, and advertised him that if he did not restore the Abbey of *Polesworth* (which lay within the territories belonging to his Castle at *Tamworth*,) unto her successors, he should have an evil death and go to hell: and that he might be the more sensible of this her admonition, she smote him on the side with the point of her Crozier, and so vanished away. Moreover, that by this stroke being much wounded, he cried out so loud, that his friends in the house arose; and finding him extremely tormented with the pain of his wound, advised him to confess himself to a priest, and vow to restore them to their former possession. Furthermore, that having so done, his pain ceased, and that, in accomplishment of his vow (accompanied with Sir Walter de Somerville and the rest) he forthwith rode to *Oldbury*; and craving pardon of the Nuns for the injury done, brought them back to *Polesworth*; desiring that himself and his friend Sir Walter de Somerville, might be reputed their patrons; and have burial for themselves and their heirs in this Abbey; viz. the Marmions in the Chapter-house, and the Somerviles in the Cloyster.

However some circumstances in this story may seem fabulous, the substance of it is certainly true, for it expressly appeareth by the very words of his charter, that he gave to *Osanna*, the Prioreß, *Ad Religionem insaurandam Sanctimonialium ibi, Ecclesiam Sanctæ Edithæ de Polesworth, cum pertinenciis, ita quod conventus de Aldeberia ibi sit manens. For the establishing the religion of those Nuns there, the church of St. Edith of Polesworth,*

* The subsequent account of this family is copied from Dugd. Bar. I. p. 375. with

with its appurtenances, so that the convent of Oldbury should remain in that place. And likewise bestowed on them the whole Lordship of *Polesworth*, with its demesnes in *Wauerton*; which grant K. Stephen afterwards confirmed.

Moreover with Milisent his wife he gave to the Monks of *Bardney*, Co. Linc. for the health of the soul of his father and mother, his own soul, his wife's, and the souls of their heirs, the town of *Butegate*, near *Bardney*.

To this Robert succeeded Robert his son and heir, to whom K. Hen. I. (by his charter bearing date at *Canoc*, Co. Staff.) granted *free warren* in all his lands, within the County of *Warwick*, as Robert his father had, and particularly at *Tamworth*.

This last mentioned Robert possessed the strong Castle of *Fontney*, in *Normandy*. Which Castle *Geoffrey*, Earl of *Anjou*, besieged and razed in 4 Steph. in regard he held out *Faleys* against him. And with *Maud de Beauchamp* his wife, gave leave to his tenants by military service, and others for granting of lands to the Monks of *Fontney* in *Normandy*. He likewise bestowed one hide of land in *Widestreet*, with the Mill, upon the Monks of *Bermondsey* in *Southwark*; and gave the church of *Queinton*, Co. *Glouc.* to the Nuns of *Polesworth*.

But being a great adversary to the Earls of *Chester*, who had a noble seat at *Coventry*, in 8 Steph. he entered the Priory there, (which was but a little distance from that Earl's Castle) and expelling the Monks, fortified it, digging in the fields adjacent divers deep ditches, highly covered over with earth, to the intent that such as should make approaches thereto might be entrapped. Whereupon it so happened, that as he rode out himself to view the Earl of *Chester*'s forces, which began to draw near, he fell into one of them, and broke his thigh, so that a common soldier presently seizing on him, cut off his head.

To whom succeeded Robert, his son and heir, who, upon the assessment of the aid, 12 Henry II. for marring the King's daughter, certified the Knights fees; he then held *de Veteri Feoffamento*, to be in number twelve; and three *de Novo*; for which upon the collection of that aid, 14 Hen. II. he paid 7l. 12s. 8d.

In 31 Henry II. this Robert being constituted Sheriff of *Worcestershire*, continued Sheriff till the end of the 34th. He was also a Justice Itinerant in *Warwickshire*, and some other Counties, in 33 Henry II. And again Sheriff of *Worcestershire*, 1 Rich. I. Furthermore in 6 Rich. I. he attended the King into *Normandy*, and in 15 John was in that expedition then made into *Poitou*.

To

To the Knights Templers he gave a Mill at *Barston*, Co. Warw. And about the beginning of Hen. III's time died, leaving issue two sons, by several venters, as it seems, both of the name of Robert.

Of which sons, Robert the younger, in 2 Henry III, gave to the King 500l. for the custody of *Tamworth Castle*, and to have livery of the lands, whereof his father died seized, until things should be so settled, as that the *English* might peaceably enjoy their lands in *Normandy*, and the Normans theirs in *England*, (by reason that the Dukedom of *Normandy* had been seized on by the *French*, about the beginning of King John's time, for the murder of Arthur, Duke of Britanny) but on condition, that if Robert Marmion, his elder brother should make his peace with the King, (for it seems he then adhered to the French) and regain his inheritance here in England; that then he should pay back to this Robert the younger, so much of that sum, as the profits of the lands, whereof he had received the issue, did fall short thereof; and that the said Robert the younger should then enjoy the lordships of Witringham and Coningsby, Co. Linc. Queinton, Co. Glouc. and Berewick, Co. Sufs. And also that William, his younger brother should have Torington, Co. Linc. and lands to the value of 10l. per ann. in Berewick; of all which they had special grants from their father. And moreover, it was then concluded, that Robert the younger, should not only give the King good caution to keep the *Castle of Tamworth* to his use; but upon occasion deliver it up into his hands: for performance whereof these were his sureties; viz. William de Verdon; Geoffrey de Camvile; William de Hardreshall; Ralph Fitz Ralph; Ralph Fitz Ralph; Thomas de Offirton; John de Culi; Richard Russel; Robert de la Land; Robert de Passy; William de Fou; and Matthew de Charnells (*all men of note in the country hereabouts.*)

Which being effected, he had the King's receipt to William de Harecurt, (then Governor thereof) to deliver it up unto him. But it was not long after, ere his elder brother Robert made his peace: for in 5 Henry III, he had livery of this *Castle*, and the rest of his father's lands.

I am of opinion (continues Dugdale) that this Robert the elder returned into *Normandy* 17 Henry III, for in that year it is evident, that he passed over the estate of all his lands in England, for seven years, to Peter de Rupibus, (that potent Bishop of Winton) together with the guardianship of Philip, his son and

heir, to marry where he should think fit without disparagement.

Whereupon the Bishop with the consent of the same Robert and Philip, made an assignation thereof unto William De Cantilupe (a great man of that time.)

After which, ere long; viz. in 26 Hen. III, he departed this life, leaving Philip his son and heir. Which Philip having married Joane, one of the daughters and coheirs to Hugh de *Kilpeck*, * of *Kilpeck Castle, Co. Heref* (whose wardship and disposal in marriage the said William Cantilupe had) paid his relief for that property appertaining to her, in 28 Hen. III; and doing his homage had livery thereof.

In 33 Hen. III, this Philip Marmion was constituted Sheriff for the Counties of Warwick and Leicester; which office he held from the fourth part of that year, to the end of the 36th. He was also that 33d year made Governor of *Sauwey Castle*, (in the *Eastern* nook of Leicestershire) and Sheriff of the Counties of Warwick and Leicester, and at the same time obtained a confirmation of that charter of *free warren*, which was granted to his Ancestor by Hen. I. But in 36 Hen. III. he was questioned for sitting with Richard de Mandevill, and the rest of the Justices for Goal Delivery at Warwick, having no commission so to do: for which I do not find that the King's displeasure stuck long upon him, in regard he attended him so soon after into Gascoigne, (viz. in 37 Hen. III.) Upon his return from whence the next ensuing year, he was taken prisoner by the French at *Pontes in Poitou*, with John de *Plessjets*, then Earl of *Warwick*, and divers others of the English nobility, notwithstanding they had letters of safe conduct from that King.

The next mention I find of him is, that in 41 Hen. III. he was in that expedition then made into Wales; and the next ensuing year, had summons, amongst others, to attend the King at Chester, upon the Eve of St. John Baptist, well fitted with horse and arms, to oppose the hostilities of the Welsh.

In 45 Hen. III, he had summons to be at London with divers of the nobility, upon the morrow after Simon and Jude's day; in which year the defection of many of the Barons began farther to be discovered, by intruding upon the King's authority, in

* The other coheir married William Walerand. Dug. Bar. I. p. 596.— See No. V. p. 280.—The *Pyes* are supposed to be descended from a younger branch of this family; and seem to bear the same arms,

placing Sheriffs throughout sundry Shires of the Realm : in which respect, this Philip as a person, in whose fidelity the King reposed much confidence, had by a special patent the Counties of Suffolk and Norfolk, committed to his custody with the Castles of *Norwich* and *Orford*. And in 47 Henry III, received another summons from the King to be at Hereford (among others) upon Sunday next, after the Purification of our Lady, well accounted with horse and arms, to resist the Welsh. So likewise to be at Worcester upon Lammas Day next ensuing, for the same purpose.

But soon after this, divers of the Barons having put themselves in arms, to force the king's assent to those unreasonable ordinances which they made at Oxford ; tending much to the diminution of his royal authority ; the king seeing himself overpowered was necessitated to submit to the determination, which the King of France should make therein ; and to bring in divers of the Peers, and other eminent persons for the performance thereof, amongst which this Philip was one : and still firmly adhering to him, attended him with all the power he could raise, at the taking of Northampton the next ensuing year. So likewise in that fatal battle of *Lewes*, where (thro' the assistance of the *Londoners*) the king was taken prisoner, and his whole army lost. For which memorable service, after the king got again into power, viz. in 50 Henry III. He obtained a grant of all the king's demesnes in *Tamworth* ; as also in *Wyngington*, to hold during his natural life, for the yearly rent of £.24 6s. 9d. and was made Governor of *Kenilworth* Castle, immediately after the render thereof.

As to his works of piety, all I have seen is ; that he gave an annual rent of 20s. issuing out of certain houses in *London*, to the hospital of St. Thomas of Acres in that city. After which viz. in 20 Edw. I, he departed this life, being then seized of the Castle of *Tamworth*, with its members and appurtenances in *Com. Warw.* which he held of the king *in capite by knight service*, finding three soldiers at his own proper costs for 30 days, in the wars of Wales. And also that he held the manor of *Scrivelby*, Co. Linc. by Barony ; and the manor of *Langeton*, in the same Co. Moreover that he held the manors of *Ferne*, *Lastrin*, and *Bradford*, Co. Heref. of the inheritance of Joane his wife ; and that *Joan*, his daughter, then the wife of *William Mortein* ; Joane, the wife of *Alexander Frevile*, daughter of *Mazera*, wife of *Ralph Cromwell*, another daughter ; *Maud* the wife of *Ralph*

Wife, a third daughter; and Joane, his fourth daughter, at that time, eight years old, were his daughters and heirs.

Which Joane the wife of William Mortein, upon partition of his lands, having the *Castle of Tamworth* for her share, died seized thereof about three years after, leaving no issue; whereupon by agreement between the rest of the coheirs, it was allotted to Alexander Frevile.*

This family anciently of Cambridgeshire, tho' but one of them had ever Summons of Parliament, was of eminent note some ages before this time and afterwards †

In 20 Edward I, this Alexander was in that expedition made into Scotland. So likewise in 31, 32, and 34 Edward I, and in 3 Edward II, upon partition of the lands of the inheritance of Isabel, the wife of William Walraund, in right of Joane, his wife, one of the cousins and heirs to her the said Isabel, had the manors of *Winterburne* and *Afferton* with certain lands in *Yatesbury*, Co. Wilts, and in 8 Edward II, received command to be at Newcastle upon Tyne, upon the festival of the blessed Virgin's assumption, well fitted with horse and arms to march against the Scots. But farther I have not seen of him, than that he had summons to Parliament, among the Barons of this realm, in 1 Edward III, (and never afterwards, nor any of his descendants) and died in 2 Edward III, ‡ leaving Baldwin his son and heir, 36 years old.

Which Baldwin died 17 Edward III, leaving|| Baldwin his son and heir, 26 years old.

Which Baldwin doing his homage the next ensuing year, had sivery of the lands of his inheritance, lying in the counties of Warw. Heref. Salop. Staff. Wigorn. Wilts. Norf. and Suff. and in 38 Edw. III, for his approved fidelity and service, was made Seneschal of Xantoigne for life, by the renowned *Black Prince*. Moreover in 42 Edw. III, he was with him in his wars of Gascoigne: and soon after that, marched with the Duke of Lancaster, to Mount-Paon, whereupon it was rendered.

* Dugd. Bar. The arms of Marmion were, Vairè. a fesse G.

† The account of the Freviles, copied from Dugd. Bar. 11. p. 103.

‡ Coll. Peer. 6. p. 331, (under the account of Lord de Ferrars) says he performed the office of Champion of England, at the Coronation of Ed. III. in right of possession of the Barony and Castle of *Tamworth*.

|| By Maud, daughter to John Lord Strange, of Blackmere. Coll. Peer. ut supr.

In 46 Edward III, he was by indenture retained to serve Prince Edward in his wars of France, with six men at arms, viz. three knights, and three Esquires, taking £.20 per ann. Fee for the Knights, and ten marks for the Esquires. And having wedded three wives, viz. 1 Elizabeth sister and coheir to Sir John Montfort, of Baldesert, Co. Warw. Knt. 2, Ida, daughter to ——— Clinton (a Lady of Honor to Queen Philippa,) 3, Joane, daughter to the Lord Strange, departed this life 49 Edward III, leaving by the said Elizabeth (his first wife) his son and heir Baldwin, 26 years old.

Which Baldwin, (4th Lord of Tamworth,) being a Knight, in 1 Richard II, exhibited his claim to be the *King's Champion*, upon the day of his *Coronation*, and to do the service appertaining to that office, by reason of the *tenure* of the *Castle of Tamworth*, viz. to ride completely armed upon a barb'd horse, unto *Westminster Hall*, and there to challenge the combat with whomsoever, that should dare to oppose the king's title to the Crown, which service the *Marmions*, anciently Lords of this Castle, had formerly performed. But Sir John Dimock, Knt. being then his competitor, carried it by judgement of the Constable and Marshall of England in regard of the Lordship of *Scrivelby*, Co. Linc. which by better authority than Frevile could produce, did appear to be held by that service, and that the *Marmions*, enjoyed that office, as owners thereof, and not of *Tamworth Castle*.* Which Lordship of *Scrivelby* descended to *Dimock*, by an heir female of Sir Thomas *Ludlow*, Knt. husband of Joane, youngest daughter of Sir Philip *Marmion*, before-mentioned.

Which Sir Baldwin in 9 Rich. II, upon partition made betwixt him and Sir Thomas Boteler, Knt. of Montforts lands, whereunto they were heirs, had the manor of *Asted*,† Co. Surry, with the manors of *Gunthorpe* and *Loudham*, Co. Nott. assigned to him; as also the reversion of the manors of *Henly*, *Beaudefert*, and *Haseholt*, Co. Warw. after the decease of William de Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny, in whose hands they then were.

He had two wives, both daughters to Sir John Botetourt, of *Weoley Castle*, Co. Worc. whereof Elizabeth being married to him

* So Dugdale. But Coll. Peer. 6. p. 339. says, that Sir John Dimock was appointed to perform the office for that time, with a *Salvo Jure*, to Frevile.—The Dimokes still possess *Scrivelby*, and in right of it exercise the office of Champion.

† Where since has been for a great while, a seat of a branch of the *Howards*.

very young died as it seems, before they lived together: for plain it is that he married Joyce her sister,* by whom he had issue Baldwin 19 years old, at his father's decease, 11 Richard II.

Which Baldwin in 12 Rich. II, married Joane, daughter of Sir Thomas Grene, Knt. and died 2 Henry IV, leaving Baldwin his son and heir, two years old, who died in his minority, 6 Hen. V. leaving his three sisters his heirs.

Elizabeth, married to Thomas Ferrers, second son to William, Lord Ferrers of Groby.

Margaret first married to Sir Hugh Willoughby, Kt. and afterwards to Sir Richard Bingham, Kt.

And Joyce to Roger Aston, Esq.

Whereby a fair inheritance came to those families, viz. to Aston, the manors of *Asted* and *Newdigate*, Co. Surry; *Beckmore*, Co. Worc. *Yatesbury*, Co. Wilts; *Pinley*, within the liberties of Coventry; and the moiety of the manor of *Henley*, in Arden, Co. Warw. with the advowson of the church of *Preston juxta Henley*.

To Sir Richard Bingham, Kt. then one of the Justices of the King's Bench, and Margaret his wife, (formerly the wife of Sir Hugh Willoughby, of Wollaton, Co. Nott. from which match the present Lord *Middleton* is descended) the manors of *Middleton*, and *Whitnash*; with certain lands in *Wilmeccote*, Co. Warw. the manor of *Wykin*, juxta *Coventrey*, with certain other lands and reats, lying within the county of that city: as also the manors of *Gunthorpe* and *Loudham*, Co. Nott. with the manors of *Bradford*, *Ferne*, and *Mawne*, Co. Heref.

To Ferrers the *Castle and Manor of Tamworth*, with the manors of *Lee*, juxta *Merston*; *Stratford* juxta *Tamworth*; and *Haverburgh*, (all Co. Warw.) the manor of *Strehall*, juxta *Coventry*; and *Tadlington*, Co. Heref. with certain lands and reats in *Waverton*; *Alesley*, and *Meriden*, Co. Warw. as also of *Wiginton*, Co. Staff.†

This Sir Thomas De Ferrers, Kt. thus in right of his wife, Lord of *Tamworth Castle*, was 2d son of William, 5th Lord *Ferrars of Groby*, whose ancestor William de Ferrars, (father of William, first Lord *Ferrars of Groby*) was 2d son of William De Ferrars, 8th *Earl of Ferrars, Derby, and Nottingham, and Lord of Tutbury*, by Margaret his 2d wife, daughter and coheir

* In right of this descent the late Baroness De Ferrars, had a Co. claim to the Barony of *Botetourt*, which she waved in favour of *Norborne Berkeley*.

† The arms of *Freville* are said to have been G. 3 crescents Erm.

of Roger de Quinci, Earl of Winchester; whose arms, (viz. *G. 7 maces O*) this branch of *Grobby* afterwards used, to distinguish them from the Ferrars's of Chartley, the elder branch, whose arms were, first, *A. 6 horse-shoes * pierced, S.* and afterwards changed to, *Vaire, O. and G.*

Sir Thomas de Ferrars, Lord of Tamworth, died 7 Hen. VI, leaving Sir Henry de Ferrars, of Hambletoa, Co. Rutl. Kt. his 2d son (ancestor to the Ferrars's of *Badfley*, Co. Warw. now the sole remaining heirs *male* of this most illustrious, as well as ancient family) and

Sir Thomas de Ferrars, of Tamworth, his son and heir, who was K. B. and died Aug. 22, 14 Hen. VII, having had by Anne, daughter of Leonard Hastings, of Kirby, Esq.

John, his son and heir, who died V. P. leaving by Maud, daughter and coheir of Sir John Stanley, of Elford, Co. Staff.

Sir John Ferrars, of *Tamworth Castle*, Kt. who by Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Harpur, of Rushall, Co. Staff. Kt.

Sir Humphrey Ferrars, of Tamworth, who dying 1554, left by Margaret, daughter to Thomas Pigot, Esq.

Sir John Ferrars, Kt. who died in 1576, leaving by Barbara, daughter of Sir Francis Cockaine, of Ashbourne, Co. Derby, Kt.

Sir Humphrey Ferrars, Kt. of Tamworth, who by Jane, daughter and coheir to Sir Humphrey Bradborne,† of Bradborne, Co. Derby, Kt. (with whom the manor of *Bradborne* came to her descendants, and belongs now to the *Marquis Townshend*) left

Sir John Ferrars, of Tamworth, Kt. who died 1633, and by Dorothy, daughter of Sir John Puckering, Kt. Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, left

Sir Humphrey Ferrars, Kt. who died soon after his father, leaving by Anne, daughter of Sir John Packington, of Westwood, Kt.

John Ferrars, Esq. (9th Lord of Tamworth Castle, of this family) the last of the male line of his family. For marrying Anne, daughter and coheir of Sir Dudley Carleton, Kt. (nephew to Dudley, Viscount Dorchester) he had a son, whom he survived.

* We could not help laughing at a vulgar story told us by the people of Tamworth; that these Ferrars's were *Farriers* to Will. the Conqueror; in which they were confirmed by the *horse-shoes* in the arms, to which they pointed.

† An account of his monument in the church of Ashbourne, Co. Derby, will be given in a future Number.

Sir Humphrey Ferrars, Kt. who was unfortunately drowned in the River Trent in 1678, his father not dying till 1680. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Gervase Pigot, of Thrumpton, Co. Nott. Esq. (heir to her brother) by whom he left issue,

Anne his only daughter and heir who married the Hon. Robert Shirley, son and heir apparent of Robert Shirley, Lord de Ferrars of Chartley. (whose ancestor had married the heiress of Devereux, Earl of Essex, who was Lord de Ferrars, of Chartly, in right of a marriage of the Devereux's, with the heiress of the *Ferrars's* of *Chartley*.) the eldest branch of this most noble family. The issue of this match therefore were the representatives of both the branches of *Ferrars's*, of *Chartley*, and of *Tamworth*.

This Anne Ferrars carried in marriage to her husband the castle and manor of *Tamworth*; and the manors of *Waton* upon Trent, Bradborne, and Lee, Co. Derby; all which were then about the yearly value of 2000l. Robert, her husband died in March 1698, leaving three sons, (of which Robert died 1714, æt. 22, S. P.—Ferrars died 1712, æt. 16, S. P. and Thomas, in 1697, aged nine) and one daughter,

Elizabeth Shirley, heir to her brothers; who after the death of her grandfather Robert, Earl Ferrars, in 1717, became Baroness de *Ferrars*, *Bourchier*, *Lovaine*, and *Basset*, and heir to her mother's estates. On March 3, 1716, she married James, Lord Compton, afterwards 5th Earl of Northampton. She died March 13. 1741, and her only surviving daughter and heir,

Lady Charlotte Compton inherited the Baronies, and carried *Tamworth Castle* with the annexed estates, to her husband, the Hon. George Townshend, now Marquis Townshend, whom she married 1751. She died Sept. 3, 1770, and her eldest son and heir,

George became Baron de *Ferrars*, *Bourchier*, *Lovaine*, *Basset* of Drayton, and Compton; and entitled to *Tamworth Castle*, &c. (tho' I believe Lord Townshend his father has his life in these estates.) Lord De Ferrars has since been created Earl of Leicester, (a title peculiarly his due, since he is the representative both of the Saxon and Norman Earls of that honor) and is an ornament to the *uncommon lustre* of his birth, by his great attention to *antiquities*; by his intimate knowledge of the most recondite parts of *English History*, and particularly of the *English Nobility*; and by that respect which he discovers, (and which every

one who is really nobly born, feels) to the memory of his *innumerable noble* ancestors.

This slight sketch can enter no farther into the history of them, than of those to whom *Tamworth Castle* belonged, which is now in an uninterrupted line in the possession of the *heir of the body* of him to whom the Conqueror granted it.

Description of the Castle.

The architecture of the castle now remaining seems to have been of various periods. The Hall is large, but exceedingly rude and comfortless. This and some other parts, appear of a very ancient date. The rooms and stair-cases are most of them wonderfully irregular and uncouth. But yet by Leland's account it seems that the greater part was built since his time. His words are these "the base court and great ward of the castle is cleane decayed, and the wall fallen downe, and therein be now but houses of office of noe notable building. The dungeon hill yet standeth and a great round tower of stone, wherein Mr. Ferrers dwelleth, and now repaireth it."* Such was its state in Henry VIIIth's time.

There are two noble rooms comparatively modern, fitted up with oak wainscot, and round the cornice of the largest, the arms of the family impaling every match to the earliest periods. From the windows of this room are pleasing and rich views over the river, (which runs at the foot of the castle-mound) to the meadows and woodlands, where formerly the park was. Lord Leicester, it is said, once had thoughts of making this castle his residence, and for that purpose had Wyatt down to survey it; but finding from the antiquity of the greater part of the building and the neglect of inhabitation here for nearly a century, the scheme not very practicable, he gave it up. It is still however kept in external repair.

From the castle-leads is a noble circular view of a rich, tho' flat woodland country, in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire.

The two Bridges.

Leland describes them thus. "Of the two bridges that be at Tamworth, the sayrer is *Bowe-bridge*, though it stande on *Anker*, a less river than *Tame*; and it is, as it were, towards the north-

* Let. Itin. IV. 132. b.

end of the towne in the way to Polesworth and Nun-eaton. The other bridge is called *St. Mary Bridge*, having twelve great arches, and leadeth to Coventrye. It standeth on *Tame* hard beneath the confluence, and a litle beneath the castle, and as it should seeme by a great stone upon the Bridge, beareing the armes of *Bassett*, to be built by the Lord *Bassett* of *Drayton* *” This bridge, and *stone upon it*, remain exactly in the state described by Leland, and prove the accuracy of his delineations.

The Church.

Of this we hoped to have given a particular account and transcribed all the monumental inscriptions, &c. but our notes are unfortunately *mislaide*, if not *lost*, and we must be content for the present with a short description. This church was formerly collegiate. It is handsome; the architecture a mixture of Saxon and Gothic; the former of which appears in the *round* arches with *zigzag* mouldings. “ The Collegiate church having a Deane and six Prebendaries (says Leland,) and every one of these hath his substitute there; but I coulde not learne of whose erection the colledge was. Some thinke it was a colledge before the Conquest, others that it was the foundation of Marmion, and *that* opinion is more likely to be true. The kinge at this present is taken to be Patron of the Colledge. There be divers fayre tombes of Noblemen and women in the east part of the church, of the Freviles, of Baldwinus de Frevile Lord of the castle. There lieth alsoe the grandfather and grandmother, and father and mother of Ferrers, nowe owner of Tamworth Castle.”

The monuments are many. They are most of them beautiful altar-tombs, with recumbent figures of warriors in armour and their wives. The last of the family and his son, who died before him, have here also an handsome monument, of more modern design, in which their figures are represented in marble, as large as life, in a Roman dress, long flowing hair and half kneeling. There is also a long inscription of which I hoped to have here given a copy.

* *Drayton-Bassett* is seen from the castle windows, and is not above two miles off. It is a curious old house, belonging to the Marquis of Bath, *now upon sale*. An account of it shall be given in a future Number.

The Town.

The borough of Tamworth belonged to the Crown, before the Conquest, and continued so till Henry III's reign; after which it soon returned to it, and was granted to the inhabitants of the borough, 3 Edward II, reserving *to the Crown* the ancient rent of £.5 16s. 9d. With it was granted a licence to take toll of all vendible commodities brought to their market, towards paving their streets, and repairing *Boll-bridgs*. The market was held weekly on Saturday, by prescription from the time of the Saxon Kings residence here, and the inhabitants, after the borough was granted them, obtained two fairs yearly; one on St. George's day April 23. and three days after; and the other on St. Edward's and three days after. But it seems as if this town, in after times, had fallen into so great decay, that it had lost the name of a borough town almost, and so continued, till Q. Elizabeth at the earnest request of the inhabitants restored it in the 3d of her reign.

Her majesty therefore ordained it to be a borough corporate, and to have two Bailiffs, a Recorder, 24 principal Burgessees, &c. &c.

The Parliamentary Interest is at present divided between the Marquis Townshend, by the means of Tamworth Castle, and the Marquis of Bath, by the influence of his neighbouring seat and estate at Drayton-Basset.

"There be three fayres yearely in the towne," (says Leland, *ibid.*) "whereof the towne hath two, and the colledge one."

"The towne of Tamworth is all builded of tymber." This was in Henry VIIIth's time.

The town is at present well built and handsome.

Michael Drayton, the Poet, was born in this neighbourhood, on the banks of the Anker; which he celebrates, in his *most beautiful Sonnett*.

ART. XVI. *Continuation of the Tour thro' several of the Midland Counties of England.* See p. 397.

August 8th.—From Hemel-Hempsted we directed our way to Little Gadsden, about six miles distant. The road here greatly improves. On the left the meadows fall beautifully to the water.

We soon passed the villa of the Earl of Marchmont at Picket's-End. The house is of modern brick, and close to the road, but the grounds, tho' not large, are very pleasing, the river being seen in the bottom thro' the holes of trees winding along the valley.

At about two miles from Hempsford we turned short cross a marsh to the left, and on that side passed a small villa of Mr. Bingham. On a bold hill to the right stands the new white mansion of Mrs. Halsey, widow of the late Mr. Halsey. It is I believe in the parish of Great Gadsden; and has been possessed by the Halseys about a century. The materials of which it is built, seem stone, and it has a large Grecian Portico, with wings.

After going thro' the village of Nettlebed, we approached the park-pales of *Ashridge*, in Bucks, the seat of the Duke of Bridgewater; which was the grand object of our deviation.

The noble trees, the broken ground, the exuberance of shade, and the bounding deer, of which we saw groups at intervals thro' the thick foliage, raised our expectations very high. We left our carriage at the Small-Inn, at *Little Gadsden*, (which is in Hertfordshire, for here the counties join,) and hastened eagerly across the park, to survey this most *venerable* and magnificent *old house*.

It grieves us to defer the communication of the pleasure it gave us. But as this ancient building is singularly curious, we shall reserve the description of it for the present, in the hope of being able to obtain a *drawing of it*, which we may get *engraved*, to *accompany the account*.

We shall therefore proceed with our Tour subsequent to the visit to *Ashridge*.

From *Little Gadsden*, passing by the church of that parish, (the burial-place of the Bridgewater family,) our way to *Dunsfable* lay along a narrow and enclosed road to *Dagenhall*, a small village, from whence we soon entered upon an open and extensive corn-country, with a few shepherds and their flocks intermixed. The soil seemed here very chalky.

Bending from hence to the right, we saw, on looking back, the Duke's park, like one uninterrupted scene of the thickest and richest wood. On our left lay the church of *Edgbertingh*, with a tower and spire on it very conspicuous; and soon after the churches of *Tatnall* and *Eaton-Bray*, both in

Bedfordshire.

From hence we soon arrived at Dunstable. This town has been famous in history, but all that is remarkable concerning it is well known. I shall therefore be very short. For why should I repeat the accounts of Camden, of Stowe, of Pennant, and Bray, and twenty others? It was a town of the Romans, occupied by the Saxons; then over-run with woods, and after the Conquest infested with robbers. These Henry I. was so anxious to repress, that he encouraged the revival of a town, built a palace, and founded a monastery here. Of the last, part of the present parish church is all that remains. The site of the palace is known, and is occupied by a farm-house.

The famous Cranmer was the last Prior here; and here sat the Commissioners for enquiring into the legality of Henry VIIIth's marriage with Q. Catherine of Arragon; she then residing at Ampthill in this neighbourhood.

The manufacture of *straw hats*, &c. here is well known. And Dunstable-larks taken in the neighbouring downs are famous.

From hence we passed by the light of the beautiful harvest-moon down Chalk-hill, from whence but for the shadows of evening, we might have commanded a very extensive flat country, to Hockley-in-the-Hole. And in our way from thence to Woburne, at which we soon arrived, on our right lay Tuddington, and on our left Battlesden.

Tuddington is a little market-town, where, says Camden, Paulin Pever, a Courtier, and Sewer to K. Hen. III, (as Matthew Paris witnesses) "built a strong house with the Hall, Chapel, Chambers, and other houses of stone, and the same covered with lead, with orchards also, and parks to it; in such sort, as it caused the beholders to wonder thereat." In the reign of Q. Elizabeth, Sir Henry Cheney built a magnificent house here, in which he was knighted by that Queen, in 5th of her reign; and nine years afterwards made a Baron by her. He was a famous spendthrift, remarkable for his magnificent mode of building, and died poor and issueless. In the present day, the Earl of Strafford had an house here, in right of his mother, the heiress of Sir Henry Johnson, Knt. He has lately pulled it down, and carried part of the materials to the repair of his house at Boughton, in Northamptonshire.

Battlesden

Battleſden was the ſeat of the Duncombes, in the time of James I.

It appears from the Viſitation Book of Bucks, 1634, that at that time there was the following memorial of them here.

Monument in the Church of Battleſden, Bedfordſhire.

In hope of a joyful reſurrection lyes interred the body of William Duncombe, Eſq. who departed this life the 27th of March, 1603; who was the fourth ſon to William Duncombe, of Ivinghoe, in Com. Buck. Gent. and Alice Witton, daughter to William Witton, of Woodſtock, Co. Oxf. Eſq. and had iſſue by his firſt wife Ellen Saunders, daughter and heir to William Saunders, of Potſgrave, Gent. three ſons and two daughters. His eldeſt ſon was Sir Edward Duncombe, Kt. who lived to the age of 71, and departed this life Mar. 1, 1638. His ſecond ſon is Sir Saunders Duncombe, who hath been a Gentleman Penſioner in Ordinary to King James of bleſſed memory, and alſo to King Charles about the ſpace of 30 years. The third ſon was William, who being a Merchant, dyed at Stode in Germany, and lyes interr'd in the chief church there. The two daughters dyed without iſſue.

Arms. Quarterly Duncombe and Saunders, viz. 1 and 4 Duncombe, Per chevr. engrailed 3 Talbots heads eraſed 2 and 3. Per chevr. 3 elephants heads eraſed, Saunders.

In Waudon Church, Co. Bucks, was this Monument.

“ In this chancell lyeth buried the body of Richard Saunders, whoſe anceſtors are interr'd at Battleſden and Potſgrave, Co. Bedf. which Richard had four wives, (viz.) Elizabeth Charge, Frances Fitzhugh, Beatrice Anneſley, and Frances Stanton, by whom he had twenty ſeven children. He dyed July 15, 1639, aged 76.”

This ſeems to have been the eldeſt branch of the Duncombes, who became very numerous about this time, hereabouts, as appears by the Viſitation of 1634. William Duncombe, who married the heiress of Witton is entered in the Viſ. of this Co. in 1575. (Harl. MS. 1533, p. 18) as great grandſon of William Duncombe, of Much-Brickhill, with whom the pedigree begins. From hence ſprung thoſe of Much-Brickhill, Ivinghoe, Eaſt-Claydon, Bulbeck Caſtle in Whitchurch, &c.

“ Sir

" Sir Edward Duncombe, of Battleſden, had iſſue, William Duncombe, of Battleſden, Eſq. in 1626, who by Eliz. daughter of Sir John Pointz, of South-Okendon, Co. Eſſex, had Edward, John, Henry, Thomas, Anne, Dorothy, Elizabeth, Ellen, Suſan, and Frances."

So far the Viſitation Book. How long they have been extinct here, I know not. The late Lord Faverſham was of this family.

This ſeat afterwards belonged to Allen Bathurſt, who was created Baron of *Battleſden*, Dec. 31, 1711, and did not die till Sept. 16, 1775.

Long before his death this eſtate ſeems to have been ſold. Thomas Page, Eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir Gregory Page, Bart. (a great Brewer at Greenwich, who died 1720) ſettled here, but having no iſſue, it came after the death of his widow, (the daughter of Lord Howe) who was living not many years ago, to the preſent Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart. who ſometimes reſides here.

We did not arrive at Woburne till near ten o'clock at night. This is a neat market-town, but not remarkable for any thing but the adjoining ſeat of the Duke of Bedford.

The next morning, Aug. 9th, we roſe with the hope of ſeeing Woburne-Houſe, but it being Sunday, we found it impoſſible to gain admiſſion. Our readers will the leſs regret this, becauſe ſo full an account of it has been given by Mr. Pennant

We will only juſt mention that the houſe which was all built by the late Duke, (except a paltry Grotto, by Inigo Jones) ſtands on the ſcite of an Abbey, founded in 1145, by Hugh De Bolebec; and after the diſſolution, granted by Edw. VI, 1547, to the Earl of Bedford. This however was not the principal ſeat of this family, till late times; Cheneys in Bucks, which is ſtill their burial place, having been their chief manſion.

Here is a moſt illuſtrious treaſure of portraits, fully deſcribed by Mr. Pennant.

The Duke was making alterations when we were there, and building a *magnificent kennel*, &c.

What we ſaw of the Park and grounds we did not like. They are flat, and have a marſhy appearance. The trees want age, and the park is divided and broken too much into pieces; as if its extent was formed by modern patch-work, and gradual acquiſitions. The country round is flat, open, and dreary in the extreme.

From

From Woburne we bent our course to Northampton. We proceeded to Newport Pagnell over heavy sands, and a flat unwooded country. On our left appeared on a bold, but bare eminence, the church of Bow-Brickhill, in Bucks; but nearer on the same side we passed the famous *Fuller's Earth-Pits*, which give such excellence to the British-made cloth, that its exportation has been strictly prohibited. "The earth lies in layers; under which is a bed of rough white free-stone, about two feet thick; and under that sand; beyond which the labourers have never penetrated." It cleanses the cloth from all that tar, grease, and tallow, which shepherds so often use to the hides of sheep.

Four miles from Woburne we passed thro' the village of Wovenden; and about three miles further thro' Boughton. On our left lay Milton, (or Middleton-Keynes) a large estate and advowson belonging to the Earl of Winchelsea. The incumbent is Dr. Heneage Dering, Prebendary of Canterbury. Here also we saw the Tower-church of *Willene*, appropriated (as we were told) to the charity for Clergymen's widows. The road hitherto continued open and rather dreary, except that here and there it was enlivened by the view of a church in Bedfordshire.

Buckinghamshire.

Hereabouts we entered Bucks; and at the distance of nine miles from Woburne arrived at Newport Pagnell.

It is a small shabby old town; with a church however rather large and handsome, which strikes the passenger upon his approach. The Castle soon after the Conquest belonged to William Fitzausculph, from whose heirs it came immediately to the Pagnells, or Pagnels, a great Baronial family from whom it got its additional name. The chief seat of this family was Dudley Castle, in Staffordshire, (derived also from Fitzausculph).—But Leland (Itin. 1. f. 28) says, "Though the Paynelles were Lords of the Castle of Newport Painsell in Buckinghamshire, yet they had a great mynde to ly at Bouthby," (in Lincolnshire) "where they had a praty stone house withyn a mote." * From the Paynelles it soon came with Dudley Castle, &c. to the Someries, another great Baronial family. And by the coheirs of this family to the Botetouts. The Castle was demolished in the Civil Wars.

* He adds soon after, "Pagnelle was father to Richard Paynelle, now dwelling at Bouthby."

Sir John Fortescue, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, having purchased an estate hereabouts, was buried in this town, the learned Camden himself directing the funeral as Clarencieux King of arms.

In 1661, Arthur Annelley was created Baron of Newport-Pagnell, and Earl of Anglesea.

The only business now flourishing here is the lace-manufacture. About a mile beyond the town on our left, we pass Lathbury, a respectable-looking old mansion, belonging to Mrs. Sims, a maiden lady, whose mother was an Andrews, which family have long been the owners of this seat.

Sir William Andrews, * of Lathbury, in Bucks, married Elizabeth daughter and coheir of William Wilcocks, of Old Romney, Kent, and left issue,

Sir William Andrews of Lathbury, living 1634, (and Thomasine married 1, to Sir Francis Freeman of Billing, Co. North. 2dly, to Richard, Viscount Mountgarret, descended of the House of Ormond.) Sir William Andrews, by Anne, daughter of Sir Thomas Temple, of Stowe, in Bucks, left issue, Eliz. Edward, William, John, and

Henry Andrews his son and heir, æt. 10, 1634.

Arms. 1. A. a bend cotised S. charged with 3 mullets.—2. B. on a saltier Erm. a lion ramp. G.—3. Erm. on a bend S. 3 cinquefoils A.—4. V. a chevr. int. 3 crosslets A.—5. Erm. 3 saltiers G.

Crest. A stag's head erased A. charged with a mullet.

(*Vis. Co. Bucks*, 1634.)

A little farther we leave on our right a large old brick mansion, apparently of the reign of Elizabeth, called Tiringham, and formerly belonging to the very ancient family of that name.

Sir Richard Tiringham, Kt. by Maude, his wife, was father of Geoffrey Tiringham, who gave the church of Tiringham to the Priory of Lickford, in 1187, father of Sir John Tiringham, of Tiringham, Kt. who by Ceciley, daughter of Sir Thomas Hestleton, Kt. had issue,

Sir Roger Tiringham, Kt. who by his wife Christian, daughter and heir of Sir Walter Devyll, Kt. left

* His ancestor was William Andrews, father of James, father of William of St. Alban's, who by Jane, daughter of William Skipwith of St. Alban's, Esq. had issue William Andrews of St. Alban's, who by the daughter of Babbam, had issue, John Andrews of Lyberty, Co. Hartf. who by Anne, daughter of William Browne of Essex, was father of Sir William above-said.

Roger Tyringham, Sheriff of this County, 15 Rich. II, who married Margery, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Condrey, Kt. and left issue,

John Tyringham, who by Margaret, daughter and heir of Sir Thomas Welsh, Kt. left

Sir John Tyringham, Kt. who by Katherine, daughter and heir of Sir Geoffrey, - - - left

John Tiringham, of Tiringham, who by Elenor, daughter and coheir of Sir Lawrence Pabenham, Kt. by his 2d wife, (which Elenor died 10 Hen. VI) left issue,

John Tiringham, of Tiringham, who by Alice, daughter of John Olacy, sister of Sir Robert Olacy, left

John Tiringham, who by Elizabeth, his first wife, daughter of Sir William Catesby, had only three daughters, but by Elizabeth, daughter of Edmond Brudenell, his 2d wife, left

John Tiringham, of Tiringham, his son and heir, who by Ann, daughter of Sir Humphrey Catesby, of Whiston, Co. Northt. had issue, Mary, wife of William Baldwin, (son and heir of Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas) Elizabeth, the wife of Berne; Anne, the wife of Palmer; Edmund Tiringham, 2d son of Stouton, Co. Leic. who married Elizabeth daughter of William Danvers of Co. Oxon. and

Thomas Tiringham, of Tiringham, his son and heir, who by Parnell, daughter of John Goodwin, of Winchendon, Co. Bucks, had issue Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Reade, of Lagashall, Co. Bucks.—Frances, wife of Edward Saunders, of Flower, Co. Northt.—Katherine, wife of Edmund Price, of North Rawley, Co. Bucks.—Thomas Tiringham, 2d son of Nether Winchendon, Co. Bucks, † and

Sir Anthony Tirringham, of Tirringham, his son and heir, knighted by K. James I, who dyed 1615, and having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Throgmorton, Kt. left issue, Sibell, wife of Humphrey Newton, of Oundle;—Margaret, wife of Anthony, son of Robert, Lord Dormer; Elizabeth, wife of Sir Robert Fisher, of Packington, Co. Warw.—Arthur, Anthony, Robert, Edward, (who by Jane, daughter of Edward St. Barbe, of Ashington, Co. Som. had issue Francis, Peregrine,

* Which Thomas married Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Saunders of Welford, Co. Northt. and had issue Parnell, wife of Christopher Horton, of Catton, Co. Derb.—Eliz. wife of John Cherwynd, of Co. Staff. and

Thomas Tirringham of Nether Winchendon, his son and heir living 1624."

Edward,

Edward, Oliver, Thomas, William, Edward, George, Arthur, Anthony, Charles who died S. P.) and

Sir Thomas Tiringham, of Tiringham, (son and heir of Sir Anthony) who married Frances, daughter of Sir Thomas Gorge, of Langford, and sister and heir of the Lord Gorge, Baron of Dundalke in Ireland, by whom he had issue Sir John Tiringham, who died S. P. and

William Tiringham, of Tiringham, who married - - - daughter of Miller, of Swallowfield, Co. Berks, widow of - - - Winchcombe.

Arms. 1. B. saltier engrailed A.—Tiringham.—2. B. a fret A.—Devyll.—3. B. 3 waterbougats A.—Roos.—4. B. 6 billers G.—Coudray.—5. A. fesse G. bordure engrailed S.—Welsh.—6. Barry of 6 A. and B. sur tout, a bend G. charg'd with 3 mullets O. Crest. A Talbot's head G. on a wreath of G. semé of billets O."

(Vis. Co. Bucks, 1575, 1634. No. 1533 and 1391, Harl. MSS.)

In 1685 the male line of this ancient family ended, and Tiringham went with the daughter and heir of Sir William Tiringham, to John, son of Edward Backwell, Alderman of London. It now belongs to William Praed, Esq. M. P. for St. Ives in Cornwall, by marriage with the heiress of Backwell.

This mansion makes a fine antique appearance from the road, with the neat parish church close at its side; from which, as we passed, the people just issuing at the conclusion of Service, formed a very picturesque groupe.

The house seemed undergoing great repairs. Mr. Pennant mentions a few curious pictures here, tho', when he visited it, it was neglected, and uninhabited.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. XVII. *Review of Mr. Pilkington's View of the present State of Derbyshire, with its most remarkable Antiquities, &c.* Two Vols. 8vo.

We are happy to find the pursuits of topographical science daily diffused thro' the kingdom. A late intercourse with the midland counties makes us speak with confidence on this head. Eager to collect the most valuable materials for our miscellany, we directed our course from London in the month of August, to Leicester-

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shire and Derbyshire; fully persuaded that they would yield an almost inexhaustible variety. But great was our surprise to find the former pre occupied by Mr. Throsby, of Leicester, who is publishing by Subscription, a Collection of Views, "accompanied with relations Descriptive and Historical."* The indefatigable Mr. Nichols is also preparing in a more Antiquarian-like form, large collections for the same county. Passing hastily therefore over this beaten field, we proceeded with high expectations into Derbyshire. In a short time we were surprised with an advertisement of the publication now before us. This cast a fresh gloom upon our spirits, as we before assured ourselves of being here on the newest ground, in the line of Antiquities. The price and size of the work however soon convinced us, we had little to fear, and that two volumes 8vo. comprehending the whole county, could only furnish hints rather advantageous, than otherwise. This being the case, we will now proceed to examine Mr. Pilkington's work with candour and fidelity.

We doubt not with our Author "but that to some readers the plan of this work will appear defective." And notwithstanding the many apologies made to the public in the preface, when we consider it as the pursuit of several years, we cannot help remarking that much more copious and satisfactory information will be naturally expected; particularly in the 2d vol. which is oftentimes little more than the name of a parish, the value of the living and the number of its inhabitants. And even this as we shall hereafter shew, liable to errors too gross for a writer so long resident in the county. We do not however mean to take away the merit really due to Mr. Pilkington. His language is perspicuous, and appropriate; and his researches in many particulars entertaining and laudable. The 1st vol. contains near 500 pages, divided into chapters and sections, to which is prefixed a diminished copy of Burdett's map of the county, with some alterations and additions. There are also three plates, containing "a section of the measures at Snitterton, with an elevation of the furnace at Staveley. The other two are in the 2d vol. viz. an inscription on a tomb-stone at Repton, and a Druidical Temple at Arbor-Low.

Chap. 1. Shews the situation, boundaries, figure, extent, and general surface of the county. P. 4. "The two highest eminences in the north-west part of Derbyshire, are Ax-edge, and Kinder-scout." P. 6. We agree with our Author that Mam-Tor has been regarded as one of the wonders of the Peak,

* See No. VII, p. 446.

without any just cause for such a distinction. In a note is recorded the story of the Hare and Greyhounds falling down the abrupt part of this mountain, which we remember to have seen about two years ago, in the public prints." Speaking of the merit of the scenery of this county, he says "upon looking into the broad deep vallies of the high Peak, the mind is filled with grand and sublime ideas. But diversified beauty is the prevailing characteristic of the narrow dales of the low Peak. And perhaps there is no country which can boast of finer scenes of this latter kind than Derbyshire."

Mr. Pilkington next describes Castleton valley as the most striking in the high Peak. It is certainly very grand the way which he views it from the south, but he seems to have entered Castleton the round-about way and to disadvantage. The road in an opposite direction from Buxton is the most striking. You there approach Castleton thro' a vista of rocks the most wild and beautiful, while the whole scenery in front is inexpressibly delightful.

To follow our Author thro' every valley and over every mountain in this diversified county would be improper, as the face of this county has been sufficiently described.

The 2d Chap. contains the Atmosphere and Climate, in which the old Theories of M. de Luc, Bergman, and others are applied.

Tho' there may be nothing very new in these observations, yet the combination may afford a rational entertainment to many readers.

To those who are delighted with subterraneous geography, the 3d Chap. will be no unpleasing account. Numerous pages are afterwards allotted to the Description of the Mines and Fossils. Of the latter we may expect a more full and entertaining account in a work which we saw in great forwardness at Mr. Watson's, at Bakewell. (See No. VII. p. 446.)

Chap. 6. Gives a long account of the Medical Waters, and Baths, which concludes with an ingenious letter from Dr. Darwin, respecting the Natural History of the Buxton and Matlock Waters. The remainder of this vol. containing the Soil, Agriculture, and Produce, &c. we shall pass over, in order that we may be more particular in inspecting the Local History and Antiquities in the 2d Vol.

Vol. 2d. Commences with a general view of the ancient and modern state of the county, divided in six Sections, which display
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a copious knowledge of the subjects treated of in a sound and accurate language.

In surveying the towns and villages of the county, our Author follows the ecclesiastical divisions of it, into deaneries.

Chap. 2d. Sect. 111. Begins with the southern extremity, the deanery of Repington.

Crocheshalle, or Croxhall, is the first village in this description. He thinks it probable that this was part of the estate, which Richard Curson or Curzon, (second son of Giratine de Curson or Curzon, who came over with William the Conqueror,) held in the reign of Henry I; "for Thomas Curson died possessed of the manor 33d. of Henry VIII."

That Croxhall anciently belonged to this family we learn from the Harleian MSS. No. 5809, fol. 60 and 68, in which are preserved arms, &c in the hall, and inscriptions and other notes in the church. But of this place a more full account will be given in some future number. Next follows a very short and unsatisfactory account of the ancient and once respectable seat of Godfrey Bagnal Clarke, Esq. "The hall (we are told) is large and ancient. Having been uninhabited a considerable time, it is now in a very ruinous condition." If Mr. Pilkington had made the least enquiry he would have found this house long since decayed, and now scarce one stone left upon another. There is nothing but an old avenue and stable remaining to point out the vestiges of such a place. In the same manner he passes hastily over the village of Appleby, a place worthy of a more ample history, as being the residence of several respectable families, particularly the More's, who are the descendants of the founder of a large Free School here, with a building remarkably handsome, and well adapted to its laudable institution. A drawing of it and further description will be given in a future Number.

Stretton, or Stretton-in-the-fields, is next mentioned with still fewer words and less accuracy. We do not believe the patrons of this living "are—Mundy, Esq. and others." But that John Cave Brown, Esq. is the sole patron, whose respectable old seat our Author has not noticed. To his bare mention of the value of the living in the king's books, we add that the present incumbent is James Chambers, who married a sister of the worthy patron.

Meseham, or Measham is the next place noticed, and with very little more information than the preceding. If Mr. Pilkington thought fit to mention any thing of the employment of the inha-

inhabitants, and the name of that great encourager of industry Mr. Wilkes; why omit his cotton business and that curious corn mill erected there, which is worked in a peculiar manner by steam?

The next material instance that occurs of Mr. Pilkington's want of enquiry, is at Raunston (p. 65.) It is true it is detached from Derbyshire, forming a separate circle within the county of Leicester; but that is no excuse for Mr. Pilkington's absolute want of information; its distance from Derby is not great; if it was not convenient to be visited, we are assured that various gentlemen in Derby could have given the necessary intelligence; so that the respectable old mansion belonging to Mr. Fosbrook might not have been forgotten, nor that charitable endowment, an hospital for widows, for which there is an excellent building, well supported.

At Newhall our Author makes no mention of a branch of the ancient family of the Dethicks, of Dethick-Hall.

Heorteshorne, or Hartshorn. Besides other inaccuracies concerning this place, we are sorry to see a *single stocking-frame* is the only sign of manufacture." As Mr. Pilkington seems so curious in investigating the employments of the country, it is strange so large and singular a piece of machinery should have escaped his notice, as the *scruw-mill*, which has been erected here about seven years, and affords maintenance for near 100 people.

(P. 75.) We have a satisfactory account of the religious-house at Calke, or Calke, which was finally removed to the Priory at Repton. We have also a long account of the Harpur family, the great owners of that place, but we cannot agree with our author in calling the family seat an *ancient* house. It was certainly built in this century, and we believe by Sir John Harpur who died 1741. Since this part was printed, there has been a change in the family, the then Baronet being dead, who is succeeded by an only son Henry, by Lady *Frances* Greville, and not "*Louisa Augusta*," for she married a Mr. Churchill. At Ticknall, which also belongs to this family, there is an Hospital, built and endowed by Charles Harpur, brother to the late Sir Henry. In the church is an ancient monument under an arch in the south wall, we suppose of the Foundress, which no doubt was a Francis, as one branch of that family formerly resided here, by whom this estate passed to the Harpurs. At Stanton too, which is next spoken of by our author, the Francis's had a considerable house, a fragment of which is still visible. In the church are some flat ornamented

namented tombs to their memory. Sir Henry Harpur is not sole patron; Sir Robert Burdett has a third turn in the presentation. Rev. George Greaves is the present incumbent, who has built an excellent house and gardens, which command a most delightful prospect. Tho' this parish appears at present "but of small extent," yet there are evident marks of its having been once very considerable.

We come next to the principal seat of the Frauncis's, *Ferne-nureck*, or Foremark. Mr. Pilkington deduces a long history of the Burdetts, the present possessors from the baronetage, and other like authorities; but we hope ere long to give a more copious history of this family and place. We find from the Visitation books of Derbyshire that Robert Frauncis, whose family resided at Allestrey as early as Edw. II, purchased the manor of Foremark of Elizabeth Verdon, 34 of Edw. III, and in the 26 of Edw. III, he purchased the manor of Engleby of Sir Richard Willoughby.

The arms of Frauncis were, a chevron between three spread eagles.

Reopandun, Repindon, Repton, is pretty fully treated of by our author. It is indeed deserving of the minutest researches and encomiums, both for its antiquity and delightful situation. And tho' we have the highest testimony of its former consequence, yet perhaps fewer manuscript accounts are preserved or have been written of it, than of any place in the kingdom. With regard to the Priory, several of the deeds have lately fallen into our hands, which together with other materials, will be noticed in future, and a print of its very beautiful spire will be given.

SECT. 2. Contains the Deanery of Derby, separated from what has been noticed, by the River Trent, except one small village on the east part of the county, called Smithesby or Smilby. Our author gives no material history of this place, which was the Lordship of a considerable family of the name of Kendal, who had a large mansion here, the remains of which are still standing. In the British Museum we find church notes respecting the family whose monuments are still preserved in the Chancel.

The next account worth notice is of *Aylewafton*, Elvafton the seat of the Earl of Harrington. This we are told was the birth place of "Walter Blunt, who was raised by Edw. IV, to the dignity of Baron of Mountjoy." "In the reign of Hen. VIII, the Manor belonged to the Poles of Radbourn, and towards the end of this King's reign it came into the possession of the Stanhope family." Our author here introduces from a MS. in Bib. Bod.

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a very curious and ancient method of paying money for the repair of country churches, from the profit arising from each of the inhabitants of Elvaston and Ockbrook, brewing ale at their own expence, and the rest of the inhabitants to be at the several ales, and to pay a certain sum.

At Barrow our author takes notice of an alabaster stone in the chancel, &c. but at Swarkston, which is the adjoining parish, he neglects such information, where there are some very handsome altar-tombs of the Harpur family, particularly of Judge Harpur. But more of these in future.

Macworth, and Markeaton, an hamlet belonging to it, are the next places we shall notice. Mr. Pilkington observes, that a person of the name of Macworth was in the retinue of the famous Lord James Audley, and thinks it probable that the latter resided at Markeaton. For more than two centuries the Mundy family have resided here, but he gives no further particulars of them, than that "John Mundy of Markeaton, Esq. was Lord-Mayor of London in the year 1522. He died the 29th of Henry VIII, possessed of Markeaton, Mackworth, Allestry, and a considerable extent of land at Chester and Findern."

From a Pedigree in the Visitation Book, No. 5809, Brit. Museum, we find the first mention of them as residing in the county of Oxford, that "John Mundy of Chakinden, Esq. married Juliana, da. - - - Browne, by whom he had a son Vincent Maundy of Markeaton, who married Juliana, daughter of Thomas Gadbury, and Joseph Armstrong of London, by whom he had issue Edward Mundy of Markeaton, who married Jane, da. of William Burnell, of Winkburne in Com. Nottingham, by whom he left 5 sons and 2 daughters. Francis the eldest son, of Markeaton, (now living 1611) married Catherine, daughter of William Smyth of Quandon in Derbyshire, and they left issue 5 sons 2 daughters, John Mundy son and heir æt. 10, 1611." To the portion of merit given by our author to the present distinguished possessor of Markeaton, we may add his great excellence as a Magistrate, as a man of letters, and a Poet. His seat here is a good modern house, situated about a mile north of Derby, and greatly improved by its present owner. The rooms, tho' not numerous, are some of them large and handsome, and contain specimens of the masterly pencil of the great Wright, particularly one of Virgil's tomb.

We have next a full and satisfactory account of the Pole's of Radbourn, by which it appears that the Chandos family, from

whom they had this place, was not of the great Duke's family as some may have supposed by the short account in Leland and Camden. (But query Mr. Pilkington's authority?)

At Kettlestone, Kedleston, our author has used his utmost exertions, but here, like other places, he proceeds irregularly in giving the modern description of the house and grounds, before the history of the family.*

Our author's account of Derby is interesting and agreeable. "In the time of the Saxons it was called *Northworthig*. But when the Danes took possession of it, they gave it the name of *Deoraby*." Hence he proceeds to give its etymology, as derived from two Saxon words, *Deor Fera*, and *By*, *habitatio*. He next traces its existence coeval with the Romans, having a station at Little-Chester in that neighbourhood. Its history is then noticed early in the 10th century. But a more certain account is obtained in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and the Norman Conquest. After the various privileges of the Corporation, &c. he gives a list of the Members in Parliament from the time of Edward I. We have afterwards an account of All-Saints, which was a collegiate church. In this are several monuments of the Cavendish family and others.

Having described the principal buildings and improvements, the silk-mills and other manufactures, Mr. Pilkington adds a sketch of the most remarkable events, which at different periods of time have taken place in Derby, particularly that memorable one in the year 1745, which is here told in a lively and entertaining style. Here then we must take leave of our author for the present, wishing him all possible success, and tho' we have been free in pointing out his deficiencies, yet upon the whole it will be found a useful and entertaining work, particularly to those who wish to know no more than a sketch of the history of their own county.

ART. XVIII. *Review of the New Edition of "Camden's Britannia, by Richard Gough, F. A. and A. S. S." &c. Continued from No. VII, p. 434, 443.*

Before we proceed in our account of this laborious, and (we may say) *wonderful* work, we will make a few remarks upon its general merits and utility. For it is to be remembered that they who judge of the merits of a work by nice examination of *parti-*

* But why does Mr. Pilkington fill his pages with Pedigrees of *Peers* and *Baronets* only, drawn from *Common-place* books. If Pedigrees are within his plan, why not give those of *other* families? If not, why give *these*?

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cular parts, can have a very imperfect idea of *that* excellence, which arises from the *combination* of the whole, from collecting together the scatter'd essence of a thousand volumes. At particular places, in particular parts of Antiquarian knowledge, it may happen that different readers can add something to what they find here. But who like Mr. Gough can be found equal in all places to every species of Antiquities?

The same abilities, the same diligence, the same opportunities (for Mr. Gough's information was at hand in his own noble Museum of Topography,) can hardly meet together again. And we have to congratulate the public with the sincerest pleasure, that the man most qualified in the kingdom to undertake a new Edition of a book that was a *National Concern*, has not only undertaken, but *executed* it equal to the expectations of all rational critics, who coolly reflect upon the difficulties he had to encounter.

Having so far anticipated our opinion upon this work, we will proceed to examine, and to give specimens of particular passages, and let it be recollected, when we remark deficiencies and mistakes, it is in general not to find fault with the Editor (since we know they are inseparable from such a work) but to correct them, when in our power.

Somersetshire Continued, from No. VII. p. 443.

P. 69. Near Chard, in a rich and healthy soil, lies *Whitlakington*, the seat of the Spekes, who have for many centuries flourished in Devonshire and this county, there being reckoned from Richard Lord Espec to the last century no less than 20 descents, and the family still subsists. (See *Lel.* 11. p. 52.)

P. 70 "The house built at Wellington by Sir John Popham, was ruined in the Civil war, being turned into a garrison for the Parliament, by one Bovet of Taunton, who got possession of it by stratagem, and defended it some time against Sir Richard Grenville."

P. 73. St. Benet's Church at Glastonbury, has on its front a date, probably 1533, much misrepresented, and a monument for Judge Gould, who died in the reign of Will. III, and whose descendant, the present Judge, enjoys the family estate at Godney just by."

P. 74. "Henry Fielding Author of so many Novels, &c. is said to have been born at Sharpham Park, near Glastonbury."

* I believe it is now Judge Gould's. — Editor.

P. 76. 77. A long account of Welles.

P. 77. Of Farley Castle "only the ruined gateway and a few round towers remain. The Burgherstes sold this castle to the Hungerfords about the time of Richard II, when Walter, father of Sir Thomas above-mentioned, fortified it. Richard II, gave it to John, Duke of Norfolk; but by the date of monuments there, it belonged to the Hungerford's 1613, and now to Mr. Frampton. Here was born Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, daughter to George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV, beheaded by Henry VIII. The chapel on whose roofless ceiling is a good painting of the resurrection, contains in its vault six bodies of the Hungerfords, done up in lead like Mummies, some coffins and an urn; and several monuments of this family are in a chapel on the north side. Camden brings the Cluniac Monastery hither from *Monkton Farleigh*, in Wilts.

P. 78. 79. 80. 81. A long account of Bath, with three plates of Antiquities.

P. 82. Kainsham. No account of the priory subsequent to the dissolution,* from that time the seat of a branch of the Brydges's.

P. 82. 83. A long account of Bristol.

Wiltshire Additions, p. 95:

P. 96. "The church of Lediard Tregoze is full of monuments of the St. John family, whose pedigree deduced by Sir Richard St. George, Knt. Garter King of Arms, from the Conquest to the beginning of the last century, with the arms and monuments of the intermarrying families, is painted on folding doors on the north side of the chancel; and within these doors is also painted the tomb of Sir John St. John, and his lady, who died 1594 and 1598, with their issue, &c."

"The seat of this family is a good modern building."

P. 97. 98. A long account of Malmesbury.

P. 98. "At Charlerton was a seat of the Earl of Berks, demolished in the civil wars." We believe it has been rebuilt not many years ago, tho' never finished, yet is inhabited by the present Earl.—(*Editor.*)

Ibid. "Dantsey, &c. belonged since the Revolution to the Earls of Peterborough." It has lately been sold.—(*Editor.*)

P. 100. Are two plates of Antiquities.

* See Topog. No. III. p. 154. 163.

P. 101. Trowbridge. Mr. G. does not mention that one of the Seymours was created Baron of Trowbridge.

Ibid. Longleat is said to have been the first well built house in the kingdom. It was begun 1567 by Sir John Thynne, on the site of the dissolved Priory, purchased by him of Sir John Horsey, 32 Henry VIII, was twelve years in building, and cost £.8000." It is still the seat of his descendant, the Marquis of Bath. "It is 220 feet in front, and 180 on each side, and contains one of the finest portrait-galleries in England.

P. 102. Maiden-Bradley. The Duke of Somerset has here a plain modern house, with a park.

Sir Edmund Ludlow, father of Col. Edmund Ludlow, had a seat in this parish. His son was born here 1620, and died in Switzerland, 1693.

Ibid. A short, but excellent account of Stourton, once the Lord Stourton's, now Mr. Hoare's.

P. 103. A short account of the present state and situation of Wardour Castle, and the modern house, near it.

P. 103. 104. A long account of Wilton, Lord Pembroke's.

P. 104. 105. 106. A long account of Salisbury.

P. 106. West-Dean, (the Evelyn's, &c.) now Sir John Ewell's, Bart. and Longford, the Earl of Radnor's, formerly the Earl of Coleraine's, built temp. Jam. I, which is of a triangular form, with round towers at each corner.

P. 107, Plate of Stonehenge, with a long account.

P. 108. 109. Ambresbury. A long account. "The Duke of Queensbury has a house here, built by Inigo Jones.

Mr. Addison was born here 1672, his father being Rector of the place.

P. 109. Everlie was the residence of King Ina's; A branch of the Astley's, (formerly of Pateshull) have a seat here.—Editor.

Ibid. An account of a Danish Camp at Chidbury Hill.

P. 110. "Tottenham, the seat of the Seymour family, from whom it came to the Bruces, Earls of Ailesbury," &c.

"The forest of Savernake, said to be the only one in possession of a subject, with the adjoining park of Tottenham, is about 12 miles round, plentifully stocked with red and fallow deer, and cut into many pleasant walks and avenues, eight of which meet in a spacious opening about the centre, where Charles, Earl of Ailesbury, intended to build an octagon tower. The avenue planted in clumps facing Tottenham house, is large and magnificent. The house was built under the direction of the late Earl
of

of Burlington, on the site of one burnt by the Parliament forces in the late civil war; and the gardens are well designed and pleasant. The neighbouring farmers have a right of pasturage in this forest, which is however indifferently water'd." (See *Gent. Mag.* 1763. p. 324.)

P. 111. An account of Abury, "a stupendous monument of Druidism.

P. 112. Rusley, on the Edge of the county is the seat of Lord Craven.

Ibid. An account of Marlborough.

P. 113 The See of Ramsbury, the same with Wilton was separated from Sherborn, A. D. 909, and from that time to 1050 had 96 Bishops. Godwin makes Herman 9th Bishop of Ramsbury, whence he laboured to transfer the See to Malmesbury, but failing in his attempt went abroad, and upon the death of Elfwood, Bishop of Sherborn, united that and this See to Sarum."

Why not mention Ramsbury manor, the seat, we believe, of Sir Thomas Jones, the Lawyer, and his descendants?

Purton, the birth place of the great Lord Clarendon is not mentioned.

Hampshire Additions, p. 126.

"Hampshire is 64 miles in length from north to south, in breadth from east to west 36, and in circumference above 150 miles. It is divided into 39 hundreds, and contains 253 parishes. The air is pure and piercing, especially on the Downs, of which a ridge runs almost across the county, feeding plenty of sheep. Besides wheat and barley, this county is famous for honey and bacon, and has some manufactures of cloth and Kersey; and it is the best wooded of any in England."

P. 127, 131. Mr. Gough brings many long, learned, and most satisfactory arguments to prove *the fact* of the Conqueror's making, or at least much enlarging the *New Forest, a fact*, about which, "in *this age*, which will have *probabilities*, instead of *facts*, Mr. Voltaire first raised a doubt."

P. 131. An account of the spot where Rufus was killed. "Constant tradition asserts, that when the King was killed, near the Oak there lived in a small hut a poor man and his family, maintained by making charcoal, and that he lent his horse and cart to carry off the body, and was rewarded with an acre or two round his hut. His immediate male descendants of the same name live here still, and all have, and do yet carry on the same trade

trade without one being richer than another for it. This family is deemed the most ancient in the County."

P. 132. After this follows an examination of the account of the most ancient historians regarding Rufus's death. "The name of the person who carried off the dead body occurs in no historian, but the tradition of the horse and cart is confirmed by Malmesbury and Knyghton. Speed says it was a *Collier's* cart, drawn by one silly lean beast, which broke down in a deep miry road, so that they were forced to leave the corps behind, and it was not brought to Winchester till some time after," &c.

Ibid. Beaulieu Abbey. "The late Duke of Montague fitted up the Prior's moted house, whose hall is elegantly vaulted," &c.

P. 133. A long account of Southampton.

P. 134, "Near *Worten*, one mile from *Andover*," (qu. Does not Mr. Gough mean *Worting* by *Basingstoke*?) "is a great square camp, called *Winclebury*, where Roman coins have been found. But query if this be not confounded with one of the former by Mr. Aubrey?"

Ibid. Whorwell. "Here was lately the seat of Lord Delawarr, to whose ancestors the scite was granted at the Dissolution." It has been sold by the Delawarr family at least near a century. Mr. Gough's own book on Topography would have informed him that it has since belonged to Mr. Iremonger, who is the present owner and inhabitant.

P. 135. Mottesfont. "It is now the seat of Sir Henry Mill, Bart. and all its remains are pieces of a Cloyster, and 3 large stew-ponds. (See Top. No. II, p. 61.)

Ibid. Romsey Abbey. "Its church remains a fine specimen of Saxon architecture, in which were buried King Edward the elder, his son Alfred, and daughter Eadburga."

P. 136, 137, 138. Contains the history of Winchester.

P. 138. Tichfield Abbey, "granted at the Dissolution to Sir Thomas Wriothesley," (afterwards Earl of Southampton) who built here, according to Leland, "a right statelie house embattelid, and having a goodlie gate, and a conducte castelid in the middle of the Court of it, in the very same place, where the Monastery stood." This gate and fountain, (adds Mr. G.) are still remaining; the other apartments are pulled down, and what was the ancient base court, and offices, serves for a house for Peter Delmè, Esq. its present owner.

P. 139. Occupied by an account of Portsmouth.

P. 140.

P. 140. Basing Castle, "All that now remains is the scite, which is circular, like a Keep, with an Area in the middle, and the garden walls. The Marquis died 1674, and was buried at *Englefield*, in Berks, adjoining, where his family had another magnificent house, so much modernized by a descendant of his, by his second wife, as scarce to be known for what it once was.

Ibid. Basingstoke. "An handsome church, built under the auspices of Bishop Fox," &c. "The chancel, with the vestry and library adjoining, are parts of the old church. The library was the Chapel of St. Stephen. In this church lies buried the mother of Walter de Merton, Bishop of Rochester, the munificent founder of Merton College, with others of his kindred. A chantry was founded for them in St. Stephen's Chapel. Walter de Merton had large property and connections here. Sir George Wheeler, the great traveller into the East, was Vicar of this Church."

"Henry III. founded an Hospital at Basingstoke, at the desire of Walter de Merton, for *aged priests*, particularly from his College at Oxford, after its foundation. Of this Collegiate Hospital, founded in 1261, part of the chapel roof lately remained pannell'd with Merton College arms, in the interfections, and one of the Gothic windows stopped up. The walls were of flint. Every mark of its antiquity was destroyed by a new brick building about 1778. Mr. Warton in 1770, communicated to the late Rev. Mr. Samuel Loggan, head master of Holy Ghost School here, who died about 1778, and had made large collections for a *History of Hampshire*, some charters and other notices of this society. Here was born John de Basingstoke, a learned Grecian, Archdeacon of Leicester, and intimate friend of Matthew Paris, and Bishop Grossthead, who first introduced the Greek Numerals into England, and died 1252; and Richard White, Professor at Douay, who wrote the early British History in eleven books, seven of them printed at Arras, 1597, 12mo. The river *Lodon* rises west of the town."

P. 141. The Vine. No mention of its present state or owners, since the Sands's. See Top. No. II. p. 51, 61.

Ibid. Holy Ghost Chapel. "It was most elegantly finished in the style of the florid Gothic."

Ibid. An account of Silchester, with a plate of Antiquities, here and elsewhere. "Whatever was its Roman name, here are great Roman remains."

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P. 142. "Lichfield is a village remarkable only for having the same name and etymology with the city and bishoprick. A camp and seven burrows in this or the next parish of Burrough-le-re are signs of a battle. This camp is that probably on Lale-hill, mentioned by Gibson and Stukeley, a square Roman one in a Park, within half a mile of Sidmanton, where grows *Polygonum Germanicum*, German knotgrafs, or knawel, and *Hieracium Murorum*, French or golden lungwort."

Mr. Gough makes no mention, that we recollect, of Stratfield-Say, Lord Rivers's, (See Top. IV, p. 191) High-Clere, Lord Portchester's;--Eudsworth, Lord Dormer's;--Hinton, formerly the Stukeleys', now Lord Stawell's;--the Marquis of Clanrickard's, by Warnford;--Avington, the late Duke of Chandos's; Great Alrcsford, Lord Rodney's, &c. &c. Of all these, and many more, we hope this work will supply an account.—

(To be continued.)

ART. XIX. *An account of an ancient marble Tripod, in the Library of All Soul's College, Oxford.*

The curious Tripod, of which an engraving is here given, stands in the Vestibule to the Library of All Soul's College, Oxford, with the following inscription :

"Aram Tripodem
Olim Matri Deum
In Templo S. Corinthi
Consecratum
D. D.
Custodi, et Coll. Omn. Anim.
Anton. Lefroy Arm.
MDCCLXXI."

This ancient piece of sculpture is singularly curious; and the best Critics, in this knowledge, and particularly the late excellent Antiquarian Proposto Venuti, have pronounced it an *Unique*. It was found at Corinth, and deposited in the Museum of Anthony Lefroy, Esq: well-known amongst Antiquarians for his collections, and knowledge in this branch of Antiquities. He, as the above inscription imports, presented it to All-Souls. At the

the end of the "*Numismata Lefroyana*" printed, but, we believe, never published; (tho' a few copies are in public Libraries, and the hands of the curious,) is a very learned account of this, and a Sarcophagus, in Italian, entitled "*Offervazioni del chiarissimo Sig. Proposto Anton Francesco Gori sopra due monumenti antichi che si conservano nel Museo Livornese del Sig. Antonio Le Froy.*" The Author discusses very learnedly the different species of Tripods, their various uses, and forms, and concludes this to be exceedingly rare or rather an *Unique*, from its being of *marble*, and to be characterized also by the Pedestal, which is hollowed out in three places, so as to form three feet. The only certain symbols are the lions, which every one knows to be consecrated by the ancients to Cybele the grandmother of the Gods. But who are these three girls, under whose feet are the lions, and on whose heads the crater of the Tripod is supported? It seems to the learned Critic, that they are the handmaids of Juno, the patroness of *marriage*, and he therefore concludes this Tripod to be dedicated either to Cybele, or Juno.

ART. XX. *Catalogue of Paintings, &c. illustrative of British Topography, exhibited in 1773, being the fifth Exhibition.*

— *Motto.* *Certare pio certamine, cujuslibet bonæ artis & virtutis ausi sumus cum parentibus.*

Liv. Lib. 37.

- 38 A view of Darking. ——— Canter.
- 39 South-east view of the Cathedral at Norwich from Life's Green, C. Cotton.
- 40 View of the Needles at the west end of the Isle of Wight. The same.
- 46 Plan and elevation of a Villa near London. Sir W. Chambers R.
- 47 Ditto of the E. of Charlemont's Casin at Marino, The same.
- 48 A cieling at Lord Melbourne's House, Piccadilly, The same.
- 51 View of a fissure in a rock, near Plymouth, from Barnpool, ——— Clevely.
- 69 View of Harewood Castle, Yorkshire, belonging to Edwin Lascelles, Esq. N. T. Dall, A.
- 70 Ditto in Great Haywood, Staffordshire, belonging to Mrs. Hannah Anson, The same.
- 71 The entrance to the Eleemosinary at Fountain's Abbey, Yorkshire, belonging to the Hon. W. Aislaby. The same.

94 View

Catalogue of Paintings continued.

313

- 94 View of the Royal Villa late the Princess Dowager's, at Kew, G. Englehart.
- 102 View from Richmond Hill, up the River, at sun-set, J. Feary.
- 103 Ditto in Mr. Thornton's Garden, Clapham, The same.
- 108 A View from the Island of Portland, Edm. Garvey, A.
- 114 View in Windfor-park, Henry Gilder.
- 175 Garden front of a gentleman's Villa, in Kent, Tho. Leverton.
- 186 A view in Covent-garden, in water-colours, Tho. Malton, jun.
- 187 Ditto of Pope's-house, Twickenham, Elias Martin.
- 188 Ditto in the Park, Woburn abbey, The same.
- 254 Harewood House, Yorkshire, the seat of E. Lascelles, Esq, Mic. Angelo Rooker, A.
- 262 Perspective view of the back part of the Chapel of Windfor-lodge, as it appeared when building in the year 1765, Tho. Sanby, R. A.
- 263 View on the Thames in water colours, Paul Sanby, R. A.
- 264 Ditto in Wales, ditto, The same.
- 274 A View of Stonehenge, D. Serres, R. A.
- 278 Ditto of London Bridge, taken from the bottom of Arundel Street, Francis Smith.
- 279 Ditto of Westminster from ditto, The same.
- 281 Front near the Thames, of the Royal Academy, from measurements, in 1770, J. Soan,
- 283 Elevation of a sepulchral church, designed on the death of the late Princess Dowager of Wales, E. Stevens, A.
- 291 A view of Mainhead, in Devonshire, seat of the Right Hon. Viscount Lisburne, W. Tomkins, A.
- 292 Ditto from Mainhead-house looking to Exmouth in the same county, seat of Ditto. The same.
- 293 Ditto of Taply in Devonshire, seat of John Cleveland, Esq. The same.
- 294 Another of the same place, The same.
- 295 View of Clenston farm belonging to Edm. Morton Pleydell, Esq. in Dorsetshire, The same.
- 296 Ditto of Dunster castle, Somersetshire, seat of Henry Founds Lutterell, Esq.* The same.

- 324 View of the Crescent at Bath, a drawing, Edward Eyre.
 325 Ditto of an old gate and farm-house, called Dent de Lyon,
 near Margate, ditto. The same.
 327 Gate of the ecclesiastical court Canterbury,
 Captain Francis Grose
 328 The walls of Canterbury, The same.
 336 View near Bruce castle By a lady.
 346 Great Lime kiln and cliffs at Ramsgate Pier, Geo. Keate, Esq.
 347 Sun-set view of Itching-ferry, near Southampton,
 The same.
 357 Sketches, by Master George Moreland.
 365 View of Llam Lleids on Dee, near Llangollen, North
 Wales, Geo. Muir.
 366 Ditto of the Waterfall of Llangollen and the Mountain cal-
 led Moely Bache, The same.
 381 A sea port, Capt. West.

ART. XXI. *Hampshire, (including the Isle of Wight,) extracted from Doomſday Book. With an accurate English Translation, complete Glossary, Preface, and Copious Introduction, giving a general Account of Doomſday Book, and the purposes for which it was compiled, a View of the Anglo-Saxon Government, from the Reign of Alfred; a History of the Norman Laws, (so far as they relate to the Constitution of this Kingdom,) and of the various Modes of Ancient Tenure; with occasional Notes and Illustrations; the whole intended to elucidate this curious and valuable Record; by Richard Warner, Jun. of Sway, in the County of Hants, and Member of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.*

An Account of this Book shall be given soon.

TO THE READER.

We beg leave to apologize to our readers for omitting this month, the continuation of the *History of the Black Friars, Canterbury*; which is owing to some essential papers, being left in the country; and also for not finishing the *Review of Brand's History of Newcastle*, both which shall be continued next month.

THE
TOPOGRAPHER,
NUMB. IX.

FOR DECEMBER, 1789.

ART. I. *Excursion from Ashby de la Zouch, to Tamworth.*

LEAVING this town, of which an account has been given in a former Number,* we proceeded south-west on a road sandy and heavy, thro' inclosures thick, and of various culture, the soil being for the most part strong, and of a fertile nature.

The counties are here much intermixed. At about the distance of a mile from Ashby, within the borders of Derbyshire, we pass by Willsey. This lordship has belonged some centuries to the Abney family. They resided here in the time of Henry VI, and in the year 1656, James Abney, Esq. of this place, was high-sheriff for the county of Derby. But the most conspicuous of this family, was the late possessor, Judge Abney.

He was succeeded by a son Thomas, now far advanced in years. His issue is an only daughter, lately married to Colonel Charles Hastings. The living is a donative curacy, and formerly belonged to the Abby at Burton. The present minister is the Vicar of Ashby.

The adjoining parish to the left, is Packington, a large village, chiefly situated in Leicestershire. This manor formerly belonged to the Priory of Coventry, by the grant of the Earl of Chester, as cited in Burton from Rol. 5, Hen. III. Snibston is a chapel of ease to this parish. The late incumbent was Mr. Pegg, who lived here about 50 years. He was succeeded by Mr. Hastings, who was presented to it about four years since, by the Patron, the Earl of Huntingdon. At his lordship's death, Colonel C. Hastings, we believe, came into the possession of this

* No. II, p. 80.

estate and patronage. There are no arms or monuments remaining in the church, which is neat, and new pewed.

About a mile beyond Packington, is Normanton-Turville, which takes its name from the Turviles, formerly lords thereof. This manor was held of the honor of Leicester in the time of Edward I. In the 11th of Edward III, we find that Hugh de Turville, and Robert de Champaine, had liberty of free warren within this manor. The Turviles, (Burton says) were a family of great antiquity. Those who were lords of this place bore for their arms, "Gules, three chevrons, vairy." The Turviles were then, but are not now existing here. Part of the property here has belong'd many years to a family of the name of Bakewell, of which the Rev. ——— Bakewell is the present owner. The village is small, and situated on a gentle rise. The church has a slender spire, and is a chapel of ease to Naileston, a village about 3 miles distant. The King is the Patron. And Dr. Bentley was Rector a long term of years. To him succeeded the present incumbent, Lorrain.

Beyond this, on a pleasant eminence, we see the two towers of Swebston and Snareston. The former anciently belonged to the Charnels. Robert Bakewell, Esq. has now considerable property here, and at present resides in the parish. Two maiden ladies of the same name, who are distant relations, have also an estate and residence here. Sir Wm. Cockaine, Kt. was Patron in Burton's time, but the Charnels of Snareston lately presented a Mr. Oliver; Mr. Bilid being the preceding incumbent, who was also Rector of Lutterworth. There have been many arms in the church of the Charnels, &c.

The manor of Snareston formerly belonged to the ancient family of the Berefords,* who bore, "Argent, crusuly, fitchy, 3 fleurs de lis, sable. The heirs of whom married William Charnels, 2d son of Wm. de Charnels, of Elmeſthorpe, in time of Hen. III, whose descendants have continued here ever since. The present family, who reside here, are the Miss Charnels, three maiden ladies. In the chapel are various arms, and some monuments of the Charnels.

Proceeding on our excursion, the next place we pass thro' is Measham. In one of the visitation books of Derbyshire we find the following notes. "Meſham, or the hamlet upon the river

* A different name, as Burton says, from *Berefford*, of Derbyshire, which family have improperly used this coat; their proper arms being S. 3 dancung bears O.

Meshe, is placed at the southmost part of Derbyshire, a village belonging to the Bishop of Lichfield, in which are many collieries, little else worth the remembrance. In the church is one escutcheon of the Beauchamps, Earls of Warwicke.—Quarterly gul. a fess or. between 6 crofs-crofslets—Chequy or, and B. A chevron ermine.” So far this ancient account.

The present condition of the place exhibits great improvements. The coal works still exist, and the inhabitants derive further advantage from the cotton mills, and other aids to industry, recently established there by the Wilkes’s, a family whose genius and activity have obtained them much wealth, and much credit in these parts.

Joseph Wilkes, Esq. who resides here, has also lately erected a curious corn-mill, which bids defiance to the capricious aids of wind or water, having substituted a more powerful and never-failing assistant, Steam, which answers remarkably well.

This is now become a populous village, and the buildings much improved. A small market house has been recently built by Mr. Wilkes, tho’ there is no regular market. The church, which formerly belonged to the Priory at Gresley, has a modern tower rebuilt upon an ancient body. The living is only a donative curacy. Joseph Wilkes, Esq. is Patron, who purchased this estate of a Mr. Wollaston. The present Minister is the Rev. Thomas Mould, one of the Masters of Appleby School, who also holds the Curacy of Gresley. — Abney, Esq. has likewise considerable property here, and has built a good house at a small distance from the village, called Measham Field, where he resides.

Leaving this place we ascend a pleasant eminence, which affords a view of several places worth notice.

Close on our right stands the village of Stretton in the Field, part of which is in Leicestershire and part in Derbyshire.

As early as the 12th of Henry IV, we find John Brown was seized of this manor. In the following year, a release was made by Margaret, daughter and heiress of John de Stretton, unto John, son of John de Findern, of all right and title in this manor, and in the advowson of the church. Walter Blount, Lord Montjoy, was Lord of this manor in 14th of Edward IV.* It has been long the inheritance of the Browns, whose seat here is a very respectable old building of brick. The late Mr. Brown leaving no issue bequeathed this estate to his nephew, John Cave,

* Burton’s History of Leicestershire.

Esq. who took the name of Browne, and married Miss Astley, niece to the Rev. William Astley, many years Head Master of Repton School, and Rector of Hartshorn, by whom he has a numerous family. To the north-west he has added a very commodious stone building. The church of which he is Patron, and Jame Chambers Rector, is pleasingly situated on an eminence, by the house, and picturesquely wooded, forming altogether a delightful group to the country around.—An engraving of this is intended for some future Number.

About a mile beyond Stretton lie the villages, Over-Seile and Nether-Seile, in the hundred of West-Goscote, Leicestershire. The former manor was anciently the inheritance of the Applebys of Appleby, who gave lands in this manor to the Abbey of Miraval.

King Edward I, gave lands and liberty of free warren here to Henry de Appleby. This manor came afterwards to the Gresleys of Drakelow. It is in the parish of Nether-Seile, and had once a chapel, long since demolished.*

The manor of Nether-Seile anciently belonged to the family of de Seile, in the time of Henry II. In the time of Henry III, it came to Walter de Ridward, who bore, “ azure, a spread eagle, argent, a chief, vairy, or and gules.”

King Edward II, in the 4th year of his reign, granted a market and fair to Thomas de Ridward, who had also liberty of free warren here. In the 21st of Edward III, James de Stafford was seized of this manor. It afterwards came to the Vernon's of Haddon, in the Peak.†

Mr. Bartholomew Farmer, of Ratcliff-Cuily, was Patron of this church in Burton's time, in which many arms were then remaining. Further of this manor we know not, till a Mr. Coxon, we are told, left it some years ago to Dr. Gresley,‡ who resided here in a curious old stone mansion near the church. At his death, his eldest son, the Rev. Wm. Gresley succeeded to this estate, who is also Patron and Rector of the valuable living here. The situation is pleasant, and healthy, and the soil fertile: agriculture being the principal support of the inhabitants.

The Wilkes's before spoken of, amongst other opulent exertions, have a well established Bank in this village.

* Ibidem.

† Ibidem.

‡ See No. VIII, p. 457.

Near this is Chilcote,* an estate of the Clarke family, whose seat here is now decayed.

The next object worth notice is Goppeshull-Hall, situate about 2 miles to the left of the road we were now travelling. This Manor, which is in the Hundred of Sparkenhoe, Leicestershire, in the time of Richard I. belonged to Richard de Grendon, of Grendon, in Warwickshire, who bore, "argent, 2 chevrons, gules." In 19 Rich. II, Robert Langham was seized of this Manor, who bore, "argent, 3 bears heads, erased, sable, muffed, or." George Langham, in the reign of Queen Eliz. sold it to Sir G. Hastings, Kt. afterwards Earl of Huntingdon, whose grandson Henry, Earl of Huntingdon, sold it to Sir Tho. Merry, Knight, one of the Clerks of the Green-cloth.† This estate afterwards belonged to the family of Jennings, the last of whom was a gentleman of great taste and literature, and being a friend to the immortal Handel, is said to have assisted him in selecting the words for the Messiah, &c. He resided here many years in much splendor and hospitality, rebuilt the present house, which is large and richly furnished with pictures, &c. It has also an elegant private chapel within; but Twicrofs is the public chapel and burial place; in which are some monuments of the Langham's abovementioned. The mother church is Orton on the Hill.

Ashton Curzon, Esq. of Hagley, near Rudgeley, married the niece of Mr. Jennings, who dying without issue, left Goppeshull, to Penn, son of Ashton Curzon, the present possessor.

Proceeding a little further, we leave Applebey, close on our left, whose spire church appears bosomed in wood. It is a pleasant village, situated part in Derbyshire, and part in Leicestershire. This Manor was anciently the inheritance and chief seat of the Knights de Appleby, who bore, "azure, 6 martlets, or, 3, 2, and 1," of whom there are some monuments in the church; and close adjacent are the relics of their old fortified mansion, surrounded by a moat. This place is distinguished by two parts, the one, which we have been speaking of, being called Appleby

* Sir Giles Bruges, Kt. of Coberley, Co. Glouc. father of John, 1st Lord Chandos, died Sept. 1, 1511, seized (inter alia) of the Manor of Chilcote, Co. Derby. *Inq. post mort. Cole's Esch. Harl. MSS.* 756, p. 119. It seems to me that this, like Raubourne, was part of the old Chandos estates, tho' Mr. Pilkington wrongly I think, and contrary to the authorities of Leland and Camden, makes the Chandos's of Raubourne a distinct family. See No. VIII, p. 502.

† Barton, ut supra.

Magna, the other Appleby Parva. In this latter stands a large and handsome Free-school, founded by Sir John Moore, Kt. 1697. Sir Christopher Wren was the architect.

The principal family now living in this village, are the descendants of this said founder, who bear the same arms, viz. argent, 3 greyhounds sable, with collars gu. on a canton gu. a lion passant or. But as this place will afford us a future article, with an engraving of the school, we shall now proceed on our journey.

About two miles from hence we approach a small tract of Common, where the four counties intersect each other, viz. Leicestershire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, and Staffordshire. Here seems to be no exact boundary of property, and the name of this spot carries with it a doubtful signification; and whether it should be written Gnomon, or No Man's Heath, we are not certain; the former pointing towards the peculiar place; the latter signifying an extra-parochial spot.

From this spot we have a rich and pleasant view of 7 spire churches. The country is here a fine champain, principally of corn land. The first church on our right is Lullington, in the county of Derby, which was given by Edward II, to the Priory of Gresley.

In the Visitation Book before quoted are these notes.

"Lullington, on the north banks of Meashe, has belonged from the Conquest to the Gresleys. In the church these 5 arms, sa. a lyon rampt. arg. then Gresley, verry A. and G. with a label of 3 points B. then verry, arg. and ermine. 4th, O. two chevrons sa. 5th. Sa. a lyon rampt. argt. crowned or." The living is a vicarage. The present incumbent Dr. Falconer of Litchfield.

On a large eminence to our left, stands Orton on the Hill, anciently called Overton under Arden, from its contiguity to that extensive forest of Arden in Warwickshire, long since destroyed. This Manor was given by Robert, Earl Ferrers, to the Abbey of Miraval, upon his first founding the same about the reign of King Stephen. The church was also appropriated to this Abbey, by Pope Innocent III. The Bishop of Oxford was Patron in Burton's time. In the church are some coats of arms of Appleby, Bassett, &c. and under an arch in the north wall a very ancient portrait of a man armed, cut in stone.

Samuel Perkins, Esq. has a considerable estate in this parish, and at present resides here in a respectable old mansion, which he has much improved.

Castling

Casting our eyes to the right again, we are much delighted with the beautiful spire of Clifton, or Clifton-Camvile, so called from the ancient owners of it. This Manor is in Staffordshire, and belonged to the Camviles from the time of King John, till Isabel the heiress married Sir Richard Stafford, Knight, in Elizabeth III^d's time. It belonged also to the Stanleys; and afterwards to the Henninghams. And till lately the Pyes, who possessed it, resided in a large mansion near the village, and at the death of the late Admiral Pye, we believe a great part, if not all of this estate came to a relation — Watkins, Esq. whose brother the Rev. — Watkins, is now Rector of the parish, and resides in an excellent parsonage house adjoining the churchyard. In the church are several old monuments, &c. but as this place is designed for a future Article, with an engraving of its handsome church, we shall return to the opposite side and view this edge of Warwickshire.

Next on our left stands Austrey, anciently written Aldulvestreu, “ the last syllable thereof (says Dugdale) being British, discovering its great antiquitie; and the former, that it was originally so called from some ancient possessor thereof.” As a proof of this great Antiquarian's deep researches, we find him ascertaining the existence and owner of this place in the time of the Saxons; he says, “ that Wulfric Spot, (the founder of Burton Abby in Com. Staff.) was possessor thereof in the time of King Athelred, viz. about sixty years before the Norman Conquest; as also that it was by him given to the wife of one Morear: but afterwards it came to Leofrike, Earl of Mercia, who gave two hides thereof to the Monks of Burton before-mentioned,”* After tracing down the residue from the Conquest, as devolving to several different families, part of which was also given to the Monks of Burton, and the rest sold by Sir Walter Aston, Knt. of the Bath, about Charles Ist time, to the tenants, he informs us that at the dissolution, King Henry VIII granted this manor to Sir William Paget, Knt. and his heirs, to be held in Capite by the 20th part of a Knight's Fee. Which Sir William afterwards created Lord Paget of Beaudefert, sold it to Lady Elianore Brereton, widow of Sir William Brereton, Knt. whose grandson George Brereton, Esq. of Ashley, in Cheshire, died seized thereof in 30 Elizabeth, leaving William his son and heir, then 19 years of age. This

* Dugdale's Warwickshire.

Lordship appears since to have been separated. The principal family that has resided here of late years is of the name of Toone,

The King is Patron, and Dr. Key was the last incumbent.

As an instance of the soil we need only mention this fact, that the quick-hedges have grown here to such a regular and uncommon size in a few particular parts as to be converted into tolerable posts and rails. The Rev. John Clarke, last Rector but one of Seckington, bequeathed the sum of £.40 to put forth six apprentices, the sons of poor honest parents in the townes of Seckington or Shuttington aforesaid, and Stanton Juxta Pontem in the county of Derby.*

About a mile from hence, and near the road is Newton-Regis, so called from having been in the king's hands, till Henry II'd's time, before which it was only a member of Sekindon, but then granted to Gessrey Savage, who held it by service of half a Knight's Fee. But by heirs female, it came to Ednesoute and Meynel. One moiety whereof descended to the Horthalls, from whom, after divers descents it came to the Cokains, in which family it continued till Sir Edward Cokain sold it about the beginning of the last century. Philippa, the 2d sister and coheir of Savage, carrying the other moiety to Hugh de Meinel, of Langley, in Derbyshire; in which line it continued divers descents, till Sir Ralph dying without issue male, in 12 R. II. his four daughters became his heirs; betwixt whom partition being made, this was allotted to Elizabeth the 2d daughter, whose daughter and heir, by Crawshawe, carried it in marriage to Sir Ralph Shirley, of Staunton-Harold, in Leicestershire, Knt. in which family it remained, till Sir Thomas Shirley, Knt. sold it about the beginning of the last century to the tenants.† The property here is now in several divisions.

The Burdetts, (Lords of Bramcote and Sekindon, at the former of which they anciently resided, now at Foremark, Derbyshire,) have an estate in this parish; the Inge's of Thorp have another; also there are considerable Free-holders in the village. The church, which in Henry II'd's time was but a chapel to Sekindon, is now a Rectory. The patrons are Francis Burdett, Esq. and — Inge, Esq. The former having two turns, and the latter one. The late incumbent was the Rev. Richard Loud, presented by Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. The present Rector is

* From the Registry of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry.

† Dugdale, ut supra.

the Rev. Charles Inge, presented by his relation William Inge, Esq. of Thorp, now deceased.

The land here, which lies mostly open, is fruitful in corn. An inclosure of Newton-field has been frequently agitated, but owing to some disputes between the Rector of this parish and the Rector of Clifton, relating to the common of Chilcote, it seems not at present likely to take place.

We now proceeded a mile further to Seckington, famous for a severe battle fought there A. D. 757, between Cuthred, King of the West Saxons, and Ethelbald, King of Mercia, in which the latter was slain, and buried in the Monastery of Repandune, or Repton, in Derbyshire. The appellation of this place, formerly written *Seccandun*, is explanatory of this event, *Secce*, signifying battle, and *Dun*, a hill.*

In the time of William the Conqueror, the Earl of Mellent possessed the greatest part of this village, where were then extensive woods, part of which had been the freehold of Celred and Godric, in Edward the Confessor's time. In the reign of Henry II. this manor was sold to William de Camvile and his heirs, by the name of *Domus de Secchendon*a, for 40 marks of silver, to be held in Capite of the Earl of Leicester. It was afterwards held, of the Earls of Warwick, by the heirs of the said William de Camvile, the last of whom, Gerrard, leaving no issue male, his daughter and heir Elizabeth, carried this estate and Arrow in marriage to Robert Burdet, Esq. 12 E. II,† from whom it has lineally descended to the present Sir Robert Burdett, Bart. who has given it to his son.

The situation of Seckington is upon a rocky eminence, amidst a dry and fertile country. Between the turnpike road and the church is still visible a large circular mound, surrounded by a foss. This has vulgarly bore the name of a castle, but the more judicious have only believed it rais'd for the purpose of a watch tower. The prospect from hence and the church-yard is extensive and fine towards the south. The living is a Rectory, which has been in the Patronage of the Burdett's from the time of the Camviles. Sir Francis Burdett, Bart. presented John Clarke, A. B. 1670, who was the Donor of the charity, mentioned at Austrey. To him succeeded Francis Coliere, A. M. whose successor was Joseph

* Gibson's explanation of Saxon names, of places at the end of his *Chronologia Saxonica*.

† Dugdale, ut supra. By this marriage also came the Lordship of Arrow.

528 *Excursion from Ashby de la Zouch, to Tamworth.*

Harris, Clerk, who held this and Shuttenton together many years. At his death in the year 1785, Francis Burdett, Esq. presented Stebbing Shaw Rector of Hartshorn. In the church, which has an ancient spire, and is very neat within, is an handsome monument of the Burdett family, (who have since that time buried at Formark, in Derbyshire) which is engraved in Dugdale, and has been lately repaired by Mr. Burdett. It has the following inscription.

“ Sacrum memoriæ Roberti Burdett de Bramcote Arm. e nobili Burdettorum familiâ de Arrow et Sekingdon. Maria ejus Conjux fidelissima, filia Thomæ Wilson Armigeri Secretarii e secretioribus Conciliis Illustrissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ hunc tumulum suis sumptibus posuit.

“ Nec te stemma tuum, nec census, religiove,
Nec pietas, probitas, patriæve peritia legum,
Quæstoris Comitatus nec munus subisse,
Justitiæ et Pacis fidumve fuisse ministrum,
Pauperibus patriæque patrem vixisse benignum,
Contra importunam poterant defendere mortem.
Ut languens sænum medio quod cæditur æstu,
Namque quater denos, quinque annos quatuorque
Menses atque dies binos cum tu superasses
Primorum ut patrum tua vita est acta peracta
Quorum longi ævi brevis hæc conclusio vivit.

Obiit 27 die Maii, A. D. 1603.”

On a Flat Stone.

“ P. M. S.

“ Ricardus Johnson hujus Ecclesiæ quondam Rector, Munere pastoralis perficiendo infanescens, Maturusque cælo vitam infontem cum immortalitate commutavit die secundo mensis Maii Anno æt. 70 nondum exacto, Ætæ Christianæ, 1670, et reliquias hic placide deposuit.”

On another.

Memoriæ Johannis Clarke hujus Parochiæ Pastoris vere eruditi. Obiit Aug. 8, æt. 81, A. D. 1718.”

On

On another.

Here lieth the body of the Rev. Joseph Harris, 34 years Rector of this place, and Curate of Shuttingdon. A faithful Pastor to his flocks. He died June 4, 1785, aged 83."

About two miles from hence we see embosomed in wood, Bramcote, the ancient seat of the Burdetts, which they purchased from the Charnells, 6 Ed. IV. This place is also remarkable for being the residence of the famous Hollingshead, who was Steward in this family. Little now remains of this old mansion, for since their marriage with the Fraunces's they have resided principally at Foremark, and suffered this to dwindle into a tenant's house. As this with the history of the family is intended for some future Article, we shall now pass on to the adjoining village this way, viz. Shuttenton.

This place at the time of William the Conqueror's Survey, was involved in Seckington, which the Earl of Mellent then possessed, from whom it passed to William Burdett in time of Henry II, who, upon his foundation of the Monastery at Ancote, near this place, on the opposite side the river Avon, gave the greatest part thereto. It was then written Schetynton, and continued a pretty village till the beginning of Henry VIII, when the Monks of Ancote destroyed about a third of it. After the dissolution, it continued in the Crown till 34 of Henry VIII, when it was exchanged to Thomas Lord Audley, Chancellor of England, for other lands; who the next year sold it, together with the site of Ancote Priory, to the widow of George Robinson, of London, Mereer, who died seized thereof, 1 Elizabeth, leaving William her son and heir. Which William had issue Thomas, who mortgaged it together with Draiton-Basset, in Staffordshire, to one William Paramour, of London. Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, afterwards obtaining Paramour's title, passed these in exchange for other lands, to Queen Elizabeth.*

Passing again from the Crown, we find it sometime in the possession of the Coningsby family, whose descendant, by the female line, Lord Malden, is the present owner.

The church is only a Curacy, and was returned to the Governors of Queen Ann's bounty, in 1707, at £.6 per annum. The Right Honourable Lord Coningsby gave towards augment-

* Dugdale, ut supra.

ing the Curacy, £.200, to which was added £.200 more by the Governours. The Trustees of the charity here, for putting out poor Apprentices, &c. before-mentioned, also give some addition, and if the Clergyman is chosen by them, or with their concurrence, they have a power of making it valuable. We have said before that the Rev. Joseph Harris was the last Curate here, who served it with Seckington. At his death Lord Malden presented it to the Rev. Francis Willington, Rector of Walton upon Trent.

Returning to Seckington, we cross the limits of the county, where at a small distance in Staffordshire stands Thorp, a small village, which for several generations has belonged to the family of Inge, who have an old seat here, at present inhabited only by a farmer. The late worthy possessor built a handsome house at Lichfield, where he resided, an active and valuable Magistrate for the county. He died in the prime of his life, leaving issue a son and heir, and two daughters. The church is small, and has been lately rebuilt. The present Incumbent is Dr. Falconer, presented by Mr. Inge.

From Seckington to Tamworth is about four miles. A good turnpike road soon led us by Statfold, the seat of Samuel Pipe Wolferstan, Esq.* In whose family it was as early at least as the year 1565. We shall omit any further particulars at present, as this place is intended for an article in a future Number.

Nearly opposite to this, in the county of Warwick, is the adjoining Manor of Amington. As this place is not mentioned in the Conqueror's Survey, Dugdale supposes it to be then involved in Wilnecote, and that the great lord of most of this country, as mentioned at Seckington, &c. was enfeoffed thereof. It afterwards descended thro' a female to the family of Clinton, of which John de Clinton, jun. claimed divers privileges here, by prescription in 13 E. I. In 1 H. VI, Sir Wm. Clinton, Kt. sold a large portion of this estate to Wm. Repington, and his heirs, for 200 marks of silver; and in 29 H. VIII, Edward, Lord Clinton, granted more lands here to Francis Repington, his descendant, of all which, and the capital messuage, or manor house, the said Francis died seized in 4 E. VI. His great grandson, Sir John Repington, Kt. enjoyed it in 1640, in whose lineal descendants it has continued to the present day. This ancient

* See Mr. Gough's acknowledgements to him, for his Revision of Staffordshire, No. VII, p. 435.

family,

family, who are of Lincolnshire origin, have, since their residence here, intermarried with some of the principal families in the country. Amongst whom, in the last century, we find Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Burdet de Foremark, married to Sebright Repington, Esq.

The house still remaining here, wears the venerable aspect of ancient hospitality, and from its stile of architecture, in a transient view, must be as old at least as the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

Behind, down in that bottom lock,
Attended by tall elms in files,
Close by the willow-wedded brook,
See the old mansion, how it smiles !
Enter the lofty hall, &c.*

This fine old room is spacious and lofty, with an arched roof turned upon wooden pillars. In the two front windows are these arms painted, England, with a lion and griffin or, supporters. In the lower window is the same coat, with a griffin and greyhound supporters, for Thomas of Woodstock. Also the arms of Repington and Staunford twice over.

A pair of stairs led us from hence to a curious old room, called the Vineyard, coved and ornamented at the top with vines and birds. The wainscot is also curiously carved, which brought these other lines to our memory from the same ingenious Poem.

See birds and beasts play round the Pannels,
Such as the Gothic Chiffel breeds !

Over the Chimney is the following inscription in old golden Capitals.

“ Ne derelinquas amicum tuum anticum
“ Quia novus non erit ei similis.”

Below in one of the compartments is carved F. M. which are the initials, no doubt, of Francis and Mary Repington, the builders of the room, and perhaps the house. Round the wainscot, amongst other arms, are, those of Repington impaling Cotton, and the letters F. M. over the husbands and wives arms respectively.

* J. Stevenson Hall's Pastoral Puke.

This

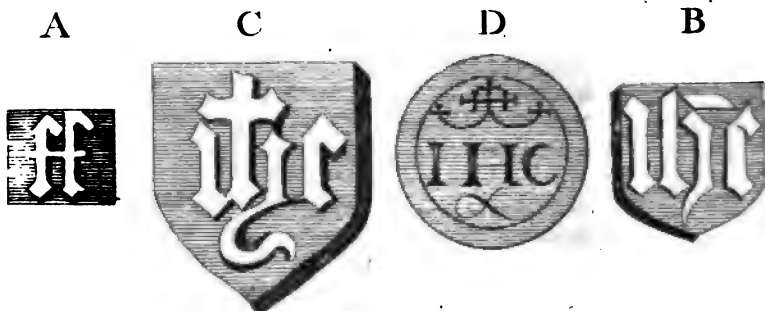
This is not a parish of itself, but a member to Tamworth, where in the church are some flat stone memorials of the family.

From hence we proceeded to Tamworth, of which an account has been given in the last Number.

ART. II.

Dec. 4, 1789.

The following curious Communication, tho' dated the beginning of last month is but just received, or it should have had an earlier insertion.



For the TOPOGRAPHER.

Ely Place, Holborn, Nov. 8, 1789.

MR. EDITOR,

Nothing can be more grateful to the lover of Antiquarian researches than the pains taken by the learned Author of the Memorials of the Cathedral Church at Rochester, published in the *Custumale Rossense*, in explaining the inscription on the monument of Bishop Lowe in that place; his appeal to missals and the phraseology of the century in which that prelate lived is a method of investigation little pursued by Antiquarians, in ecclesiastical affairs, where we usually find conjecture taking place of any authority.

The

The form however of one letter in the beginning of that inscription appears to have escaped the acumen of this so nicely observing writer.

In the above work, p. 215, as also in the History of Rochester, and the Registrum Rossense, the words on the Bishops monuments are thus copied.

Miserere Deus anime *Fr* Johannis Lowe, &c.

But upon an inspection of the inscription itself, (A) as also of the first figure in the second plate of the same, engraved by Basire, in the Customale, the *Fr* it will be found should have been *Fs*, a far more easy contraction of the word signified, viz. *fratris*; and well agreeing with the method generally used of retaining the initial and final letters of the contracted word, as conveying the greater portion of the sound of the original.

Without apology I shall beg leave further to inform you that this writers interpretations of the three letters, IHC, do not altogether appear exact. This contraction so frequently found on ancient grave stones, and many places of religious edifices which seems to have given place in signification and use to IHS, conveys not a name but an office of the Saviour of mankind, and this it is probable was the case with the former.

For IHS signifying Jesus Hominum Salvator or Soter, is it not natural to conclude IHC may be a contraction, not of the words Jesus Christus as in the memoirs, but of Jesus Hominum Conservator? This seems evident from the custom of putting the above IHC on the sacramental wafer,* when placed over the chalice on many of our brasses on the monuments of the clergy, and on the like appearance in one of the compartments of Shorn font engraved in the above work, (B) and may be thence concluded as a proof of the belief, then established concerning the real presence. For the eucharist being instituted as a preservative of mankind in christian perfection, quasi hominum conservator, such a pious catholic of those ages would have said he considered this sacrament.

It is also evident the three letters are initials, and it may be supposed the last letter of the middle word was an *m* or *n*, the dash being over the H, for a straight stroke it generally is, and very

* Panis autem hic formatur in modum denarii.

In hoc enim pane saepe scribitur nomen et imago imperatoris nostri. Nonnulli etiam ibi agnum figurant.

Durandi rationale, Lib. 4, Cap. xxx no. viij.

little ornamented, usually supplying the place of either of these letters, tho' sometimes used ad libitum in common words. This circumstance alone sets aside the probability of the IH being a contraction of the word *Jesus*, for then indeed the dash would have been between the I and H, not over the latter, which fully evinces that letter to be at the beginning of a separate word.

Upon inspecting the sketch (C) accompanying these remarks, it will be objected that in the example now under discussion, the dash is not immediately over the H, but as equally over I, and from thence no doubt my argument will be pointed against myself. But Mr. Editor to shew you that this is the effect merely of fancy in the designer by which the upright stroke of the H presents the figure of a cross, a desideratum in those days, and not the usual method of placing the abbreviating stroke over these three initials, from whence alone we are to derive conclusions, I also present you with a black letter IHC, (B) from the font at Shorn. Nor would there be any difficulty in offering numbers upon the like model, as a Roman IHC, (B) in a wafer on the gravestone of Sir James Roberte, priest, in St. Margaretts, Rochester, as also at Maidstone, Sir Martin Outwick, and on the font at Farningham, engraved in the same work.

Should this explanation not appear satisfactory, another, as to the signification of the letter C shall be hazarded; that it may be the initial of *Conditor*. For as it is so strenuously supported that the word *auter* should be in the room of *amor*, till fully convinced by the will of the famous Bishop of Winchester, as mentioned page 242,* this will not make a sense contrary to the opinion of the reverend author, for if it was contended *J—s C—s est auctōr meus Deo gratias* was the reading; this may be admitted

* If other proofs of *amor* being the true reading were needful, it might be remarked that in the prayers referred to by the author of the Memorials in page 216, in a Sarum missale printed very early in the 16th century, not quite 50 years after the Bishop's death, also in Cassiodorus's exposition of the Psalms, Printed 1491, but 24 years after that event, the contended word is spelt classically thus, *auctōr*; is it not then probable that had this been in the room of *amor*, we should have form'd it thus on the monument of Bishop Lowe? Also that in regard to phraseology, expressions penetrated with the most lively affection toward our Lord, may be found in writers of the highest repute in those ages, many of which could be here presented, tho' one or two from St. Bernard shall suffice. "O Domine Jesu Christe unde omnis desuit amor"—"Dulcissime Jesu Christe fons veri amoris," & indeficiens. amor:" and lastly, "O Benignissime Domine Jesu Christe *amor meus* quid retribuam tibi, pro omnibus quæ tribuisti mihi." Idiotæ cap. X. et passim.

that

that *Iesus hominum conditor est amor meus*, there being in the use of the words *autor* and *conditor* no unapt synonymy; and as it appears a very little variation in the sense of either expression, except that the latter is more full and adapted to the dignity of the person for whom, being *eius autor*, or *hominum conditor*, thanks are returned to God.

I shall conclude this paper by remarking that the engravings of the doubtful shields, except plate 48, in which the word *amor* is given of the size of the original seem rather calculated for obscuring, than elucidating the matter in question.

The accurate copy by Basire after the fac simile of the seven shields by the "very ingenious draughtsman, Mr. Schnebbelie," (to whom the editor acknowledges himself obliged for the most beautiful drawing of the Cathedral, wanting, Mr. Editor, let me assure you, in perspective on some of its most obvious principles) is a jumble almost inferior to the representations of those shields in plate 46, which were to be set in a clear point of view by this performance. Had the words *meus*, in which all the letters are curiously joined together, and *gras*, where the *r* is accurately presented with the tail of the *g*, and forms a letter perfectly unique, been in the original, as in his fac simile, they would have cost the reverend Memorialist far more pains and researches in deciphering, than the *amor* on which so many pages have been expended, even tho' he had been possessed of the "*Ipsius Anchisa longavi munus*," as a foundation for conjecture.

I am, Sir, your very humble Servant,

J. W. K.

ART. III. *Wigmore Castle, Monastery, and Church, Herefordshire.*

About this noble Castle, which involves the history of the great family of Mortimer, Earls of March, a volume might be written. But we must endeavour to compress our materials, so as to make them consistent with the nature of our work.

"Wigmore* is now a small parish, giving a melancholy dejected prospect of stately ruins. It had a Castle and a Convent, both very ancient."

* No. 6726—6868. Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. See No. II, p. 92, &c.

The Castle.

"The Castle stands upon the side of a steepe hill, yett affording an easy ascent in the ingresse. It overlookes a very fine small bottome to the East of it, and towards the North, such places in ancient times, before the use of inclosures, being very necessary adjuncts to the seat of a great family."^{*}

"It is reported to have been built, or at least notably repaired by Edward the elder, about the yeare 920.† But if onely repaired by him, then probably it was raised in the vigore of the Saxon warre with the Brittaines, (it being not farr distant from the famous ditch of King Offa,) to be as a bulwarke for that side of the countrey, and was one of those renowned seates of strength near the Marches of Wales, before the Conquest of the Normans; and Edric Silvaticus held it against Mortimer."[‡]

This Ralph de Mortimer accompanied Duke William hither upon his first invasion of this Realm, being one of the chiefest Commanders in his whole Army, and shortly after that signal Conquest, as the most puissant of his Captains, was sent into the Marches of Wales, to encounter with the before-mentioned *Edric*, Earl of Shrewsbury, (as also *Lord of Wigmore* and *Melenithe*) because he would not submit to the Norman Yoke. After great toil, and a long siege in *Wigmore* Castle, he at length subdued him, and delivered him captive to that King, whereupon he enjoyed all his lands,§ and settled at *Wigmore*.

"In *Domesday booke*,|| is this mention of it. "*Radulphus de Mortimer tenet Wighemore. Eluardus tenuit. Ibid. Dim. Hid. Castellum Wighemore sedet in eâ.*"

"The honour of *Wighemore* was held of the King in *Capite*."

This Ralph ordained the foundation of an Abbey here, of which hereafter, and died seized of great possessions.

* *Ibid.*

† *Camden* and *Dugdale* say it was built by William Fitzosborne, Earl of Hereford, upon a piece of waste ground, called *Mercestune*.

‡ *Ibid*-cites *Holinhead*.

§ *Dugd. Bar. I, p. 139.*—The MS. before cited says, that *Wigmore* became so famous after this, as to give name to the *Hundred*. "In the time of William the Conqueror it had not this name, for among the 21 Hundreds then reckoned in his time, the Hundred of *Wigmore* was not named"

|| *MSS. ut supr.*

His son and heir Hugh, being proud and turbulent, opposed the accession of Hen. II, and fortified his Castles of *Cleobury*, *Wigmore*, and *Brugges*,* (vulgo *Brugge-North*) against him. He perfected his Father's foundation of Wigmore-Abbey, and endowed it largely, &c. and becoming a Canon professed there, died at *Cleobury*, Feb. 26, 1188, (31 Hen. II) leaving by Maud, daughter of William Lonspè, Duke of Normandy, Roger, his son and heir, &c.

Which Roger, 3d Lord of Wigmore, was a brave man, and much enlarged his territories, and drove away thieves and robbers from those parts; and was also a benefactor to the Abbey. He had two wives, the first was a daughter of Ferrers, Earl of Derby; the second was Isabel, sister and heir of Hugh de Ferrers, Lord of Oakham, Co. Rutland, and died 8 Kal. Jul. 1215, (17 John)

Hugh his son and heir, by his first wife, 4th Lord of Wigmore, died S. P. 4 Id. Nov. 1227, (11 Hen. III) having been much wounded in a tournament, and was buried in the Abbey at Wigmore.

Ralph his half brother, 5th Lord of Wigmore, succeeded him. He being a person of a military disposition, built two more Castles in *Melenith*; viz. *Kevenles*, and *Knoclas*, whereby he exceedingly enlarged his possessions upon the Welsh, and much restrained their bold incursions; so that Prince Lewellyn seeing he could not cope with him, gave him his daughter *Gladuse Dug* in marriage, with all his lands of *Kery* and *Kedewyn*, as also all the Castles and Forts in both of them. He died 8 Id. Aug. 1246, (30 Hen III) and was buried in the Abbey at Wigmore.

Roger his son and heir 6th Lord of Wigmore, married a great coheire's Maud, daughter and coheir of William de Braose, Baron of Brecknoc, by Eve, sister and coheir of Richard, Earl of Pembroke, by which he still augmented his great possessions. He took an active part in favour of Henry III, against his rebellious Barons. After the fatal battle of Lewes, seeing his sovereign in great distress; and nothing but ruin and misery attending himself and all other the King's loyal subjects, he took no rest till he had contrived some way for their deliverance; and to that end sent a swift horse to the Prince, then prisoner with the King in the castle at Hereford, with intimation that he should obtain leave to ride out for recreation, into a place called *Widmerfh*; and that upon sight of a person mounted upon a white horse at the foot of *Tulington Hill*, and waving his bonnet, (which was the Lord of

* From this Castle the noble family of Brugges, Bruges, (or Brydges, as latterly written) are supposed to have taken their name.

Croft's, as it was said) he should haste towards him with all possible speed, which being accordingly done (tho' all the country thereabout were thither called to prevent his escape) setting spurs to that horse he overwent them all. Moreover, that being come to the park at *Tulington*, this Roger met him with 500 armed men; and seeing many to pursue, chased them back to the gate at *Hereford*, making great slaughter amongst them.

Furthermore, that having thus brought off the Prince with safety to his castle at *Wigmore*, he was the chief person that gave countenance to the raising of a powerful army, consisting chiefly of the Welsh; by which upon the 4th of Aug. 1265, (49 Henry III.) a glorious victory being obtained against that insolent *Montfort*, and the rest of his party, near to *Evesham*, in *Worcestershire*, the king himself was most happily set at liberty.

By others* this story is related thus, viz. that this Roger sent the prince a swift horse, for the purpose before mentioned, and that the prince obtaining leave of *Montfort*, to try if the horse were of use for the great saddle, first wearied out other horses, and then got on this, (a boy with two swords, whom this Roger had sent, being near with another horse) and so turning himself to Robert de Ros, then his keeper, and other by-standers, said "I have been in your custody for a time, but now I bid you farewell," and so rode away: adding that this Roger with his banner displayed, received him at a little hill called *Dunmore*, and so conveyed him safe to his castle, at *Wigmore*.

He was rewarded for his faithful services with great grants from the Crown.

In 7 Edward I, when all was quiet, having procured the honor of Knighthood for his three sons, he, at his own costs caused a *Tourneament* to be held at *Kenilworth*, where he sumptuously entertained an 100 Knights and as many ladies for three days; the like whereof was never before in England; and there began the ROUND TABLE, (so called because the place wherein they practised those feats was environed with a strong wall, made in a round form,) and upon the fourth day the *Golden Lion*, in sign of triumph being yielded to him; he carried it with all that company to *Warwick*. The same whereof being spread into foreign countries, occasioned the Queen of Navarre to send unto him certain wooden bottles bound with golden bars and wax, under the pretence of wine; which in truth were all filled with

* H. Knighton, 2452, &c.

gold, and for many ages after kept in the Abbey of Wigmore. Whereupon for the love of that Queen, he added a *Carbuncle* to his *Arms*. He died soon after in 10 Edward I, and was buried in the Abbey here. He had four sons, Roger his 2d son was Lord of Chirke Castle, in Wales.*

Edmund his son and heir, 7th Lord of Wigmore, was mortally wounded in the battle of Buelt, against the Welsh, and dying of his wounds at Wigmore Castle, had sepulture in the Abbey there. This was 32 Edward I. By Margaret his wife, daughter to Sir William de Fendles, a Spaniard, kinswoman to Queen Eleanor, he left issue several sons, &c.

Roger Mortimer, 8th Lord of Wigmore, he who is so well known in our general histories as the favourite of Isabel, the adulterous Queen of Edward II. In the Parliament begun 2d Ed. III, he caused himself to be advanced to the title of *Earl of Marche*. And the same year held a *Round Table* at Bedford.

After which King Edward taking a progress into the Marches of Wales, he was magnificently received by this Roger, and treated with sumptuous entertainments in his castles of *Ludlow*, and *Wigmore*. So likewise in his forests and parks, and also with great costs in tiltings and other pastimes. Which, as it was then said, the king did not duly recompence.

But hereupon he grew proud beyond measure, insomuch as his own son Geoffrey called him *the King of Folly*. He also kept the *Round Table* of Knights, in Wales, for a pride in imitation of King *Arthur*. Many of his other insolences are well known.

Of these the King was at length made sensible, and accordingly some friends of the King upon Friday, October 19th, 4th of his reign, in the dead time of the night, getting into the castle at Nottingham where he then was by a way under ground, which thro' the rock passes with stairs up to the Keep, (and still by reason of this his surprize called Mortimer's Hole) entered a room next to the Queen's lodging, where finding him with Henry, Bishop of *Lincoln*, and some others who made resistance, they slew two of them and took him thence.

Whereupon being accused in Parliament of high crimes, and found guilty, he received sentence to be drawn and hanged; which sentence was executed at the Common Gallows, called the *Elmes*,

* His grandson sold it to Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel. It now belongs to Mr. Middleton, whose family I think have possessed it about two centuries.

near *Smithfield*, upon the Eve of St. Andrews, and his body was permitted to hang there *two days, and two nights naked*, and then buried at the Gray Friars in London; but many years after translated to *Wigmore*. So great is the vicissitude of human affairs!

This great but unhappy man left issue four sons.

Edmund, son and heir, had not the title of Earl of March; his father's attainder not being reversed in his time. He married Elizabeth, daughter, and at length coheir of Bartholomew, Lord Badlesmere, (commonly called the *rich* Lord Badlesmere) of Leedes in Kent; and died in the flower of his youth at *Stanton-Lacy*, upon the 26 Kal. of Jan. anno 1331, (5 Edw. III.) leaving Elizabeth his wife surviving, who afterwards was married to William De Bohun, Earl of Northampton.

Roger, his son and heir was but three years old at his father's death, and 16 Edw. III, tho' he was not then of full age, had livery of his Castle of Wigmore. In 28 Ed. III, in the Parliament held at Westminster, he obtained a Reversal of the Judgment, given against his grandfather Roger, late Earl of Marche, as erroneous and utterly void, whereupon he thenceforth bore the title of Earl of Marche, and had restitution of several forfeited lands. He died Feb. 26, 34 Ed. III, at *Ronera* in Burgundy. His body had sepulture at the Abbey at *Wigmore*, yet was there a solemn obsequy kept for him in the Royal Chapel at Windsor, the King assigning a cloath of gold, called *Beaudekyn*, out of his great wardrobe for the celebrating thereof. He left issue by Philippa, daughter of William De Montacute, Earl of Salisbury,

Edmund his son and heir, born at *Langonith* upon Candlemas Eve, 1351, (25 Edw. III.) He married Philippa, daughter and heir of Leonel Plantagenet, Duke of Clarence, (3d son of Edw. III.) and Elizabeth his wife, daughter and heir of William De Burgh, Earl of Ulster. Being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, he was a great subduer of the barbarousness of that rude people. But after he had done such great acts in Ireland; by taking cold in passing a great river there, departed this life at *Corke*, upon Friday, the Feast Day of St. John the Evangelist, in Christmas, 1381, (5 Rich. II.) æt. 29, whereupon his body was for the present deposited in a certain Cathedral there, by his own special direction, until the flesh should be consumed; and then his bones to be translated to Wigmore, and honorably entombed with the Lady Philippa his wife, which was accordingly performed.

Roger his son and heir, 4th Earl of March, was born at *Ufk*, 1374; when he came of age, by the care of those who had the government

government of his estate, he found all his castles and houses well in repair, and amply stored with rich furniture. So likewise his demesnes fully stocked, and stored with cattle; and in his Treasury no less than 40,000 marks.

This Roger being a hopeful youth, and every way accomplished, was shortly after his father's death, (viz. 14 Jan. 5. Rich. II.) made Lieutenant of Ireland, and in the Parliament held 9 Rich. II, (by reason of his descent from Leonel, Duke of Clarence) was declared heir apparent to the Crown of this Realm. In 20 and 21 Rich. II, he was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and the year next following too much relying on his own valour, he adventured himself before his army in an Irish habit, and was unhappily slain at *Kenles*, upon the Feast Day of St. Margaret the Virgin. Whence being brought to *Wigmore*, he was there buried with his ancestors, leaving issue Edmund his son and heir; Roger who died S. P. Anne born 12 Rich. II, who married Richard de Coningsburgh, Earl of Cambridge, younger son of Edmund, Duke of Yorke, (5th son of Edw. III.) and Alianore Mortimer, wife of Edward Courtney, son to Edward, Earl of Devon, but died S. P.

Edmund son and heir, 5th and last Earl of March, was born at the *New-Forest* 15 Rich. II, and being only six years old at his father's death, was delivered in ward to Henry, Prince of Wales, son of Hen. IV. Out of whose custody he was shortly after stolen away by the Lady Dispencer, but being found out again in Chiltham Woods, they kept him afterwards under *stricter guard*, since he was the rightful heir to the Crown of England. He married Anne, daughter of Edmund, Earl of Stafford, but died S. P. 19 Jan. 3 Hen. VI, being then about twenty four years old, whereupon Richard, Duke of Yorke, son of Anne, Countess of Cambridge his sister, became his heir, and here ended the male line of the most noble family of Mortimer, Earls of Marche.

It is well known that Edward, son and heir of Richard, Duke of Yorke, became afterwards King of England, by the title of Edw. IV.

Wigmore Castle now therefore merged in the Crown.

Thomas Harley, Esq. born about 1548, (ancestor of the Earls of Oxford) resided during his father's life at Wigmore Castle, was Sheriff of Herefordshire, 36 Eliz. and had a grant of the *Honour and Castle of Wigmore*, 1 James I.* During the Civil Wars it was

* Coll. Nob. Fam. p. 197.

attacked,

attacked and burnt by the rebels, and has remained in ruins ever since.

*The Monastery.**

"A small village of three Prebendaries, founded in the parochial church here, A. D. 1100, by Ralph De Mortimer, which dropped upon the founding of the Abbey. This owed its foundation originally to the directions which the said Ralph left upon his death-bed, with his son and heir Sir Hugh de Mortimer; pursuant whereunto Sir Oliver de Merlimound, their Steward, began a religious house at Scobbedon or Shobdene, § temp. Hen. I., and having made some small endowments, procured a Prior and two Canons from St. Victor at Paris, to come hither. The want of water, and other inconveniences, made them remove to Eye, near Aylmister, upon the river Lugg. Hence they went to Wigmore, then to Beodune, and back again to Shobdon, but were finally settled, A. D. 1179, in a noble monastery, (about a mile beyond Wigmore town and castle, in the marsh ground toward Shrewsbury,) built, and so amply endowed as to be made an Abbey at the sole expence of the said Hugh Mortimer. It was of the order of St. Austin, commended to the patronage of St. James, and rated, 26 Hen. VIII., at £.267. 2s. 10d. ob. per ann. Dug. £.302 12s. 3d. ob. Speed. The site was granted 2 Edward VI., to Sir Tho. Palmer, 3 and 4 Phil. and Mary to Philip Cockeran."†

‡1353, Jul. 5. Memorandum quod Johannes, Rector de Aston, Richardus de Midulton capellanus, Richardus de Bursey, Willielmus Andrew, Rogerus Sweyn, Willielmus de Henore, Thomas Smallworell, Thomas Harioter, Rogerus de la Munedre, Willielmus Aleyn, Willielmus Baymond, parochiam de Lenthale capelle annexe ecclesie paroch', de Wyggemore, Heref' dioc'. jurati in forma juris probarunt legitime coram Magistro Thom'. Belamy Commissar. General'. Domini Epi'. in ecclesia paroch'. de Lodel-d quod ipsi consueverunt habere cantariam unius capellani in capella de Lenthale predict'. per tres dies in septimano; viz. per diem dominicam, Mercur.' & Veneris, & in aliis principalibus festivitatis Sanctorum, qui quidem capel-

* It is thought to have been in the parish of Lentwarden.

† Tanner Not. p. 174.

‡ Reg. Trillec. p. 109.

§ Shobdon Court, is the seat of Viscount Bateman, of Ireland.

lanus

lanus poni et sustentari debet per Vicarium ecclesie de Wygmore supradicte qui pro tempore fuerit prout probatum extitit per testes memoratus, &c.

I have seen a list of the lands of this charity in Lenthall Sterks,* yearly rate, temp. Eliz. £.4 3s. 10d.

A chantry to the service of our Lady in the church of Wigmore, of the yearly value of £.5 12s. 1d.

Excellentissimo Principi & Domino suo Domino Edwardo Dei gratia regi Anglie illustri Thomas permissione ejusdem Hereforden' Ejus Salutem in eo per quem Reges regnant & principes dominantur. Cum nos electioni Domini Richardi de Turpinton canonice ecclesie sive monasterii nuper vacantis celebrat. confirmavimus iusticiam exigente administrationem in spiritualibus committentes eidem juxta jus. Nos ipsum electum vestre Regie Celsitudini per litteras vestras mittimus, et premissa mandamus ut si quod sit quod vestrum sit in hac parte dignetur sibi benignum vestra excellentia regia impartiri. Ad populi sui regnationem & Dominus conservet vestram potestatem regiam per tempore postera et prolept. Dat. apud Prestbury, Aug. 14, 1332.†

Apud Cokkelhale. Sept. 1 1332. Duo benedixit fratrem Ricardum de Turpynton. Abbatem de Wygmore, & eodem die mandavit installationem ejusd. sub hac formâ. Thomas permissione divina &c. dilectis Fratribus Stephano Priori et Johanni Suppriori ecclesie conventual' de Wygmore Salutem, Gratiam et benedictionem. Cum nos patrem Ricardum de Turpington per vos et conventum vestrum suis exigentibus meritis rite et canonice electum in Abbatem et pastorem confirmaverimus, vobis committimus et mandamus quatenus dictum fratrem Ricardum in corporalem possessionem ipsius Abbacie cum juribus jurisdictionibus et pertinenis universalis vice, et auctoritate nostra inducatis inductionem defendatis, et installatis eundem. Injungentes omnibus et singulis de conventu Abbacie supradicte quod prefato fratri Ricardo ut Abbati et prelati suo obediant in omnibus canonice et intendant, et omnia alia faciant et - - - in premissis, et etiam ea vice nostra que necessaria fuerint et opportuna, contradictiones

* MS. Mayl:—Next to this in another hand-writing is the following.

"In the chappel of Lenthall Starkes, in the Seeling the arms of Hachliut cut in wood."

MS. Centar. Mayle. A rowle of the rents are there

† Ex Reg. MS. Thom. Charlton Epi Heref. ad numer. xli et v.

et rebelles per censuras ecclesiasticas, si necesse fuerit, canonice compellando, &c.

I set this downe for the ancient forme sake which now is a noveltye. As to the knowledge——

1328. Dec. 23. Johannes de Steplton presbyter admissus ad vicariam ecclesie de Wiggemore ad presentationem Religiosor. Viror. Ab. at Conv. de Wiggemore spectantem, &c.*

The Monastery of Wighemore is seated about halfe a mile distance from the castle, in the shutting in of the bottom.

The Church.

The church stands noe great distance from it, shewing on the windowes of its chancell.

Quarterly, France and England.

Some grand tombes of the Harleyes, and one high tombe of the Croft's, inhabitants of the Berry, neare that in the church on the north side in a chapple called Harrolds chapple or chancell.

There is these coates in the windowes. First, of Mortimer, and second of Bohun.

In another window.

1. Mortimer impaled with Montacute, in memory of a match in time of Edward the III^d, with Montacute's daughter, Earl of Salisbury. Argent 3 fuffills in fesse Gules.

2. Bohun impaled with Arg: fesse between 4 fesse gemells G: —On the south side in a chapple in an east window, 1. Mortimer, 2. Wigmore, 3 greyhounds.

On a tomb-stone in the chappel is the figure of one in armour; in his shield are engraved the three greyhounds, which makes good the report of its being a tomb of the Wigmores, and that family were originally possessors of some lands in that parish, which intitled them to their names, and to a chapell and burying place in that church. The letters on the stone seem to be a very ancient character, what remayne of them, but soe worne out as to render it impossible to make words of them.†

In this parish was Lime-Brooke Nunery, Lenthall Starks, and the forest of Dean-wolds chapple. It belonged to the Harleyes.

Account of the present state of Wigmore, from Gough's Additions to Camden.

It is reputed one of the most ancient honours in England, and has 21 manors that owe suit to the *Honour-Court*, once every five, now six weeks. The privileges granted by our kings to this honour, were even *Iura Regalia*, as appears by Stat. Parl. 18 Edward I. All the circuit of the land, wherein their manors lie, is called *Wigmore land*, and has two constables, and gives name to the Hundred, Q. Elizabeth granted it to Gelly Merick, &c. and after his attainder, his moiety to Sir Henry Lindley, Knight.

“It is impossible to contemplate the massive ruins of Wigmore Castle, situate on an hill, in an Amphitheatre of mountains, whence its owner could survey his vast estates from his square palace, with four corner towers on a keep, at the south east corner of his double-trench'd outworks, without reflecting on the instability of the grandeur of a family. whose ambition and intrigues made more than one English Monarch uneasy on his throne, yet not a memorial remains of their sepulture.

In the ruins of the Abbey church were found about 20 years ago, a stone coffin and little urn with ashes, with some silver coin in the leaden coffin, which contained a body perfect, but moulder'd on opening. A wooden seat of the Earls of March, remains below the belfrey, in the south aisle. All the monuments which were in the Abbey church were destroyed at the Dissolution, with the building that contained them, except the walls.

At the farm below, called the *Abbey-Grange*, remained in Mr. Blount's time, some ancient rooms as the Abbot's Council chamber, a large room with a fair canopy of wainscot, under which the Abbot sat; now two rooms for paupers. A wreathen chain of one of the chimnies had the arms of Mortimer. The buildings are since much altered. Amongst the out-buildings contiguous to the High-road, from Lentwardine to Wigmore is an Ale-house, which they say, was the Abbey prison, now a farm.

On the summit of the hill behind the castle were two parks, one stocked with deer till the Civil War, now both enclosed and ploughed up; also a forest called *Deersfold* corruptly *Darval*,

In the village of *Darval* are ruins of a chapel, which some called *Lollards chapel*, because they were wont to meet at this Vill.

Gough's *Camden*, II. p. 454- 455-

ART. IV. *Four thro' the Midland Counties, continued from*
No. VIII. p. 499.

Immediately after leaving *Tirringham*, we passed on our left *Goatehurst*.

Sir William de Novariis de *Goatehurst* left issue by Johanna

Sir Almerick de Novariis Anno 23 Edward I, who by Joanna left issue

Sir John de Nowers Knight, who married Grace, daughter and heir of Sir Robert *Fitzueele*, of *Goatehurst*, 23 Edward III. The Inquisition after her death sets forth that she died seized of the manor of *Salden*, certain rents at *Beckhampton* and *Greet Kimble*, the manor of *Weston Turvile*, and lands in *Wendover*, *Wilcombe*, *Hogston* and *Horewood Magna and Parva*, and by another Inquisition the same year, No. 74, it appears she dyed seized of the manors of *Stoke Goldington* and *Goatehurst*. The issue of this match was John Nowers, Knt. in 10 Richard II, who left

Joane, his sole daughter and heir, married to Sir Robert Nevill, Knt. 10 Henry IV, (son of Sir Robert Nevill, of *Horneby*, son of Sir Henry Nevill, of *Prest*, by Joane, daughter and heir of Sir Walter de *Coteham*, son of Sir Hugh Nevill, who dyed seized of lands in *Essex*, and *Nett*. An. 25 of H. 1st

The issue of this match was Robert Nevill, of *Goatehurst*, whose son

Michael Nevill of *Goatehurst*, left issue

Mary his daughter and heir, married to William *Mulfho*, (3d son of John *Mulfoe* of *Thingdon*) to whom she brought *Goatehurst*.

His son William *Mulfho*, of *Goathurst*, by Alice *Bryan*, niece to Sir Francis *Bryan*, left issue

Mary his sole daughter and heir, married to Sir Everard *Digby*, of *Drystoke*, Co. *Rutl*.*

The character and fate of Sir Everard *Digby* is well-known. He was father of the famous Sir *Keheltz*. It appears from the

* *Ex Vis*, Co. *Bucks*, 1634.

Visitation Book of Bucks, that the following arms adorned this Mansion on Jul. 31, 1634.

1. Digby. B. a flower de luce A. impaling B. a bend between 3 mullets O.

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------|---|
| 2. | Digby impaling. | A. a bugle horn S. stringed O. |
| 3. | | Erm. a rose Ermines. |
| 4. | | G. a chevr. O. |
| 5. | | G. 3 lions ramp. O. |
| 6. | | G. 2 bars O. |
| 7. | | G. 3 lions pass O. |
| 8. | | Erm. a rose Ermines. |
| 9. | | G. a chevr. A. int. 3 crofslets fitchy A. |
| 10. | | O. a bend inverted B. |
| 11. | | Per pale G. and S. a lion rampant A. crown'd O. |
| 12. | | A. a cross G. charg'd with 5 escallops S. |
| 13. | | A. chevr. int. 3 morions S. |
| 14. | | Quarterly A. and G. a cross engrailed counterchanged. |
| 15. | | A. a chevr. B. charg'd with 3 fleur de lis O. int. 3 rose slips O. |
| 16. | | { Quarterly of 4.—1. 3 heads erased, collard.—2. a chevr. int. 3 bugle horns.—3. a chevr. int. 3 buckles.—4. 2 pales, on a canton a cinquefoil. |

17. Digby quartering these four last.

In the great parlour at Goatshead; the achievement in the glass window.

Digby with the above four quarterings impaling Mulsho erm. on a bend S. 3 goats heads erased A. quartering.—2. B. 3 leopards heads jessant-de lis A. semè of crofslets A.—3. B. 2 bars G. in chief 3 crescents G.—Nowers.—4. A. 2 lions pass. B.

Mr. Pennant, who gives a very particular account of the family of Digby, (of which we therefore shall mention but little) says, * that "this mansion was begun 49 Eliz. and was greatly improved a few years after by William Mulsho, Esq. The windows are glazed with propriety: only part of the back front is modernized."†

John Digby, Esq. eldest surviving son of Sir Kenelm, left two daughters his coheirs; of whom Margaret Maria married Sir John Conway of Bodneddan, in Flintshire; and Charlotte married Richard Mollyn of Pembedne, in the same county, Esq. They

* Journey from Chelster to London, p. 325.

† Mr. P. gives a Plate of it.

fold this Manor and Stoke-Goldington in 1704, to George Wright, Esq. son of the Lord Keeper Sir Nathan. His posterity of the male line now remain here. The present owner has a large estate, and is we believe possessed also of *Brokeby* in Leicester-shire, formerly the seat of the noble family of Villiers.* Several portraits and other memorials of the Digby family have passed with the house, and are now here.†

This beautiful example of the Elizabethan mansion has a venerable appearance from the road. The grounds are broken, well-verdured, and judiciously planted. The road here was rais'd principally above marshy meadows, of which sort are those lying before the house at Tiringham! tho' Gothurst, which is situated higher, has nothing of this dark appearance.

From thence we pass the river Ouse, which winds its course here through fertile and pleasant meadows, into Bedfordshire. To our right the spire-church of Outney affords a pleasing object. This is a small market-town, and has been remarkable for the manufacture of bone lace.

We next passed Stoke Goldington, where the great lawyer Sir Edward Coke had formerly a seat, but we could get no information of its existence now. The living is large, and belongs at present to Dr. Dawbiggin, Subdean of Lincoln. The parsonage house is a pleasing edifice. A little further we leave the church to our left, situated on a small eminence, with an embattled tower, a nave, two aisles, and a chancel, the windows of which are Gothic.

On the next ascent we passed the direction post that leads to Sacy Forest, in the County of Northampton.

Northamptonshire.

At the 59 mile stone we entered the parish of Horton, of which Domesday-book gives the following account, "Judith, the Countess of Northumberland, hath in Horton one virgate of land in Soke, and one hide. The land is half a Carucate, but is waste."

In the reign of Henry VIII, it was the seat of William, Lord Parr, uncle to Catherine, the sixth and last Queen to that King. He obtained it in right of his wife, daughter of Wm. Salisbury.

* See No. I, p. 46, where the present owner of Brokeby is enquired after.

† Mr. Pennant gives a particular account of them.

This William, (says Dugdale) residing at Horton, being Chamberlain to that Queen, (his Niece) was shortly after her marriage with King Henry, viz 23 Decem. 35 H. VIII, created Lord Parr of Horton. And in 36 H. VIII, the King designing a royal expedition into France, and thereupon constituting his then Queen *Catherine Parr*, general regent of this realm, during his absence; amongst other her assistants, as to matter of Council, he appointed this William, Lord Parr of Horton, to be called upon some occasions. By his testament, bearing date 20 June, 1546, (38 H. VIII) he bequeathed his body to be buried in the parish church of Horton. Shortly after which he died, (as may seem by the probate thereof) leaving issue by Mary his wife, the daughter of Sir William Salisbury, Kt. four daughters his heirs: 1. Maud, married to Sir Ralph Lane, Knt.—2. Anne, to Sir John Digby of Ketilby in Com. Leic. Kt.—3. Elizabeth, to Sir Nicholas Woodhall, Kt.—4. And Mary, to Sir Thomas Tresham, Kt.

“ Sir Ralph Lane, Knt. who married Maud, coheir of William Lord Parr, (grandson of William Lane, of Orlesbury, Esq. who was son of William Lane, of Theorgdon) had issue

Sir Robert Lane, of Horton, Knt. who married Katherine, daughter of Sir Robert Copley, of Surrey, Knt. and had issue

Sir William Lane, of Horton and Grendon, 1613, who died 1615, and by Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Andrewe, Knt. (by Mary Heneage) left issue

Robert Lane, eldest son, who died V. P. and by sister to Sir Charles Mannours, Knt. left issue

William Lane, of Glandon, Esq. who died 1637, leaving issue by Anne, daughter and heir of John Isham, of Pitchley, Co. Northton.

Francis, son and heir, 2. William, 3. Ralph, 4. Edward, 5. Catherine, 6. Anne, 7. Mary, 8. Maudelin.”

Arms per pale B. and G. 3 Salters A.—*

It continued in the family of the Lanes for some generations. On the death of Sir William, it was found to be held of Sir Richard Chetwood, as of his manor of Woodhall, by service of one Knight's fee, suit of court, and the annual payment of 6s. towards the guard of Rockingham Castle. The estate passed from the Lanes, (we believe by purchase) to Sir Henry Montague, first Earl of Manchester, and by descent fell to the Earl of Halifax; and passed by marriage with the daughter and heir of the last Earl,

* Vis. Co. Northton. 1619, with additions Harl. MSS. 1094.

to Lord Hinchinbroke, who sold it to Sir Robert Gunning, E. B. the present possessor.

Passing on from hence, we saw on our left the two churches of Hackleton and Piddington, both in the same Hundred of Winetery, as Horton. Piddington is one of the walks of Sacy Forest, and Hackleton has a right of common in some parts of it. A little further at the mile stone 62 is Preston.

A small village, which in Domesday-book is thus described. "Winemar holdeth one hide in Preston and part of an hide, He defended himself in the time of King Edward. The land is two Carucates. There is one in the Domesday, and two Sermons and four Villains, with one Carucat. There are two acres of meadow. It was valued formerly at two shillings, but now at twenty. Winemars widow held it in King Edward's time." This was formerly the seat of Mr. Richard Knightley, who, having been educated a Gentleman, Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford, gave £100 to that Society, towards re-building their College. It was afterwards the seat of Sir Sam. Newman, Bt. into whose family it came by their marriage with a daughter of Henry Edmonds. A Mr. Newman at present resides here. The house and church together upon a retrospect view have a picturesque appearance.

On ascending the hill beyond Preston, a fine distant prospect opened upon us, in which there was a pleasing intermixture of wood, and spires, and villages, tho' there was nothing grand.

On our left lay Courten-hall, the native place of Sir Richard Lane, son of Richard Lane, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Clement Vincent, of Harpole, in this County, Esq. This worthy person was educated in the Middle Temple, and being called to the bar, was chosen *Lent* reader in 1630, 5 Car. I. but did not read because of the Plague being then in London. When the long Parliament tried Thomas, Earl of Strafford, for High Treason in 1640, he was esteemed the properest person to manage his cause. Soon after he was made Attorney General, and seeing the bad courses the Parliament took, he left his chambers, and retired to his Majesty Charles I. at Oxford, where in 1643 he was made a Serjeant at Law, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Knt. and one of his Majesty's most Honorable Privy Council. In the following year he was made one of the Commissioners for the Treaty of Uxbridge; and in 1645, upon the death of Lord Littleton, had the Great Seal delivered to him. In May 1646, he was one of the Commissioners appointed by the King to treat of the

the Surrender of Oxford, upon which he fled beyond sea, to escape the resentments of Parliament. This place afterwards belonged to the Wake's, and is now the seat of Lady Wake.

At 63 we entered the parish of Wootton, whose church we saw some distance from the road on our left; and about a mile further, turning to the right, had a fine view of the town of Northampton below us, and an extensive view of the surrounding country to our left. We next approached one of the beautiful crosses, erected by K. Edw. I, in memory of his Q. Eleanor, whose corpse rested there in its way to Westminster. This is in excellent preservation, and we admired the beauty of its architecture. It has been engraved in the Antiquarian Repertory, &c. The fine plantations that begin here and continue, enclosed in a stone wall, to Northampton, are those of the Abbey de Pratis, or De la Prè, where in the meadows was once a Priory of Cluniac Nuns, founded by Simon de S. Liz, Earl of Northampton; which foundation and all the lands given thereunto, were all at large recited and confirmed by the charter of King Edward III, which is found at large in the Monasticon (p. 1011, to 1019.) Milo Beauchamp, of Eaton, with the consent of Pagan Beauchamp, his heir, gave a rent of 3s. per ann. to this Nunnery, which the brethren of St. John's Hospital at Northampton, had usually paid him, for certain lands called Hirkfale. William de Vipount also gave certain lands in Hardisthorpe, to the Nuns here. Agatha, also the widow of William de Albini, gave to these Nuns four Oxgangs of land, two in Brandstone, and two in Falclive. At the Dissolution it was valued at £.119 9s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per ann. *Dugdale*.

This was the seat of the Tate's, who in the time of James I, married a coheirefs of Lord Zouch, of Harringworth. It now belongs to the Honorable Edward Bouverie, uncle to the present Earl of Radnor.

The road from Newport hither, if it has not much to reprobate, has but little to praise, in point of scenery. It is in some parts a dead flat with hedgerows, not the most luxuriant. In other parts where it is quite open, the ascents are frequent, but gentle. Yet sometimes a distant scenery opens to enliven the badness of the fore-ground, but not often, nor is that little change of any extraordinary beauty. We now pass through the suburbs into the town of Northampton, which for its neatness and uniformity is justly esteemed one of the best country towns in England. The streets are all neatly paved and flagged, yet there is something in the colour of the houses, which are mostly

built of the country stone, that disgusts the eye. To give a history and description of this place would fill a volume, and therefore is inconsistent with our plan, besides that Mr. Pennant has anticipated any modern account. We will therefore consult Leland as to its antiquity.

"The towne of Northampton standith on the north side of Avon ryver, on the brow of a meane hille, and risith stille from the south to the north. Al the old building of the towne was of stone, the new is of tymbre.

"There be yn the waulles of Northampton four gates, namid by Este, West, North and South. The Este gate is the fairest of them alle.

"There is a faire suburbe withoute the Southe gate, and another, but lesse, without the West gate, yn the wich is a very pratie house *ex lapide polite quadrata*. It longith to Mr. ———

"The castel standith hard by the west gate, and hath a large kepe. The area of the residew is very large, and bullewarkes of yerth be made afore the castelle gate.

"Paroche chirches in Northampton withyn the waulles be seven, whereof the chirch of Al-Halowes is principale, standing yn the harte of the towne, and is large and well buildid.

"There be in the suburbe two paroche chirches, whereof I saw one yn the west suburbe as I rode over the west bridge, fairly archid with stone, under the which Avon itself, not yet augmentid with *Wedon* water, doth ren.

"Chapelles. There is a chapelle of S. Catharine, sett in a cemitarie in the tounne, longging to the chirche of *Al-Halowes*. Where that paroch dooth byri.

"And I saw the ruines of a large chapelle without the north gate.

"S. Andreas, the late (Monastery) of blake Monkes stode yn the north parte of the tounne, hard by the north gate. Simon Saincteliz, the first Erle of Northampton and Huntendune made this house; but he is not buried there; for he died yn Fraunce, and there buried. But Erle Simon the secunde, and Erle Simon the 3, sunne to the secunde, were both buried in S. Andrews. There was also buried under a flatte stone in the quier an Archebishop.

"There was byried also one Verney, that was made Knight at the feeld of Northampton.

"S.

" S. James standith a litle distance from the extreme part of the west suburbe. The waulle that compasith the hole site of the house is highe, faire, and large, *ex lapido quadrato*.

" De la Pray.

" There was a great bataille faught in Henry the vj. tyme at Northampton on the hille withoute the southe gate, where is a right goddly crosse, cauld, as I remembre, the *Quenes Crosse*, and many Walschmen were drounid yn *Avon Ryver* at this Conflist. Many of them that were slayn were buried at de la Pray : and sum at S. John's Hospitale.

" S. John's Hospitale was originally foundid by one William Sainte Clere, Archidiacon of Northampton, and brother to one of the *Simons Saintecleres*, as sum of Sainte John's name them ; but as I have redde alway they were cauld Sainteliz, and not S. Clere.

" This Hospitale stondith within the waulle of the toune, a litle above the south gate.

" There is yn the north side of the chirch a high tumber, wher is buried the Lady Margaret.

" In the south side lyth buried Elis Ponger with a French epitaph.

" S. Thomas Hospitale is with oute the toune, and joinith hard to the west gate. It was erectid within lesse then a hunderith yeres paste, and indued with sum landes, al by the Citizens of Northampton.

" The Gray freres house was the beste buildid, and largest house of all the places of the Freres, and stode a litle beyond the chief market place, almost by flatte north.

" The site and ground that it stode on longed to the Cite, wherapon the citizins were taken for founders of it.

" There lay ij of the *Salisburyes* buried in this house of Gray Frere. And as I remember it was told me that one of the *Salisburyes* daughters was mother to Sir Wylliam Par, and his elder brother.

" The Blake Freres in the strete where the horse market is kept ons a weke.

" The White-Freres house stode a litle above the Gray-Freres.

" The Augustine Freres house stode on the west side of the strete by the southe gate, hard agayne S. John's Hospitale. The Langfelds of Buckinghamshire were taken as original founders of this house, and a late was the olde Langfeld, Knight, of the same

line so taken. Divers of the Langfelds were buried in this church. I hear of no men els of nobilitie there buried.

"The hedde of Avon ryver visiteth a litle siedenham of Gilesborrow Village, and cummith by it there first receyving a baton: Gilesborrow a vj. miles almost plain north from Northampton: and so touching by a few villages cummith to Northampton."

In this state was Northampton in Leland's time. Its present beauty and uniformity is chiefly owing to the calamity it sustained by fire 20th Sept. 1675; when the greatest part, which was built of wood, was laid in ashes. But with the assistance of liberal collections by brieves and private donations, it was soon rebuilt in its present handsome condition, with a market place superior to most.

At the extremity of the town as we go to Harborough, we inspected the curious old church, called the Holy Sepulchre. As these kind of buildings are scarce, and of doubtful origin, we will here cite a few passages on this subject, by Mr. James Essex, a very ingenious architect, who died a few years since at Cambridge.

"It has long been a common opinion, that the synagogues of the Jews were anciently built in a circular form,† but whence this notion arose I cannot certainly say. Their temple at Jerusalem was not of that form, neither was the tabernacle of Moses, nor do we find the modern Jews affect that figure in building their Synagogues. It has however been generally supposed that the round church in Cambridge, that at Northampton, and some others, were built for Synagogues, by the Jews while they were permitted to dwell in those places; but as no probable reason can be assigned for this supposition, and I think it is very certain that the Jews who were settled in Cambridge, had their Synagogue, and probably dwelled together in a part of the town never called the Jewry, so we may reasonably conclude, the round churches we find in other parts of this kingdom, were not built by the Jews for Synagogues, whatever the place may be called in which they stand.

"Bede,‡ speaking of the church of the Resurrection or Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, describes it as being a large round church, which differs very much from the present building, according to

* Leland's Itin. vol. 1. fol. 7. &c.

† Fuller's Hist. Camb. p. 41. Parker, p. 126.

‡ Resurrectionis Dominice rotunda ecclesia tribus cincta parietibus duodecim columnis sustentatur. (De Locis Sanctis, cap. 2.)

the plan of it published by P. Barnardino about the year 1619; but this difference will be accounted for, when we consider that the church built by Constantine was standing when Bede wrote, but had undergone many changes before P. Barnardino made a plan of that which is now there.

The church described by Bede had two rows of pillars, which formed two circular porticos within the walls, somewhat like the Temple of Faunus at Rome, though not so large; but the present building has only one portico round about, and one circular row of pillars. I imagine the outer walls of the present church are the same, which Constantine built; but that the pillars of the portico stand upon the same foundations on which the outer row of pillars in that church stood, tho' they are placed closer than they were in the first plan, because the inner row being taken away to enlarge the area about the Holy Sepulchre, they must have a greater weight to support.

Jerusalem being taken by the Saracens in the year of our Lord 637, the repairs of this church were of course neglected; until the year 813, when *Charlemagne*, by the permission of the Caliph *Aaron*, rebuilt the church of the Holy Sepulchre, under the inspection of *Thomas*, Patriarch of Jerusalem, who probably contrived the present plan, and enlarged it, to include several adjoining buildings. The east end I take to be of his building, containing the semicircular tribune; but the intermediate part between it and the Sepulchre is more modern, and might be rebuilt when the church was restored in the year 1049, after it was defaced by the Saracens towards the end of the tenth century.

: After the death of Charlemagne, Jerusalem fell again into the hands of the Infidels, who kept it until Godfrey of Bouillon, who commanded the Christian armies in the first croisade, recovered it, and was crowned King of Jerusalem in the year 1097: but Godfrey died in the year 1100; and after his death the Saracens continually molested his successors; and plundered the pilgrims who went to visit the holy places about Jerusalem. For their protection the Knights Templars were instituted in the year 1118; and the care of the Holy Sepulchre being given to them, apartments were allotted them near the church, where they lived in subjection to the Patriarch, like regular Canons, having renounced property, and made a vow of celibacy and obedience. At first they were nine in number, until Pope Honorius the II^d, gave them a rule, and assigned them a habit. Their numbers being then unlimited, they amounted to about 300 in the Convent at Jerusalem only,

only, besides those who were settled in various parts of Christendom, where they acquired vast revenues; but in the year 1134, all the Knights who were in the Convent at Jerusalem being slain by the Infidels,* it is probable those who were settled in various parts of Europe began then to build round churches, resembling (as well as they could) that which stood over the Holy Sepulchre.

At this time the Jews being very numerous in England, were permitted to build Synagogues in the towns where they were settled; but at a time when the church of the Holy Sepulchre was held in the greatest esteem by Christians in general, and by the Templars in particular, we cannot believe they would be permitted to build then in that form, had not their natural aversion to the Christian religion prevented their imitating a building which was intended to commemorate an event which they wished to have forgotten: and from hence we may conclude, that none of the round churches remaining were built by them; and if ever they built their Synagogues in that form, it was before the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus.

The round churches we have in England were some of them built by the Templars themselves; as that in London, in the year 1185, and dedicated (by Heraclius, Patriarch of Jerusalem) to the Virgin Mary. They built some in places where they had large estates, as at Baldock, in Hertfordshire,† and several others we have no account of; most of which have been rebuilt, or were originally in the common form: but round churches were sometimes built by private persons, and given to the Templars. The round church at Little Maplested, in Essex, near Castle Hedingham, was dedicated to St. John, at Jerusalem, and given to the Templars by Juliana, wife to William, son of Audelin, steward to Henry II.

Besides the churches erected by the Templars, or built for them by their pious benefactors, it was customary, during the croisades, to build parish churches in honour of the Holy Sepulchre;‡ and as parishes take the names of their churches, from thence we have the church and parish of St. Sepulchre, in London,

* *Interfecti sunt omnes milites Templi Domini.* M. Paris, p. 73.

† Chauncey, p. 382.

‡ There is a monastery of the Resurrection about thirty miles from Moscow, called the New Jerusalem, because built upon the model of the church of the Holy Sepulchre, by the Patriarch Nichon. Dr. King's Rites and Ceremonies of the Greek Church in Russia, p. 33. Constantine built
a church

den, and other places. But as it was usual to dedicate them in commemoration of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, so in some places, the church is called St. Sepulchre, and the parish the Jewry: and as these churches were built by the Templars, or persons concerned in the croisades, most of them were made circular, in imitation of that at Jerusalem: such is the round church in Cambridge, and that at Northampton, and if there are others of this name, but of a different form, it is probable they have been rebuilt since their first dedication. Thus we may reasonably account for the building of those round churches which stand in places called the Jewry, without supposing they were built by the Jews for synagogues; it being very improbable that they would build them in that form, or that the Christians would permit them to do it.*

To this we will add what Mr. Pennant says of this church at Northampton. "The church of the Holy Sepulchre was supposed to have been built by the Knights Templars, on the model of that at Jerusalem. The imitative part is round, with a nave issuing from it. In the round part is a peristyle of eight round pillars, thirteen feet eight inches high; and twelve feet three in circumference. The capitals consist of two round fillets: the arches sharp and plain. The space from the wall to the pillars is eleven feet: the diameter, from the inside of one pillar to that of the opposite, is twenty-nine feet two inches. In the center of the area stands, in the church at Jerusalem, the supposed Sepulchre;† and it is probable a model might be placed in those which we find of the same kind in our island; for, besides this, the Temple church in London, and St. Sepulchre's in Cambridge, are built on the same plan. The steeple, and some other parts of that in question, have been added after the building of the circular church."‡

We now pursued our course towards Harborough. The country for some time was open, and exhibited nothing remarkable. We soon passed thro' the village of Kingsthorpe, which is thus mentioned by Leland. "From Northampton to Kingsthorpe a mile. and a little farther by Multon Parke enclosed with stone. where is meately plentie of wood, it longgid a late to the Lord

a church at Rome, called Sessorian Basilica, *five Ecclesia S. Crucis in Hierusalem*. Ciampini de sacris ædificiis, p. 116.

* Archaeologia. Vol. 6. p. 163, &c.

† See Sandy's Travels.

‡ Journey from Chester to London.

Vaux, now, to the Kinge. In it is no building, but a mean lodge.

"Kingesthorp is a goodly benefice, and yet is but a chapel to St. Peter's of Northampton, by the castle, the which now is a very poore thing."

Kingsthorpe manor is held in trust for the town by several freeholders incorporated with a common seal. The church though a chapel to St. Peter's, in Northampton, enjoys all parochial rights, and the patrons are, the master, brethren, &c. of St. Catharine's by the tower. At a small distance from the town stood an hospital, founded 1200, whose ruins with those of one of its two chapels are still remaining. (Bridges, 409.)

We presently saw an obelisk before, belonging to the grounds of Lord Strafford, at Boughton, which we approached about a mile further, after passing along the side of the plantations some way.

The house fronts the road on our right, and is but a small distance from it, tho' it is only seen at the bottom of two or three vistas, thro' which its white battlements have a very picturesque effect. We entered the gates beyond to examine the inside of this ancient seat, and were much gratified.

Mr. Gough in his additions to Camden says, "At Boughton is a small antient seat belonging to the Earl of Strafford, who purchased the manor of Lord Ashburnham, to whom it had been mortgaged by Sir John Briscoe, Knt. who became possessed of it in right of his wife Anne, eldest daughter of Nicholas, Earl of Banbury, who succeeded Nicholas, Lord Vaux. It had been in the family of Vaux ever since the reign of Henry VIII. In that of Edw. III. it belonged to Sir Henry Greene, who obtained a fair here, which is still kept with great solemnity on the vigil of the nativity of St. John Baptist, to whom the church is dedicated, and is famous for its trade in brooms and wooden ware. At the making of Domesday this manor belonged in part to the Abbey of St. Wandregisil in Normandy, to which it had been given by Judith, Countess of Huntingdon, with leave of her uncle the Conqueror.†

"Upon the green, about half a mile distant from the village, stands the church, now in ruins, no part of the roof remaining,

* See Collin, Peer. vol. 2. p. 83.

† Dug. Bar. Vol. II. p. 443; &c.

‡ Bridges, 410.

and the walls in several parts levelled with the ground. It consisted of a body, chancel, and north chantry chapel. When this chantry was founded is unknown. A spire of eight sides on a plain coped tower at the west end is entire; at the lower end of the church is a bracket and niche for a statue. On the north side of the chancel is an epitaph for Arthur Lennard, Rector, who died 1670. The church yard is still used for burial, but service is performed in a chapel in the town, which, by a date over the south door, appears to have been built 1599, so that we may probably date the ruin of the church about that time.*

From our own inspection of this house, which is small, we found it built in the form of an half H, with gables, which the present possessor, Lord Strafford, has carried up into battlements, and turrets, so as to have a very picturesque effect. We entered at the side, thro' a passage into an ancient hall, with a screen. This respectable old room is lofty, and the windows high, quite in the ancient style. Here hung a picture of the famous Lord Strafford and his dog, probably a copy of that at Stainborough, the principal seat of the family, in Yorkshire. We next entered the area of the stair-case; on the right of which is a small dining room and billiard room. The stair case, which is of massy wooden rails, led us to the drawing room, and a few other comfortable apartments. The study we saw in the opposite wing.

The whole house is indeed but small, but exhibits sufficient to convey ideas of happy retirement. The luxuriant ivy which covers altogether the back of the house, and spreads over one tower of the front; the perfect unison of the whole, both in size and ornament; the broken grounds; the rich trees and pleasing vistas, (for *vistas* here are *pleasing*) afforded us a short visit of soothing delight. Yet we were told his Lordship makes no further use of it than as a resting place in his way to and from London.

Evening now began to advance, and we departed in haste to Harborough. On our left lay Althorp and Holdenby. The former belonged to the Spencer family ever since the time of Henry VII, and has been always esteemed a magnificent place. The latter is famous for being the birth place of Sir Christopher Hatton, Privy Councillor to Queen Eliz. and Lord Chancellor of England. He built here a stately edifice, which he used to call the greatest and last monument of his youth. Norden observes, "the state

* Ibid. 411. Grose's print of it, as cited in Gough's additions to Camden, Vol. II, p. 177.

of the house was so beautiful, that it might well delight a Prince." It was afterwards one of the Palaces, and the Prison of Charles I. above 3 months in 1646. It now belongs to the Duke of Marlborough by purchase, and is in ruins.

In about 5 miles we descended to the village of Brixworth, where we passed the wall, on our left, of Mr. Rainsford's house.

From hence ascending an hill we passed two miles thro' a most dreary open country, till we came to Lamport, where we saw on our right, very near the road, the seat of Sir Justinian Isham, which being built of the stone of the country, with a flat confined lawn before it, makes but an ordinary appearance. From hence we descended an hill, observing on our right Hasselbeck, the seat of Mr. Ashby; and in about two miles further we came to Maidwell, Mr. Scawen's, which his ancestor obtained by marriage with the heiress of Lord Wm. Russell. The grounds lay on our right, and seemed well wooded, and to have the appearance of a considerable seat.

As we approached the village, the house was so enclosed by walls, along the side of which we passed, that we could distinguish nothing of it.

A mile and a half further brought us to Kelmarsh, the seat of Mr. Hanbury, but twilight rendered us incapable of observing any thing but some fine plantations that surround it. The situation seemed pleasant on the gentle declivity of a hill. Mr. Hanbury, who is very musical and hospitable, has frequently concerts here, and sometimes the vocal assistance of *Madam Mara*. From hence we could discern nothing farther; yet on our left, at no great distance, lay Braybrook-Castle, and beyond this, Dingley, the seat of John Peach Hungerford, Esq. Member of Parliament for Leicestershire. We now arrived, after crossing the small river Welland, at Harborough, where we shall finish this portion of our Tour.

(*To be continued.*)

ART. V. *Tatton Park, Cheshire.*

Tatton Park is in the parish of Rostern and hundred of Bucklow. Leland says,* " Sir Richard Brereton, a younger son to Sir Randol of Brereton, married the only daughter of Wyken Standleey, and heir to Sir Geoffrey *Masse*, of Tatton Park and Manor."

* Itin. VII. f. 42.

"It was some time the house, demeane, and Lordship of the Breretons, of Worsley, of an ancient descent in Lancashire, now failing thro' want of heirs, and invested in the Right Hon. the Earl of Bridgewater," says King, in his Vale-Royal, p. 97.

It passed with *Worsley*, (still the seat of the Duke of Bridgewater) to Sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, "of which worthy Knight," says King, "I could for worthy respects still willingly make mention."^{*}

From Sir Richard it came to his son Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Baron of Ellesmere, Viscount Brackley, and Lord High Chancellor of England. He died at York-House, in the Strand, March 15, 1617, aged 77, and was buried at Doddleston, in Cheshire, (See Top. No. III, p. 126,) leaving a most illustrious character behind him, that none, but the censorious and malignant pen of Mrs. Macaulay, ever dared to attack.

John, his second but eldest surviving son and heir, was created Earl of Bridgewater, May 27, 1617, about two months after his father's death. He was eminently endowed with intellectual as well as moral accomplishments; and the patron of Genius and Literature. When he was Lord President of Wales, Milton's *Comus* was written for him, and acted by his family. While the smallest taste for the purest species of English Poetry exists, can Ludlow Castle, and its noble President be forgotten? But we will not enlarge upon his character here, as we mean to give a

* Leland, (*Ibid.*) says, "the first house of the Egertons is at Egerton, in Malpas-paroche. He hath also the manor of Oldeton. The auncientis of the Egertons dwellith now at Oldeton, and Egerton buildith ther now.

"Egerton, one of the yonger brethreen of Egerton, of Egerton, dwellith at Ridle, within a halfe mile of Buckle Hille, wher the hedde of Wyver river is, and neere is a poole of a mile and more in lengthe, and owte of it issueth an ayme, that lone attter goith into Wyver, and straitte moche encreasith hit. This Ridle hawle made of a poore hold place, the fairest gentleman's house of al Cheshire by Sir William Stondeley, helper to King Henry VII, and he was atteintid, and Ridle was given to Rafe Egerton. There is a very large p-----

"Ridle longid to Danyel, that was servant to Syr W - - - - Standley and few men know what becam of this D - - - - ."

It seems that Ridley is in the parish of Bunbury. Mr. Pernant (*Journey to London*, p. 18,) describing Bunbury church, says "the Ridly chapel, founded in 1527, belonging to the Egertons of Ridley, is separated from the church by a wood-work skreen painted. This had been their place of interment, but nothing monumental remains, unless the impression of a plate of a kneeling man against one of the walls."

full account of the family, under *Ashridge*, in Bucks, their principal seat.

He married Lady Frances Stanley, daughter and coheir of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, son and heir of Henry, Earl of Derby, and Lady Margaret Clifford, only child of Henry, Earl of Cumberland, by Lady Eleanor, his first wife, daughter and coheir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and Mary, Queen Dowager of France, daughter of King Hen. VII.

By her he had issue, besides other children, John, second Earl of Bridgewater, who inherited this seat. He was a very learned and amiable man, whose character Chauncy (in his History of Hertfordshire) draws in the most glowing colours. He died Oct. 26, 1686, leaving issue by Lady Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of William Cavendish, the great and loyal Duke of Newcastle, besides several other children,

The Hon. Thomas Egerton, his third son, to whom he gave this seat of *Tatton Park*. He was born March 16, 1651; and married Hesther, only surviving child of Sir John Busby, of Addington, Co. Bucks. Knt. by Judith his first wife, daughter and coheir* of Sir William Manwaring, of West-Chester, Knt. (by Hesther, daughter and heir of Christopher Wase, Esq. of Upper Holloway, Co. Middlesex, and re-married to Sir Henry Pope Blount, of Tittenhanger, Co. Hertford, Knt.)

He died about Oct. 1685; his widow surviving him till 1724, having had issue by him,

1. John Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, son and heir. 2. Thomas, born Feb. 9, 1680, but died unmarried. 3. William Egerton, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury, &c. of whom presently. 4. Manwaring, born June 28, 1683, died Sept. 8, 1686. 5. Elizabeth, married to the Rev. Mr. Leigh, Rector of Whitchurch, Shropshire, great grandfather by her, of the present Sir Egerton Leigh, Bart. &c.

John Egerton of Tatton Park, Esq. the eldest son; before-mentioned, was born Feb. 12, 1679, and died about 1723, leaving issue by Elizabeth Barbour, his wife, sister of Samuel Hill, Esq. of Shenstone Park, Co. Stafford.

1. John Egerton, Esq. 2. Samuel. 3. Thomas, who died single. 4. Elizabeth. And 5. Esther, wife of William Tatton, Esq. of Withenshaw, Co. Cheshire.

* Hesther the other coheir, married Sir Richard How, but died S. P. See Top. No. II. p. 68.—No. VII. p. 392.

Which John Egerton, Esq. of Tatton Park, son and heir, died 1738, and his widow was delivered of a posthumous daughter, Dec. 13, that year, whereupon his brother,

Samuel Egerton, Esq. became his heir, and was seated at Tatton Park. He had an only daughter, Beatrice, wife of Daniel Wilson, Esq. of Dalham-tower, Co. Westmoreland, who deceased without surviving issue before him. He died (says Gent. Mag. Vol. 51. p. 103) Feb. 10, 1780; "advanced in years, being one of the worthy Representatives in this and the three preceding Parliaments for the County of Cheshire. His memory will be ever revered for his inflexible integrity and upright conduct in his public station; and in his private character were united all the good qualities of a christian, friend and benefactor." Of high birth and a princely fortune (for it is said to have been £20,000, a year,) his magnanimous mind was above the tinsel pomp and parade of the world; a singularity that little minds were incapable of comprehending. He was indeed strict in his principles, original in his habits of thinking, steady to his friendships, and inflexible in the truth.

He devised his estates in tail to his sister Mrs. Tatton, with remainder to her son and heir William, and his issue; with remainder to his sister Elizabeth, wife of Sir Christopher Sykes, of Sledmere in Yorkshire, Baronet; with remainder to the issue of his uncle William Egerton, L. L. D. Prebendary of Canterbury;--Remainder to John Egerton, then Bishop of Durham;--Remainder to the Duke of Bridgewater.

William Egerton, L. L. D. (3d son of the Hon. Thomas Egerton, of Tatton Park,) was born July 6, 1682. He was first Rector of Settrington in Yorkshire. His other preferments, character, marriage, and issue, are enumerated on his gravestone in the church of Penshurst,* his favourite residence, (a living given him by his first cousin and patron John Sidney, Earl of Leicester, whose death he survived but a few months.)

On

* The mansion house of the Sidneys here is one of the most curious and magnificent in the kingdom. It was built I believe about the reign of Hen. VIII, or soon after. About this time, says King (in his Observations upon ancient Castles) followed the magnificent regular quadrangular houses; such as that at Cowdry in Sussex; one of the most perfect of the kind, even exclusive of later improvements; and as that at Penshurst in Kent, built in a ruder style, and more like the original kind of castellated houses, from whence its plan was derived.

On a Gravestone of Black Marble.

Within the Rails of the Communion-Table on the North-side
of Penrhurst Church.

" Here lies the body of William Egerton, L. L. D. He was grandson of John, Earl of Bridgwater, but received less honor from his noble descent, than from his own personal qualifications; for he had a strong memory, and most excellent parts, both which were greatly improved by a learned education; and as his birth gave him an opportunity of being brought up and living in the best company; so he made a suitable improvement from it, happily mixing the knowledge of the scholar with the politeness of the gentleman. He had talents peculiarly fitted for conversation;

" In the midst of the old hospitable hall of this house at *Penrhurst*, still remains the great fire-hearth, with the old frame of iron, big enough, and strong enough to hold vast piles of wood; and almost sufficient, if need should be, to sustain the trunk of a tree.

" At the upper end of the hall is a large table on a raised pavement; and there is another still longer on one side.

" The steps in some parts of this house are vast blocks of solid oak; and the floor of the first state room, and many others are formed of huge thick planks of oak; that seem rather to have been hewn out with an hatchet, or adze, than to have been either sawn, or planed." Arch. vi, p. 360.

There is a very fine engraving of this place by *Vertue*, in *Hasted's History of Kent*.

How imagination rises while one wanders in the Park of Penrhurst, amid the haunts of Sir Philip *Sidney*, and the shades that have so often heard the *Lyre of Waller*!

The Rectory-house, whose last possessor was Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart. stands at the edge of the Park. It is very large and handsome; the living being exceedingly valuable.

As the following Epitaph in Penrhurst Church not only breathes the truest pathos, but shews the connection between the *Sidneys* and *Egertons*, I cannot help here transcribing it.

" To the dear memory of Robert Sidney, Earl of Leicester," &c. " He married Lady Elizabeth Egerton, daughter to John, 2d Earl of Bridgwater, with whom he lived 30 happy years, had 15 children," &c. " He died Nov. 10, 1702, æt. 53," &c. " To the memory of Elizabeth, Countess of Leicester, the happy and only wife of her dear lov'd Lord, Robert Earl of Leicester, whose death she surviv'd seven tedious years, having lost in him her better life. The affection and sollicitude for her children forced her a little into the world; and not wholly giving herself up to what was most agreeable to her, lulling herself in her infinite sorrow. The great desire of her life was to make a good wife, and good mother, and she did so. She died, æt. 57, 1709, and is buried underneath in the same Vault with her dear Lord."

for,

for, with a great vivacity, he had a command and fluency of words, which he well knew how to express to such advantage, as might make him either entertaining or instructive. Thus accomplished, it is no wonder he was distinguished in his profession; being made Chaplain to two succeeding Kings, Rector of Penshurst, and All-Hallows, Lombard Street, Chancellor and Prebendary of Hereford, and Prebendary of Canterbury. He left behind him two daughters and one son, by Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Head, Bart. who caused this marble to be laid down as a slender testimony of her gratitude and affection to the memory of the best of husbands. He died Feb. 26, 1737, æt. 55.

"Here lies also Hester, daughter of William Egerton, L. L. D. by Ann his wife. She died Jan. 26, 1727, aged 16 months."

On another Stone.

"Near this place lieth the body of Anne, Relict of William Egerton, L. L. D. She died Mar. 5, 1778, aged 74.

The constant tenor of her life was the best preparation for death, as she was eminently distinguish'd for discharging every duty in life in the most amiable manner, and upon the purest motives. All who knew her, loved and revered her, and must sooner or later be happy, if they follow her example."

The issue beforementioned were Charlotte, afterwards married to William Hammond, Esq. of St. Alban's, in the parish of Nonington, Kent, and died 1770. Jemima, afterwards wife of Edward Brydges, Esq. of Wootton-Court, in Kent, (who died Nov. 19, 1780,) and now living his widow; and John Egerton, Esq. only son and heir; who died of the small pox in his way to Oxford, at the house of his uncle, Sir Francis Head, Bart. in Brook-Street, Grosvenor Square, London, in Nov. 1740, æt. 17, and was buried in the church of St. George, Hanover Square.

The following elegant Elegy was written from the heart by his friend and school-fellow, the late Osmund Beauvoir, (afterwards D. D. who died in July 1789,) a person exquisitely skilled in classical literature, of the purest taste, and most elegant genius.

ELEGY,

E L E G Y,

*To the Memory of John Egerton, Esq. who died Nov. 1740
at: 17.*

By Dr. OSMUND BEAUVOIR.

Permit, blest shade, the pious Muse to pay
This humble tribute of the mournful lay;
With artless grief thy hopeless fate to mourn,
With widow'd cypress shade thy hallow'd urn;
With short liv'd flowers to deck thy verdant grave—
What more can she bestow, or you receive!

Dark and perplex'd with many a various maze
Are Heaven's decrees, and intricate its ways;
The gleam of hope, that dawns within the breast,
Soon is o'ercast, the rising joy suppress;
Superior Virtue, like the Comet's fires
Breaks on the world, is gazed at, and retires.
'Twas thus amazed we saw the wond'rous youth,
Array'd with native innocence and truth,
Rise to revive fall'n virtues purer state
And hail'd the omen of an happier fate.
'Twas thus amazed we saw the fatal dart
Baffle the pride of youth and power of art,
And snatch him e're the callow down began
His blooming cheeks to shade, and speak him man.
Had Heav'n indulg'd a parent's fond desires,
Chec'kd the fierce fever and recall'd its fires,
'Till ripening time with deepest knowledge fraught
Had infant wisdom to perfection brought,
Albion with equal gladness and surprize
Had seen in him another *Ellesmere* rise;
Seen him all glorious in his country's cause
Direct her councils and protect her laws,
While sable crowds had on each accent hung,
And caught the precepts falling from his tongue.
When on the banks of Lethe's baleful flood
Rome's future sons in mystic order stood,
A fate like this bade tender sorrows rise
And tears prophetic veil'd Anchises' eyes.

The

The father's shade bewail'd Marcellus' doom,
And wept the loss of Cæsar and of Rome.

See, breathless there, a senseless lump of earth,
That life of humour, and that soul of mirth!
Where's now the wit, which flowing with such ease,
Could with just thought, and without satire please?
Where is that chearful innocence? Where now
That smile that sat and play'd around that brow?
See there that form so pleasing once, so gay,
A loathsome heap of monumental clay.

'Tis this alone, blest youth, remains of thee,
'Tis this is all the great, the good shall be!—

Mean while the soul, exulting, unconfin'd
“Bright emanation of the all-knowing mind,”
Pure from the dregs of earth directs its flight,
And seeks the regions of eternal light,
Her powers enlarg'd and faculties improv'd,
With holy wonder and amazement mov'd,
Creations ample field expatiates o'er,
Sees what dim reason shadow'd out before,
Orbs rise o'er orbs, and system system join,
To form the Almighty's unexplor'd design.—
Struck with the awful scene, to him she pays
The grateful homage of unfeigned praise.

Dying thus in his youth, his two sisters Charlotte, the wife of William Hammond, Esq. and Jemima, wife of Edward Brydges,* Esq. became his coheirs.

But to return to *Tatton Park*; William Tatton, of Withenshaw,† Esq. nephew of Samuel Egerton, Esq. succeeded his mother, and pursuant to his uncle's will, has assumed the name and arms of Egerton. He is now M. P. for Hindon, and has had three wives, by all of whom he has issue.

The burial-place of the family is at Rostern, the parish church. The park here is of a noble size; and Mr. Egerton is now rebuilding the house upon a magnificent plan, under the direction, we believe, of Wyatt.

* For an account of some branches of this family, See No. II, p. 90.—No. III. p. 154, under Keinham.—No. IV, p. 216.—No. V. p. 307.

† For an account of Withenshaw, See No. II. p. 87.

ART. VI. *South Wingfield, in the County of Derby.*

At the Norman Survey this manor belonged to Roger, Earl of Poictou, and soon after William Peverell, natural son of the Conqueror, is said to have had a manor house here.

“ At a very early period it belonged to the family of Heriz. Of whom, says Dugdale, the first mention I find of this name, is in 18 Henry II. under the title of the Scutage of those *Barons*, who did neither attend the King in person into Ireland, upon his expedition at that time thither, nor sent him either soldiers or money for that service; where it appears, that there was £.4 then paid into the Exchequer, for those Knights Fees which did belong to William de Heriz.

“ For this neglect I presume, it was, that the lands of this William were (about this time) seized into the king's hands; for in 20 Henry II. he gave 100 marks fine, to be repossess'd of them again.

“ This Will. had his residence at Wyverton, (now vulgarly called Worton) in Com. Nott. and took to wife Maude, the daughter of Ralph, Lord Bassett of Drayton, in Staffordshire, with whom he had in frank-marriage, certain lands in Wyndesclive, of six marks per ann: value; but died 26 Henry II, or before, leaving Robert de Heriz his brother and heir, who then paid £.100 for livery of his inheritance. Aeliva, another wife, surviving him, who gave 100 marks to the king, that she might not be compelled to marry any other than whom she herself pleased. To this Robert succeeded Ivo his son and heir; who, in King Richard 1st time, obtained a special Charter, from John, Earl of Moreton, (the king's brother) to himself and his heirs, for free liberty of hunting in all his lands and woods in Winefield, in Com. Derb. with divers other ample privileges: and in 1 John, gave ten marks of silver to the King, for confirmation thereof.

“ In 16 John, this Ivo gave a fine to the king of £.300, for certain lands of Ralph Bassett. And about the latter end of King John's reign, when those high contests were between that King and divers of the great Barons, he adhered to them, for which cause his lands were seized. But upon the coming of King Henry the 3^d. to the Crown, those stirrs being quieted, he returned with his due allegiance, and had restitution of them again.

"To this *Ivo* (called also *John*) the king gave respite until the feast of *Pentecost*, in that year, for receiving the Honour of Knighthood; and a strict command to the Sheriff of Nottinghamshire, that he should not molest or trouble him for not receiving it at Easter: but all that I have further seen of him is, that he held *Winfield*, *Tibshelf*, and *Oxcroft*, for two Knights Fees; and died before 30 Henry III, leaving *Sarra* his wife surviving, who afterwards was married to *Iollan de Nevill*, a person of great note in those days, being a Justice itinerant in that time.

"To which *John de Heriz*, succeeded *Henry*, and to *Henry*, another *John*, as brother and heir. Which last-mentioned *John*, died before 27 Ed. I, leaving *John* his son and heir, who then doing his homage, had livery of his lands."*

† "Robert de Heriz by his deed poll without date remised, and quit claimed to God, and the Church of the blessed Virgin Mary of Derley, and the Canons there serving God his right of advowson of the Church of *Winnefeld*, with its appurtenances and liberties in pure and perpetual alms for the health of his soul, and of his wife, and his friends.

Hugh de Heriz by his deed poll without date granted, and confirmed to God, and the said Canons of Derley in pure and perpetual alms, the right of advowson of the Church of *Winnefeld*, which Robert de Heriz, his Father, gave them; likewise four oxgangs of land, which Peter, the son of Peter, held of them in Ulkerthorpe, saving foreign service, and also quit claimed half a mark of money, which said Canons were wont to pay his Father for the said four oxgangs of land; all which he granted and confirmed for the health of his soul, and the souls of his Father and Mother, and all his predecessors and friends.

The said Hugh de Heriz by another deed granted to the said Canons for the health of his soul, and the souls of all his ancestors in pure and perpetual alms. An *oxgang* of land in *Winnefeld*, that is to say, *ten* acres in the *Affart*, which Gilbert Clerke held, and *two* acres next to that *Affart* towards the west.

The said Hugh de Heriz by another deed granted and confirmed to God, and said Canons of Derley, for the health of his soul, and his ancestors, and *the body of Hawis Briwere, his wife,†* and for

* Transcribed from Dugd. Bar. I. p. 684, 685.

† "Ex Coll. Adam Wolley, jun. de Matlock."

‡ This *Hawis* was one of the 5 sisters and coheirs of William Briwere, the son and heir of William Briwere, the great favorite of King John. Some authorities however say that Wm. Briwere, Jun. left two daughters his coheirs, sed qu?

the health of her soul, and of their successors, six acres of land in the territories of *Winnefeld*, in pure and perpetual alms.

To all, &c. John de Heriz sendeth greeting, know ye that the Lord Abbot and Conzent at Derley, at my request, have granted to me, and my heirs, to have divine service in the Chapel of Linbery to be celebrated, saving all right of jurisdiction of the Church of *Winnefeld*, in confessions, obventions, and all profits to the parish church of *Winnefeld*, belonging as well of me, and my heirs, as of all my family and household, by a Chaplain at the costs of me and my heirs in all things to be sustained. And know ye, that I the said John, in the beginning of this grant, have faithfully promised with my corporal oath thereupon taken, that if any thing shall be celebrated in the Chapel of Linbery, in any wise to the hurt of the jurisdiction of the mother church of *Winnefeld*, it shall be seen unto, and that if I shall retain any Chaplain yearly with me, him will I present to the Abbot of Derley, to whom the said Abbot shall minister a corporal oath for the indemnity of the mother church of *Winnefeld*; truly if any wife it shall happen the said church to be hurt by the said *Chantry*, it shall be lawful for the Abbot to interdict the said *Chapel* until he shall be reasonably satisfied by me, or by my heirs, all appeals ceasing. Hiis testibus, &c.”*

“ Ivo de Heriz, who married Emma, coheir of Erbert, a Knight of William Peverel, in the 5th of K. Stephen, gave account of several sums of money, of the old farm, of the counties of Nott. and Derb. whereof therefore 'tis like he was Sheriff before that time.

In 27 E. I. John de Heriz died seized of the manor of Gonalston, and that of Widmerpole, in Com. Nott. and of Tibshelf, and *South Wingfield*, in Derbyshire; leaving his son and heir, John de Heriz, 21 years old.

This John de Heriz, by fine, 18 E. II. settled these Manors on himself for life; then to Roger Beler for his life; then to Roger, son of Roger Beler, and Margaret, the elder daughter of Richard de la Rivere, Kt. and their heirs; remainder to Thomas,

* Reverendissimo Patri spirituali, R. Dei gratiâ *Covetrensh* Episcopo, omnibusque Sanctæ Matris Ecclesiæ filiis, *Radulphus* filius *Stephani*, Domini Regis Camerarius salutem. Noscant tam presentes quam futuri, et omnes homines mei Honoris, quod ego *Radulfus* filius *Stephani*, dedi, & concessi, ecclesiæ de *Derley* and Canonis ibidem Deo servientibus, Ecclesiam de *Winnefeld*, cum omnibus pertinentiis, & libertatibus suis, in perpetuam Elemosinam. (Dug. Mon. Tom. 3. p. 58.)

son of Roger Beler, and Margaret, the younger daughter of the said Richard de la Rivere, Kt. and their heirs; remainder to the right heirs of the said John de Heriz, who in 3 E. III. was dead, and Matilda de Heriz, whom Richard de la Rivere had to wife, was found his cousin and heir, and above 30 years old. In the 6 E. III. they are also mentioned.

After these Manors had passed thro' the families of Beler and Swillington, by the help of a fine levied 9 H. V. or 1 Hen. VI, by Sir John Gray, of Ingleby, in Com. Linc. and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Sir Roger Swillington, wherein the last remainder was to the right heirs of Sir John Heriz, and by a great suit in time of Hen. VI. were obtained by the family of Pierpoint, descended from Sarah, sister to Sir John de Heriz, who died 3 E. III.*

How the Manor of Wingfield passed to the Cromwells, whether thro' the Grays and Deincourts, or by what channel, does not appear. But Ralph, Lord Cromwell, in the time of Hen. VI, built the magnificent structure, of whose remains a view is now given.† He died 1455, (34 Hen. VI,) and was the last of the male line of the Lords Cromwell.

"I have now in my possession" says an ingenious Correspondent,* a very long parchment roll, wrote in Latin, which contains the account of John Statham, the Receiver (or Auditor) of John 2d. Earl of Shrewsbury, for the two Lordships of Wingfield and Crich, from Michas 36 to Michas 37 *Henry VI*, from which account it appears that these two Lordships then belonged to the Earl of Shrewsbury, but whether he enjoyed them by virtue of any purchase, or grant, or by descent, I cannot inform you, but think the second mode the most probable. It appears however that he had then enjoyed them but for a short space of time, that being the *first account* made since his becoming possessed thereof. There are a great number of curious Items in this account, from some of which I am led to suppose that the Earl then made Wingfield Mannor his chief place of residence. One of the Items contains a charge of 49s. 7d. paid to John *Willyamson*, John Wodehous and others for carrying one hundred and ninety-seven cart loads of hay to Wingfield Mannor for the use of the said Earl. Another Item contains a charge of 16s. 8d.

* Thoreton's Nott. p. 300, &c.

† He seems to have been a great builder; he began the structure of a fair house at Coly-Weston, Co. Northton. See No. VI. p. 239.

‡ Ex Coll. Adam Wolley, Junr. de Matlock, Co. Derby.

for 50 days wages at 4d. per diem, paid for Richard *Diddesbury's* (the servant of Robert Horne, of Pentrick Slater,) repairing said Mannor, during all which time he lived at his own expence (or table.) And another charge for 5s. 7d. $\frac{1}{2}$ for 27 days wages, paid to John Alsibrok, for working at and covering said Mannor, he living at the Lord's expence. Another charge of 15 weeks wages at 10d. per week, paid to said Robert Horne for repairing said Mannor, he living at the Bailiffs table. Another charge of 20d. for John *Plummer* and his servants repairing the (lead) gutters of said Mannor, during which time they also lived at the Bailiffs table. Another Item contains a charge of 12s. 6d. paid to William at Walle, of Criche, for 50 loads of *lime*, bought of him for the use of the Lord for repairing *Wynfeld* Mannor. And another charge of 12d. paid to Henry *Alsebroke* for making a ladder for the use of the Mannor. Another Item contains a charge of 40s. paid to William Orme, of Derby, in part of 11l. for 100 sheep (two years old) bought in the country thereabouts for the *Kings kitchen*, by the directions of the said Earl."

This John, 2d Earl of Shrewsbury, married 1st. Catharine, daughter and heir to Sir Edward Burnell, Kat. son to Hugh, Lord Burnell, by whom he had no issue; 2dly. Elizabeth, daughter of James, Earl of Ormond.

On 10 July, 39 Henry VI. he was slain in the battle of Northampton with Christopher his brother, fighting there stoutly for the Lancastrian Interest, and buried in the Priory of Wyke,* within the chapel of our lady, with this epitaph.

“Sepulchrum magnanimi, atque præpotentis Domini, Domini Johannis de Talbot, Comitis Salopiæ Secundi, ex Regis Sanguine ducentis Originem. Qui Henrico Regi fidiſſimus, Bello apud Northamptoniam gesto, ante signa strenuo pugnans, honestâ morte occidit die decimo Julii anno Domini nostri Jhesu Christi MCCCCLX, cusus animæ propicietur Deus. Amen.

Salopiæ Comitis lapis hic tegit ossa Johannis,
Cui nihil antiquius quam fuit ampla fides.
Hic ut serviret Regi, tormenta subivit,
Intrepidus ferri, sanguineusque necem.
Ergo licet parvum condât sua viscera saxum;
Virtus Angligenûm, lustrat in omne solum.

* In Notts, now the seat of his descendant, Charles Howard, Duke of Norfolk.

John, 3d Earl of Shrewsbury, his son and heir married Catherine, daughter of Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, and dying June 28, 1473, was buried in the Priory of Wirkfop.

George, 4th Earl of Shrewsbury, his son and heir, married first, Anne, daughter of William, Lord Hastings, by whom he had six sons, Henry who died young, and was buried in the Priory of *Calke*,* Co. Derby; John, and John, who died in their infancy, and were buried at *Abbey De La Zouche*; William, born at *Sheffield*, and Richard at *Chelsey*; also 5 daughters. He departed this life at his Manor of *Wingfield*, 26 July, 33 Hen. VIII, 1541, and was buried at Sheffield; with this character; "That he was Vir Nobilis, sapiens, ac in omnibus vitæ partibus moderatus, a person noble, prudent, and moderate throughout the whole course of his life." †

Francis, 5th Earl of Shrewsbury, his son and heir born at Sheffield Castle, 1500, (16 Hen. VII.) married Mary, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacres of Gillestand, and dying Sept. 1, 1560, was buried at Sheffield.

George, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury, his son and heir, who married first, Gertrude, daughter of Thomas Mannors, Earl of Rutland. His second wife was Elizabeth, one of the daughters, and at length heirs to John Hardwick, of Hardwick, in Com. Derby. Esq. (first married to - - - - Barlow, of Barlow, in Com. Derby. Esq. secondly to Sir Wm. Cavendish, of Chatworth, Ancestor to the Duke of Devonshire; thirdly, to Sir William St. Lo. Kt. Captain of the Guard to K. H. VIII.) During her "third widowhood, she had not survived her charms of wit and beauty, by which she captivated the then greatest subject of the Realm, George, Earl of Shrewsbury, whom she brought to terms of the greatest honour and advantage to herself, and children; for he not only yielded to a considerable jointure, but to an union of families, by taking Mary, her youngest daughter to wife, of Gilbert his son, and afterwards his heir; and giving the Lady Grace, his youngest daughter, to Henry, her eldest son. On Nov. 18, 1599, she was a fourth time left, and to death continued a widow." "It must not be forgotten that this lady had the honour to be Keeper of Mary, Queen of Scots, committed Prisoner to George, Earl of Shrewsbury, for seventeen years." "The Earl's own Epitaph does betray that he was suspected of fami-

* Where is now the seat of Sir Henry Harpur, Bart.

† Polyd. Virg. p. 567.

liarity with his royal prisoner,* *quod licet a malevolis propter suspectam cum captiva Regina familiaritatem sapius male audivit*; which is not to be imagined true; however, the rumour of it was, no doubt, an exercise of temper and virtue to the Countess, who carried herself to the Queen, and to the Earl, her husband, with all becoming respect and duty.†

The Manor-house of Wingfield is said to have been one of the places of the unfortunate Queen's confinement. We were shewn the door, thro' which tradition says, she passed from her apartment to the Chapel. Camden says, "that in the year 1569, Leonard Dacres contrived a way how to convey the captive Queen out of the custody, wherein she was kept at *Whinfield*, in the County of Derby, under the Earl of Shrewsbury. Northumberland being a partner in the Plots, discovered the same to the Duke (*Norfolk*.) But the Duke forbade it to be put in execution, fearing lest they should deliver her to the Spaniard for wife, and hoping ere long to procure Queen Elizabeth's consent."‡

This event is said ‡ to have happened the year after the Queen was removed from Bolton Castle, § in Yorkshire, to Tutbury Castle, in Staffordshire. ||

The Manor-house of *Wingfield*, and Lordship of Crich, continued in the Shrewsbury family, and the former was occasionally at least one of their places of residence till the death of Earl Gilbert, in the year 1616, who dying without male issue, the whole of his immense estates in this part of the kingdom descended to his three daughters and coheirs, viz. Mary, married to William, Lord Herbert, Earl of Pembroke; Elizabeth, the wife of Henry Grey, Earl of Kent; and Aletheia, married to Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundell, and Surry, by whom, or by whose descendants the Manor-house, and the two Lordships before mentioned were held in coparcenership, till the Hon. Henry Howard, Esq. (the second son of the Earl of Arundell and Surry, and of Lady Aletheia his wife) in the year 1660, sold his third share of the Manor or Lordship of Crich, and of the several Messuages, Lands, Farms, Hereditaments, and Premises, in Crich, Lea, Tansley Crich Chace, Colande Park, Fritchley, Wheatcroft, Upper Hol-

* Inscriptio Tumuli apud Sheffield.

† History of the Reign of Q. Eliz. p. 129. Pilkington, II. p. 315.

‡ Pilkington, Ibid.

§ Now in ruins, the seat adjoining, belonging to the Duke of Bolton, being about a century old.

|| See No. I. p. 24.

loway, Nether Holloway, Coddington, and Lindaw Lane, belonging to the said Manor to Anthony Bennet of Brackenfield, in the County of Derby, Gent. and Ralph Smith, of Hognaston, in the same County, Yeoman, for the sum of £ 3270, by whom, (Bennet and Smith,) the same was afterwards sold out in parcels to the different tenants. Mr. Howard afterwards becoming Duke of Norfolk sold, and by his Indenture bearing date the 28th day of May, 1678, conveyed his third share of the Manor or Lordship of South Wingfield, and of all *his Messuages*, Lands, &c. within the said Manor of South Wingfield, and the Hamlet of Okerthorpe, in the parish of South Wingfield, to Immanuel Halton, of Wingfield Manor, Gent. and Thomas Platts, and Michael Williamson, both of the town and parish of South Wingfield, Yeoman, by whom *some* parts of the lands were afterwards sold out to the different tenants. The Earl of Kent's share of these two Lordships, &c. came afterwards into the possession of Charles, Duke of Shrewsbury, who in the beginning of the present century, (viz. 1st May, 1711) sold his third share of the Manor of Crich, and of several farms there to William Sudbury, of Alfreton, in the Co. of Derby, Gent. and four other persons, by whom the same was divided into several parcels, and some parts thereof sold away to other purchasers; but to whom the Duke sold his third share of Wingfield Manor and Lordship, we do not know with certainty, but we believe that his share of the Manor (house) was purchased by Mr. John Halton, (who then resided there, and was the owner of the third share which had belonged to the Duke of Norfolk,) and that all or at *least* a principal part of the Duke of Shrewsbury's share, of the Lordship, and of the several farms there were purchased by Mr. Leacroft, of Wirksworth. The Earl of Pembroke's share of the two Lordships, &c. descended to the Right Honorable William Saville, Marquis of Halifax; and from him, by Mary, one of his daughters, (who married Sackville Tufton, Esq. the fourth son of Thomas, Earl of Thanet, and who succeeded his father in the Earldom,) to the late Sackville, Earl Thanet her son, who sold his shares of several farms in both these and some other Lordships in this county, about the year 1781, but his shares of the Manors and of several farms were not sold, which on his death a few years ago, descended to the present Earl Thanet his son, a Minor. The late Immanuel Halton, Esq. who resided at Wingfield Mannor, being seised of two thirds of that house, and of several estates in Wingfield and Crich, and also of a moiety of other estates at the same places,

and the late Earl Thanet being seized of the other third and moiety thereof, Mr. Halton in the year 1774, sued forth a writ of Partition, in consequence of which the whole of the *Mannor House* and of some other estates were allotted to Mr. Halton, and the whole of some estates were allotted to the Earl in lieu of their respective shares of the said premises; soon after which partition was completed Mr. Halton pulled down a considerable part of the Mannor House, and built a very awkward inconvenient house, in a disagreeable situation at the foot of the hill, with the old materials.

Mr. Halton's ancestors formerly resided near Grey-stock Castle, in Cumberland, and one of them came into this country about the middle of last century in the capacity of Steward, to some of the Howard family. The late Mr. Immanuel Halton dyed about six years ago, leaving two sons, Wingfield, and Lancelot Greenthwaite, and a daughter. Wingfield Halton, Esq. the eldest son, is the present owner of the Mannor House.

In the year 1786, an Act of Parliament was obtained for dividing and inclosing the commons and waste grounds within the Manors of Crich and South-Wingfield, in which Act it is stated that Sackville, Earl Thanet, Wingfield Halton, John Leacroft, Thomas Leacroft, and John Leacroft, jun. Esq. were Lords of the Manor of South-Wingfield; their respective shares thereof are not specified in the Act, but from the claims delivered to the Commissioners they appear to have been intitled to the Manor in the following shares, viz. Earl Thanet to one third; Mr. Halton to seven eighteenthths; John Leacroft, sen. Esq. to five thirty-sixths; and Thomas Leacroft, and John Leacroft, jun. Esqrs. to the remaining five thirty-sixths. Since the passing of the above Act John Leacroft, sen. Esq. is dead, and has, as we are informed, devised his share of the Manor, &c. to Thomas Pearson, of Wingfield, Gent.

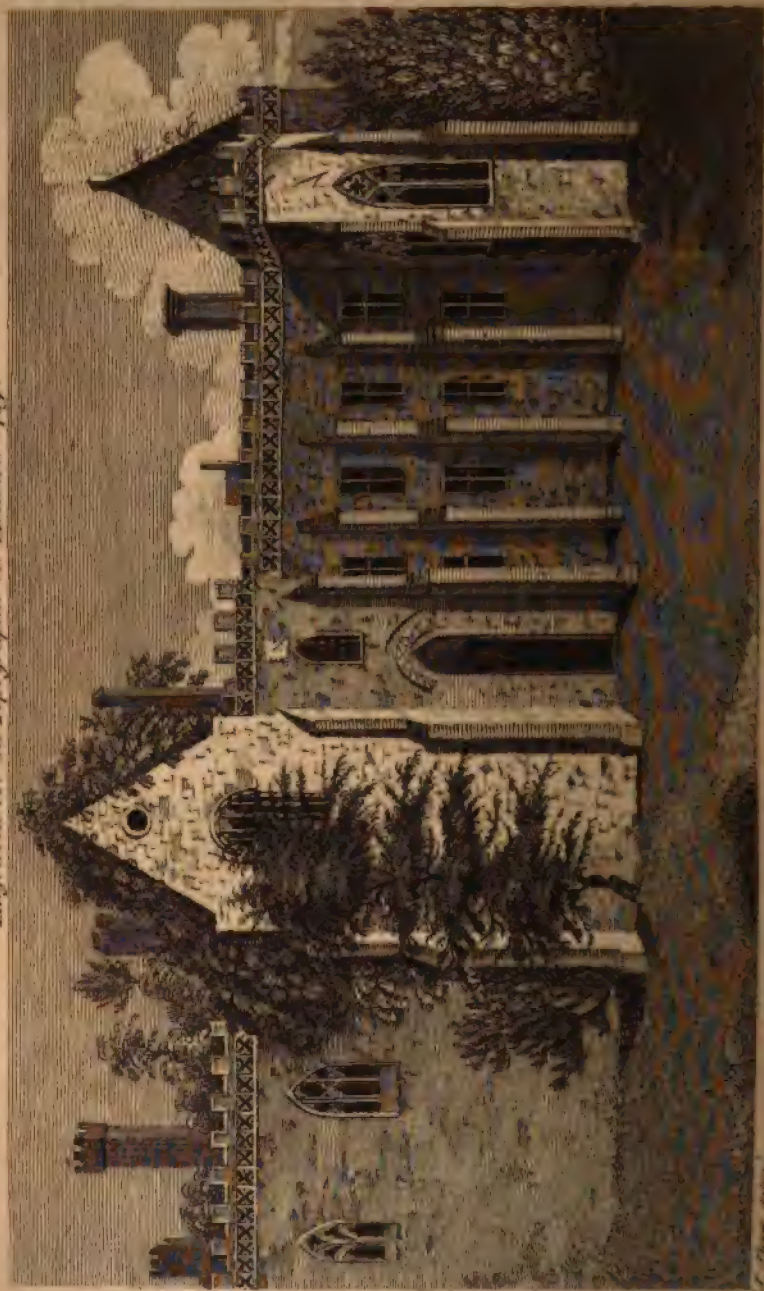
The Church.

In the church is a mural monument, with the following inscription.

“ To the memory of Mr. Immanuel Halton is this monument erected. He was born at Graystoke Co. Cumberland, and had his first education in the Grammar School of Blencowe, in that county, and afterwards was a student in Gray's-Inn, from whence he was called into the service of the most noble Henry, Duke of Norfolk, by whom he was sent over into Holland, and employed there



Engraved for the Topographer for December 1789.



One side of the WEST WALL of WESTMINSTER ABBEY

there as an Agent upon his importunate affairs, and at his return served that noble person in his station of an *Auditor* above twenty years.

He was a person much employed in Commissions and Arbitrations, where disputes of great difficulty and consequence attended.

The last years of his life were chiefly spent in the Studies of Musick, and the Mathematics, in which noble sciences he afterwards attained a great perfection.

He married Mary, the daughter of Mr. John Newton, of Oukerthorpe, a person of exemplary piety, humanity and other christian graces, by whom he had issue six sons and four daughters.

He died at *Wingfield* Mannor (generally lamented) Oct. 31. A. D. CLDCCXIX, æt. 72.* *Vivit post funera Virtus.*"

Arms per pale B. and G. a lion rampant A. quartering A. 3 bars int. 3 mullets G.—impaling S. 2 bones saltier-wise, A.—

Description of the Manor-house.

This magnificent building which it has been said was built in the reign of Henry VI, seems to have been one of the earliest instances of those noble quadrangular mansions, which were the characteristics of the reigns of Hen. VII. and VIII,† and succeed those irregular piles of mixed building, that were the first deviations from the gloomy uncomfortableness of castles. But it seems also to be worthy of observation on another account. Mr. Walpole, speaking of the buildings of John Thorpe, the Architect of Queen Elizabeth, says, "the taste of all these stately mansions was that bastard style, which intervened between Gothic and Grecian Architecture; or which perhaps was the style, that had been invented for the houses of the nobility, when they first ventured, on the settlement of the kingdom, after the termination of the quarrell between the *Roses*, to abandon their fortified dungeons, and consult convenience and magnificence; for I am persuaded that what we call Gothic Architecture, was confined solely to religious buildings, and never entered into the decorations of private

* He published some pieces to be seen in the Appendix to Foster's Mathematical Miscellanies, and in 1676 in the Philosophical Transactions, an Account of an Eclipse of the Sun observed at Wingfield. Pilkimon, II. p. 316.

† Such as Cowdrey, in Suffex, (Viscount Mountrague's) and Penshurst, in Kent.

*houses.*** It seems to us that *Wingfield* Manor-house is a complete instance of the Gothic Architecture, prevailing in *private* as well as *religious* buildings. For what else are the pointed arches of its windows; the ramifications of their stone ornaments, the open-work under its battlements, its buttresses, and its arched roofs springing from pillars?

This noble pile underwent its first destruction from the rebels in the reign of Charles I. The first assault was made from Pentridge Common, but that not being efficacious, the cannon were planted in a wood on the opposite side, from whence they soon made a breach, by which they entered, and obliged the besieged to surrender. Col. Dalby the Governor, was killed during the siege.†

The Halton family however resided here down to the late possessor, who chose to build a small box for his residence instead, at the foot of the high hill, upon which the mansion stands. For this purpose he pull'd down and unroofed part of this fine old house, and his son has continued to follow his example, so that the hall in which the Shrewsbury arms and quarterings yet remain, is now by the voluntary act of the possessor exposed to the elements. Those who are fond of the arts must ever regret this strange taste; a taste which also led the family to consider the valuable MSS. and correspondence of their philosophical ancestor, as *waste paper*, tho' some of them have since luckily been rescued from the ignominious destruction to which they were destin'd.

This fine building stands upon an exceedingly steep eminence, supported by magnificent towers, projecting turrets and embattled chimnies, which produce a grand effect, that is render'd doubly picturesque by the fine ivy spreading over its ruins, and the wild wood that grows upon its tangled steep.

ART. VII. *Additions and Corrections to Vol. I.*

SIR,

If indolence does not prevent it, I may look over my notes, and send you some if worth your acceptance. In the mean time I have set down a few memoranda. I am, &c.

23 Dec.

W.

P. 48. Mr. Margeffon has a seat at Offington, which came to him from his uncle. A wealthy family.

* Walp. Anecd. of Painting, I. Supplement. p. 2.

† Pilkington, ut supra.

P. 508. Keynsham was the late Duke of Chandos's. He pulled down the house.—See Western Tour, p. 284, and add, he had fitted it up for the Dowager Dutchess, but she not liking it he pulled it down.

At Charleton is now a seat of the E. of Suffolk and Berks.

P. 509. Maiden Bradley. A *very* plain house, from which the Duke has never made a visit, nor received one in it for some years. He has not had the small pox, never opens a letter, nor suffers it to be brought near him till thoroughly purified.

Sir John Elwill left one daughter and heir, married to the late Felton Hervey, by whom she has children.

Not Mr. but Sir Rich. Colt Hoare.

P. 513. Portchester, should be written *Porchester*. Mr. Thistlethwayte objected to the title being taken from *his* estate, and the *t* was dropped. He has laid out much money on his house at Highcleer, and the grounds inclosing the Commons.

P. 194. Lord Montford would have sold Horseheath if he had power. The materials were advertised for sale by Christie some years ago.

P. 494. Duncombs. The family is not extinct. Wm. D. an Attorney died 5 or 6 years ago an old man, possessed of a good estate, which he gave to a woman with whom he became acquainted not long before his death, tho' he had two sons!

In the time of James I. one of them went into Surrey, and acquired a considerable estate. This branch subdivided into several, each of consequence, but none of the estates remain in the name. A clergyman, one of the descendants, lives in Surrey, and one of them settled at Birmingham, acquired a good fortune, and I believe is now living at Sutton Coldfield, having retired from business.

I doubt whether lord Faversham was any relation. I believe he came from Sir Charles Duncomb, the drunken Lord Mayor of London, of merry memory, in the time of Cha. II. As to the arms, if a man who gets money happens to have the name of an old family, it saves him an application to the Heralds for a grant.

ART. VIII. *Catalogue of Paintings, &c. illustrative of British Topography, exhibited in 1794, being the sixth Exhibition.*

- 5 View of the village of Steep-hill, at the back of the Isle of Wight. Geo. Barrett, R. A.
- 16 View of Clifden, from Taplow Woods, Buckinghamshire, Jacob Bonneau.
- 32 Ditto of the Needle Rocks, west end of the Isle of Wight, Cha. Catton.
- 33 A tripod in the gardens of Blenheim. Sir W. Chambers, R. A.
- 58 View of Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, belonging to Sir Bel-lingham Graham, Bart. Nic. Tho. Dall, Associate.
- 59 Ditto of a house in ditto, belonging to Oliver Coghill, Esq. The same.
- 60 Ditto from ditto, The same.
- 86 Ditto of Rosamond's Pond, Green Park, John Feary.
- 91 Design of a Villa for a gentleman in Ireland, C. James Gandon.
- 92 Ditto of a church, a sketch, The same.
- 93 View of Exmouth, Devonshire, Edm. Garvey, Associate.
- 94 Ditto of a flood, with a bridge broken down near Bath, The same.
- 98 Ditto a Waterfall, at Hestercombe, seat of C. W. Bampfylde, Esq. The same.
- 99 Ditto of Rocks, &c. near Piamore, Devonshire, The same.
- 100 Ditto, of Turbay, The same.
- 104 Ditto of Beaufort Buildings. Strand, stained drawing, Hen. Gilder.
- 115 Ditto of Adelphi Buildings, Wm. Hamilton.
- 118 Elevation of the principal front of a Town-house, Tho. Hardwich.
- 135 A view near Marybone, Rob. Hopkinson.
- 138 Elevation of the north front of the new Bridge at Bath, J. Jagger.
- 153 View of Bramble-Tye, near the seat of the Rt. Hon. Lord Abergavenny, at Kidbrook, in Suffex, in possession of his Lordship, James Lambert, jun.
- 156 Elevation of a Gentleman's Villa, in Hertfordshire, Tho. Leverton.
- 157 Ditto of a smaller Villa, for a Gentleman in Essex, The same.
- 167 Inside of Walbrook Church, Tho. Malton.
- 168 View

- 168 View on the Thames from Adelphi Buildings to Black-Friars Bridge, stained drawing. Thomas Malton, jun.
- 169 Ditto of the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, ditto The same.
- 170 Ditto of Adam Street, ditto The same.
- 172 Two views of Ampthill Park, belonging to the Earl of Upper Ossory, Elias Martin.
- 173 Ditto of Navestock, belonging to Earl Waldegrave The same.
- 209 Three designs for a Forum, for the four Courts of judicature, designed to be built in Lincoln's-inn-fields, 1. east and west front, 2. north and south ditto, 3. Section of ditto, Tho. Rawlins.
- 226 Shrewsbury-Bridge, John Richards, R. A.
- 239 View of Harewood-Castle, Yorkshire, belonging to Edwin Lascelles, Esq. M. A. Rocker Associate.
- 240 A nobleman's seat, The same.
- 245 A design for the principal front of a villa, John Rudd.
- 258 A perspective view, taken from the lower end of the walks at Tunbridge, Rich. Samuel.
- 259 The Terrace of Windsor, looking westward, Paul Sandby, R. A.
- 260 Ditto eastward, The same.
- 261 View in Wales, The same.
- 262 Bothwell Castle, in Clydesdale, The same.
- 267 Perspective view of the inside of the Chapel of the Foundling Hospital, drawing in water colours, John Sanders.
- 268 Ditto of the girls dining-rooms, ditto, The same.
- 271 View in the menagerie at Castle-Ashby, seat of the Earl of Northampton, Dominick Serres, R. A.
- 373 Ditto of Ealing, near Southampton, The same.
- 299 Arno's Grove, the villa of Sir Wm. Mayne, Bart. in Middlesex, Wm. Tomkyns Associate.
- 300 Ditto looking towards Finchley Common, The same.
- 301 View at Encombe, in Dorsetshire, seat of John Pitt, Esq. The same.
- 302 Ditto its companion, The same.
- 316 View of Caderidris Mountains, in North Wales, Rich Wilson, R. A.
- 317 Oakhampton Castle, Devonshire, built by Baldwin de Bryone, before the Conquest, The same.
- 320 Elevation of one side of a house, designed for a person of distinction, James Wyatt, Associate,
- 321 Ditto

- 321 Ditto the garden-front of a house, designed for a gentleman
in Staffordshire; The same.
- 322 A transverse section of a town mansion, John Yenn.
- 325 The principal front of a design for a town-hall, The same.
- 331 View of Leaden, near Colchester, a stained drawing,
Theo. Forest.
- 333 Ditto of Durham, ditto, Capt. Fran. Grose.
- 334 Ditto of Mr. Birratt's wood-yard, Stockwell, ditto,
Mr. Eyre.
- 335 The bar-gate at the entrance of Southampton, ditto,
The same.
- 351 View near Plympton, Devonshire, Wm. Elford.
- 253 Two views of Gloucester Lodge, by a Gentleman.
- 359 A design for a ceiling, in the antique taste, Tho. Lee.
- 361 The entrance of Chedder-Cliffs, Somersetshire, John Feary.
- 362 View from ditto, The same

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS to CORRESPONDENTS.

The Drawing and Communications from Derbyshire, promised us by our ingenious Correspondent, A. W. will be very acceptable.

The beautiful Drawing of Bakewell Church, Derbyshire, demands our thanks, and shall be soon engraved.

The History of Clifton Camville, in Staffordshire, from a learned Correspondent, does us great honour, and shall be inserted with an Engraving of the Church next Month, being No. I, of Vol. II.

We are also much obliged to T. L. for Church Notes of Great Marlow, in Bucks, which shall have an early insertion in Vol. II.

The favor of some Church Notes in Cheney's Chapel, Bucks, is received, and shall be inserted in our next.

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